



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Educ R 1650.1



Harvard College Library

FROM

*The Chief Supt.
of Education*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1903-4.

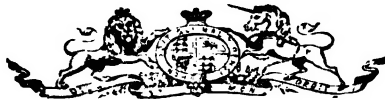
BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



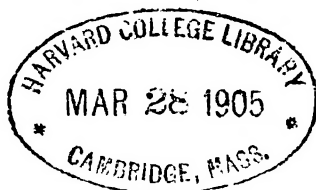
FREDERICTON, N. B.
1905.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1903-4.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1905.



W. B. King Esq. Librarian

*26-135
9-7*

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Fredericton, N. B., March 1st.

SIR,—

I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the School year 1903-4.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

To the HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

	PAGE.
Introductory.....	ix
Statistical Abstract—Number of Schools, etc.	x
Proportion of Population at Schools, etc.....	x
Enrolment and Percentage of Pupils, 1890-1904	xi
Enrolment in Cities and Towns	xii
Districts with Schools having two or more Departments..	xiii
Districts having Ungraded Schools	xiii
Notes on Attendance and Cost per Pupil	xiv
Subjects of Instruction	xvii
Number and Class of Teachers employed....	xviii
Disbursement of Provincial Grants	xix
" County Fund	xx
Superior and Grammar Schools	xxi
No. of Pupils in High School Grades	xxii
Departmental Examinations	xxii
High School Entrance Examinations	xxii
Lieutenant-Governor's Medals	xxv
Matriculation and Leaving Examinations...	xxvi
Normal School Entrance Examinations	xxviii
Tabular Statement Normal School Entrance	xxx
Closing Examinations for Teachers' Licenses,...	xxxi
Dates of next Examinations	xxxiv
School Libraries ,	xxxiv
Poor Districts	xxxiv
School House Grants....	xl
Arbor Day	xlii
Notes on the Appendices—The Normal School	xlii
" " Inspectors' Reports	xliii
" " School in Cities, etc.	xliv
" " The University of N. B.	xliv
" " Manual Training	xl v
" " School Gardens, etc.	xlvi
School Children's Weed Competition	xlviii
The MacDonald School at Kingston	li
The Riverside Consolidated School....	liv
The Florenceville Consolidated School	liv
Legislation re Consolidated Schools... ..	liv
Educational Conventions....	lv
Reading Books for Acadian Schools	lvi
Concluding Remarks	lvi

CONTENTS.

▼

PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

			PAGE
Table	I—Public Schools—	Year ending June 30th, 1904,	A 3
Table	II—do	Attendance, Part I, Dec. Term,	A 4
Table	II—do	“ Part II, June Term,	A 5
Table	III—do	Pupils in different branches Part I,	A 6 to A 9
Table	III—do	Pupils in different branches Part II,	A 11 to A 14
Table	III—do	Schools having pupils in advance of Grade VIII,	A 10 to A 15
Table	IV—do	Teachers employed, Part I,	A 16
Table	IV—do	“ “ Part II,	A 17
Table	V—do	Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part I,	A 18
Table	V—do	Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part II, .	A 19
Table	V—do	Services of 2nd Class Teachers,	A 20
Table	VI—do	Time in Session	A 21
Table	VII—do	Visits, Examinations, Prizes, ..	A 22
Table	VIII—do	Average Salaries, Teachers	A 23
Table	IX—do	Disbursement of Grants to Teachers,	A 24
Table	X—do	Apportionment of County Fund, Part I,	A 25
Table	X—do	Apportionment of County Fund, Part II,	A 26
Table	XI—do	Grant to School for Blind and School for Deaf and Dumb,	A 27
Table	XII—do	Superior Schools, Part I,	A 28
Table	XII—do	“ “ Part II,	A 31
Table	XIII—do	Grammar School, Part I,	A 34
Table	XIII—do	“ “ Part II,	A 35
Table	XIV—do	Provincial Normal School	A 36
Table	XV—Public Schools—	Teachers' Examination for License	A 37
Table	XV—do	Issue of School Licenses.	A 38 to A 40
Table	XVI—do	Libraries	A 41
Table	XVII—do	Student Teachers' Travelling Expenses	A 42 to A 49
Table	XVIII—do	Drafts to Teachers and Trustees	A 50
Table	XIX—do	Summary Provincial Grants	A 51 & A 52

PART III.—APPENDICES

	PAGE
APPENDIX A.	
Report of the Principal of the Provincial Normal School	8
APPENDIX B.	
Inspectors' Reports—District No. 1, Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A.	7
do do 2, J. F. Doucet,	13
do do 3, Charles D. Hebert, B. A.,	21
do do 4, Amos O'Brien,	28
do do 5, R. P. Steeves, M. A.,	39
do do 6, W. S. Carter, M. A.,	50
do do 7, H. V. B. Bridges, M. A.,	57
do do 8, F. B. Meagher, M. A.,	70
APPENDIX C.	
Reports of Boards of School Trustees—Fredericton,	78
do do Moncton,	89
do do St. Stephen,	110
do do Milltown,	113
do do Chatham,	116
do do Woodstock,	120
do do Newcastle,	123
do do Campbellton,	125
do do St. John,	131
APPENDIX D.	
Report of Chancellor of University,	150
do Director of Manual Training,	153
do Supervisor of School Gardens, etc.,	155
APPENDIX E.	
Report of Educational Institute of N. B., ..	157
Report of County Institutes,	178
Report of Summer School of Science,	187
APPENDIX F.	
Report of School for the Blind, Halifax,	189
Report of Institution for Deaf, Halifax,	201
APPENDIX G.	
Consolidation of Schools, by D. W. Hamilton, M. A.,	203
Manual Training, by E. E. MacCready,	211
Tennyson's "In Memoriam," by Prof. W. H. Clawson, M. A.,	216

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.



MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, N. B.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK
SCHOOL YEAR 1903-4.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Honour the Honourable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L.,
LL. D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I beg to submit, as required by law, my report on the public schools of the Province for the school year 1903-4.

The tabular statements given in Part II are for the school year which ended June 30th, 1904. The Inspectors' Reports in Part III cover the whole of the Calendar year 1904.

It is a matter of great regret that the School Returns for the year show a continuance of the decrease in the number of schools in operation and the total number of pupils enrolled. In my last annual report I discussed at some length the causes of this retrograde tendency. The causes then stated are still in active operation. The difficulty of obtaining teachers of the higher classes, and indeed of trained teachers of any class for many of the rural schools, has been intensified during the year.

The following summary of the statistical tables (see part II) presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review, with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months:—

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

Table I. Number of Schools, Teachers, Pupils, Etc.

	1st Term. 1903-4		2nd Term. 1903-4
Number of Schools.....	1,747		1,722
Decrease.....	31	Decrease,	4
Number of Teachers...	1,815		1,816
Decrease.....	43	Increase,	1
Number of Pupils.....	56,198		58,759
Decrease.....	1,320	Decrease,	104

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.

	1st Term. 1903-4		2nd Term. 1903-4
Proportion of population at school...	1 in 5.89		1 in 5.63
Number of Pupils under six years of age.....	1312		1128
Decrease.....	170		130
Number between 6 and 15.....	52824		54272
Decrease.....	922		356
Number over 15 years.....	2062		3359
Decrease.....	228		68
Number of boys.....	27559		29892
Decrease.....	630		280
Number of girls...	28639		28867
Decrease...	690		274
Grand total number of days made by pupils enrolled.....	3226493½		4301741
Decrease...	31239½		36375
Average number of pupils daily present during time schools were in session...	38485		36920
Decrease...	186	Decrease,	532

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.—Continued.

	1st Term. 1903-4		2nd Term. 1903-4
Average number daily present for the full term.....	36866	.....	34375
Decrease... ..	153	Decrease,	498
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session.....	68.48	.....	62.83
Increase... ..	1.25	Decrease,	.48
Percentage daily present during full term.....	65.60	.....	58.50
Increase... ..	1.24	Decrease,	.29

The following table shows the enrolment and percentage of average attendance for the Province for full term, from 1890 to 1904, inclusive:

YEAR.	Enrolment.		Percentage of Attendance for Full Term.	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
1890.....	58,570	55,622	50.96	57.36
1891.....	59,568	56,217	52.40	59.82
1892.....	60,786	56,547	53.45	62.38
1893.....	60,154	57,195	54.58	61.89
1894.....	61,280	57,282	56.04	63.36
1895.....	62,518	57,889	57.62	62.93
1896.....	61,918	57,200	55.64	62.63
1897.....	61,908	58,174	55.94	64.16
1898.....	63,333	59,457	57.03	61.12
1899.....	63,536	58,925	55.69	62.08
1900.....	61,444	57,629	57.52	61.87
1901.....	60,420	58,575	58.34	62.80
1902.....	60,477	57,518	59.62	64.36
1903.....	59,313	56,198	58.79	65.60
1904.....	58,759		58.50	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE ENROLMENT IN CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS SINCE 1896.

	1896-97		1897-98		1898-99		1899-00		1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04	
	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.
St. John.....	6566	6413	6709	6711	6986	6792	6952	6753	7160	6991	7297	6928	7331	7171	7255	7022
Fredericton.....	1243	1225	1209	1181	1203	1169	1231	1184	1214	1152	1196	1174	1169	1103	1126	1085
Moncton.....	1716	1680	1749	1678	1741	1682	1825	1736	1718	1693	1809	1712	1795	1746	1789	1731
St. Stephen.....	580	565	581	560	583	545	555	541	545	542	544	542	557	528	514	508
Milltown.....	381	385	389	377	370	371	371	382	368	363	338	335	315	314	332	328
Woodstock.....	678	688	713	712	719	674	662	644	652	652	655	639	657	666	667	641
Marysville.....	324	314	338	300	316	304	322	319	305	302	307	303	309	292	286	277
Campbellton.....	388	382	370	355	373	367	407	416	401	376	506	426	407	402	403	414
Chatham.....	942	973	980	1019	1024	1004	1018	989	933	934	970	972	987	955	927	915
Newcastle.....								478	497	475	502	503	528	502	515	491
Sussex.....															306	303
St. Andrews.....															216	215
Shediac.....															258	230
Sackville.....															414	401
St. George.....															182	171
Grand Falls.....															218	219

DISTRICTS HAVING SCHOOLS WITH TWO OR MORE DEPARTMENTS.

The following Table shows the total number of School Districts in each County, the number having graded schools of two or more Departments, the enrolment and the average number in each Department.

COUNTY.	No. of Districts.	No. Districts Having Graded Schools.	No. of Departments.	Enrolment 1903-4.		Average No. of Pupils in each Department.	
				First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.
Albert.. .. .	79	11	23	855	882	37.2	38.3
Carleton	154	8	29	1192	1200	41.1	41.7
Charlotte	127	8	38	1587	1709	44.1	44.9
Gloucester	111	11	34	1423	1405	41.9	41.1
Kent	142	5	18	670	692	37.2	38.4
Kings	180	10	27	1024	1054	37.9	39.
Madawaska	71	3	14	559	624	39.9	44.5
Northumberland	133	9	51	2087	2146	42.6	42.
Queens	114	2	4	147	144	36.7	36.
Restigouche	42	2	12	558	554	46.5	46.1
St. John	61	5	174	8001	7735	46.	44.4
Sunbury	58	1	2	89	95	44.5	47.5
Victoria	68	2	6	298	303	49.6	50.5
Westmorland	158	14	79	3599	3526	45.5	44.6
York	174	9	50	2120	2075	42.4	41.5
New Brunswick	1672	100	561	24212	24153	43.1	43.1

The following Table shows the number of Districts having Ungraded Schools under the charge of only one teacher, and the number of Districts having no schools in operation.

COUNTIES.	No. Districts Having no Schools in Operation.		No. Districts with Ungraded Schools open.		Enrolment of Pupils in Ungraded Schools.		Average No. of Pupils Enrolled per each School.		No. of Schools with Enrolment less than 20	No. of Schools with average Attendance less than 10
	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.		
Albert.	25	26	43	42	980	1071	22.8	25.5	20	5
Carleton	23	33	122	112	2808	3124	23.	27.9	50	6
Charlotte	30	26	91	93	2206	2497	24.2	26.8	37	10
Gloucester	31	31	70	71	2532	2811	36.2	39.5	11	0
Kent	29	33	107	103	3293	3374	30.7	32.7	20	1
Kings	52	53	118	117	2587	2831	21.9	24.2	63	7
Madawaska	21	24	47	44	1605	1561	34.1	35.4	1	0
Northumberland	24	26	100	96	2767	2860	27.6	29.8	29	6
Queens	31	35	82	78	1741	1977	21.2	25.3	45	7
Restigouche	4	4	36	36	1185	1242	32.9	34.5	8	0
Saint John	20	21	32	31	765	783	23.9	25.2	5	5
Sunbury	16	22	42	36	882	871	21.	24.2	27	5
Victoria	22	15	46	53	1112	1498	24.1	28.2	22	6
Westmorland	22	22	119	119	4193	4436	35.2	37.2	23	2
York	31	36	135	130	3330	3670	24.6	28.2	9	9
New Brunswick	381	407	1190	1161	31986	34606	26.8	29.8	370	69

NOTES ON ATTENDANCE AND COST PER PUPIL IN SCHOOLS OF DIFFERENT GRADES.

From the Tabular Statements given above it is seen that in the graded schools the average enrolment for each teacher employed is 43, and that in the ungraded schools, that is in the schools having only one department, the average enrolment is about 28. The average attendance in graded schools is about 75 per cent. of the enrolment, and in ungraded schools, not more than 60 per cent.; in the former class of schools the average daily attendance for each teacher is about 33, while in the ungraded country school the average daily attendance for each teacher would not exceed 16. During the year under review there were 370 schools, with an enrolment of less than 20, and an average attendance of less than 12. Of these, 69 schools had an average daily attendance of less than 10, the lowest average being less than 3.

The relative cost per pupil in the two classes of schools may be seen by the following comparison :—

1. School with daily average attendance of 33 pupils taught by a First Class Female Teacher :

Provincial Grant (First Class Female Teacher).....	\$100 00
County Fund (on account of Teacher).....	\$30 00
County Fund on account of Attendance, (about).....	40 00
	<hr/> 70 00
Average Salary for District.....	180 00
	<hr/> \$350 00
Average cost per pupil.....	\$10 60

2. School in Poor District with daily average attendance of 10 pupils taught by a Third Class Female Teacher :

Provincial Grant (Third Class Female Teacher).....	\$ 63 00
Provincial Grant (additional poor aid).....	21 00
County Fund Grant, on account of teacher... ..	\$30 00
County Fund Grant, additional poor aid.....	10 00
County Fund Grant, on account of attendance (about)...	16 00
	<hr/> 56 00
Salary for District, about.....	100 00
	<hr/> \$240 00
Average Cost per Pupil.....	\$24 00

3. School in Poor District with daily average attendance of 5 pupils taught by a Third Class Female Teacher :

Provincial Grant as above.....	\$ 84 00
Total County Fund Grant.....	48 00
Salary from District, about.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$232 00
Average Cost per Pupil.....	\$46 40

It will be seen by the above comparison that in a school with an average attendance of 5, the cost per pupil is more than four times the cost per pupil in an average graded school, and that in a school with an average attendance of 10, the cost per pupil is more than double the cost in a graded school. Further, in the estimate as given, provision is made in the first case cited for the employment of a First Class Teacher, while in the other cases the estimate is made only for the employment of a teacher of the lowest class. In the first case the child whose education costs \$10.60 per annum has the advantage of being taught by a well educated and well trained teacher in a well equipped building, with every appliance to aid both teacher and pupil, and amid attractive surroundings; while, in the last case cited, the child whose education costs at the rate of \$46.40 per annum is under the charge of a teacher poorly prepared for her important duties, and spends his school days in an unattractive and often uncomfortable school house furnished in the crudest way, without proper educational equipment, and often without decent sanitary arrangements.

I have pointed out the conditions existing in hundreds of our country schools. It is not encouraging to note that about 400 Districts were without school of any kind during one or the other or both terms of the school year under review; that 370 teachers were employed where half the number would have done better work if the children could have been congregated in half the number of schools; and that in many of the Districts where the worst conditions exist both Trustees and ratepayers seem utterly indifferent, and in some cases oppose and obstruct every effort made to give their children better opportunities.

Is there any remedy for these evils? There are, without doubt, some settlements so isolated and so poor that for long years to come the children must suffer educational disabilities as the people must suffer other disabilities incident to poverty and isolation. But the number of such districts constitute but a small percentage of the 750 Districts or more in which the conditions might be greatly improved if the people so willed.

In former annual reports I have made suggestions and recommenda-

tions, which, if carried out would, in my opinion, tend to greatly improve our rural schools. I venture to repeat some of these suggestions :

1. I recommend that wherever practicable two or more Districts be united for the purpose of establishing and maintaining one school for all children within a radius of four or five miles, and that the children residing more than one and one-half or, at the farthest two miles from the school shall be taken to and from the school in suitable conveyances, under the provisions of Section 57 of the Schools Act.

2. That instead of District assessment for the local support of schools, all the property in each Parish shall be assessed at a uniform rate for the support of all the schools in said Parish. Under present conditions there are thousands of dollars worth of property in every parish which contribute nothing to the support of schools except what may be contributed through the County Fund assessment. If every property owner in a parish were called upon to contribute towards the support of schools in the parish, whether or not the school in his own neighborhood was in operation or not, there would not be 400 school houses, nor half that number, with closed doors, as was the case during the year past. There have been no schools for many years in some Districts chiefly because a majority of the ratepayers thereby escaped taxation.

3. In order to administer a system in which parish assessment and consolidated schools are essential features, it will be necessary to abandon our present system of small districts under the management of local trustees, and substitute therefor Parish School Boards which shall have supervision of all the schools in the parish, which shall determine what districts can be united, where central schools can best be located, and how most efficiently and economically to provide for isolated districts which cannot be united to other Districts.

4. Both the enrolment and the regularity of attendance might be increased by the enforcement of a compulsory attendance law. Compulsory attendance seems to be the logical sequence of universal compulsory taxation for the support of public schools. The great difficulty of effectively enforcing such laws without a complicated system involving the employment of a staff of officials with inquisitorial powers is the strongest objection against placing a compulsory attendance law upon the statute book. The difficulty would be greater in rural districts than in cities, towns and populous centres; and yet I doubt not that a judicious compulsory law discreetly administered, would result in large and more regular attendance throughout the Province.

TABLE III.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III, shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools:

COMMON SCHOOL GRADES, I. TO VIII. INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

	FIRST TERM.		SECOND TERM.	
Reading, Spelling, etc	54,375	Decrease 1,030	56,937	Decrease 468
Writing, etc.	54,197	" 903	56,845	" 177
Number and Arithmetic	54,163	" 1,048	56,796	" 239
Drawing, etc.	53,686	" 988	56,105	" 297
Health Lessons,	51,003	" 545	54,004	" 235
Nature Lessons	49,940	" 1,107	52,644	" 531
Lessons in Morals, etc	51,456	" 1,646	54,772	" 17
Physical Exercises	47,826	Increase 42	49,744	" 158
Singing, etc.	30,723	Decrease 2,408	31,556	" 1,627
Geography	31,372	" 516	34,102	" 220
English Grammar, etc.	30,740	" 437	33,761	" 65
History	19,931	Increase 121	22,073	" 38
Algebra	2,594	Decrease 120	3,456	" 607
French (optional).	7,344	Increase 1,381	8,060	Increase 1,499
Latin (optional).	1,640	" 38	1,892	Decrease 33
Sewing (optional).	133	Decrease 201	164	" 123
Knitting (optional).	161	Increase 7	111	" 39

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES IX TO XII. INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

	FIRST TERM.		SECOND TERM.	
English Language and Literature	1,763	Decrease 32	1,751	Decrease 2
Latin	1,353	Increase 41	1,148	" 117
Greek	148	Decrease 43	187	Increase 55
French	1,067	Increase 42	1,022	Decrease 76
Arithmetic	1,514	Decrease 29	1,505	Increase 22
Geometry	1,654	" 24	1,664	Decrease 52
Algebra	1,716	Increase 7	1,681	" 39
Trigonometry	33	Decrease 17	51	" 21
Book-keeping	698	" 187	1,068	" 99
History and Geography	1,790	Increase 25	1,688	" 22
Drawing	829	" 54	858	Increase 15
Botany	1,504	Decrease 7	1,417	Decrease 235
Chemistry	348	" 57	621	" 133
Physiology and Hygiene	580	Increase 93	564	" 5
Physics	752	" 310	772	" 113
Geology	0	" 7	3	" 5

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND CLASS OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of teachers employed during the year was 1815 for the first term and 1816 for the second term—classified as follows :

FIRST TERM.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS
Grammar School Class	22	2	24
First Class Superior.....	49	3	52
First Class.....	71	307	378
Second Class.....	101	783	884
Third Class.....	75	381	456
Class Room Assistants.....	1	20	21
	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 1,496	<hr/> 1,815

SECOND TERM.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Grammar School Class	22	2	24
First Class Superior.....	48	4	52
First Class.....	73	308	381
Second Class.....	101	750	851
Third Class.....	66	415	481
Class Room Assistants	3	24	27
	<hr/> 313	<hr/> 1,503	<hr/> 1,816

It will be seen that of the total number of teachers employed only 17 per cent. are men; about 25 per cent. hold licenses above Class II., about 50 per cent. hold licenses of Class II., and about 25 per cent. hold the lowest class of license. Since 1900 the number of untrained teachers employed has increased from 21 to 63.

Tables V, VI, VII and VIII show the period of service of the teachers employed; the time in session of the schools; the interest shown by school officials and the general public in the work of the schools as indicated by visits and the offering of prizes; the number of public examinations, and the average salaries of the teachers.

It is gratifying to note even the slight improvement in the salaries of teachers which Table VIII. indicates. The salaries of Male Teachers show an increase in the average of over 6 per cent., and of Female Teachers about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENT OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

The total provincial grants to schools of all grades for the year 1903-4 amounted to \$156,982.38, a decrease of \$3,843.41 on the disbursement of the previous year. The above does not include the sum of \$2,782.50, paid on account of New Brunswick pupils at the School for the Blind, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, and the further sum of \$1,000 granted to repair or to build school houses in poor districts.

The following statement shows the annual expenditure from the provincial revenues since 1891, the number of schools open during the term ending June 30th, and the number of teachers of each class employed.

YEAR.	Schools, No. of	TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.					PROVINCIAL GRANT.
		Grammar School.	Sup. and Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Totals.	
1891	1536	14	274	765	579	1632	\$137,679 03
1892	1585	14	304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
1893	1614	14	345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
1894	1653	14	360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
1895	1695	13	382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
1896	1720	13	423	839	554	1829	158,135 23
1897	1737	17	440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
1898	1778	20	427	904	513	1864	163,021 86
1899	1806	25	464	894	529	1912	167,988 40
1900	1771	25	452	881	498	1856	168,224 72
1901	1741	23	429	911	478	1841	163,951 73
1902	1736	22	423	889	491	1825	162,227 19
1903	1726	23	435	878	479	1815	160,825 79
1904	1722	24	433	851	481	1816	156,982 38

The total expenditure during the year 1903-4 for the maintenance of the Grammar, Superior and Common Schools is approximately as follows :

District Assessments (approximate).....	\$380,000.00
County Fund.....	94,835.10
Provincial Grants.....	156,982.38

Total.....\$631,817.48

Average amount per pupil enrolled about \$9.60.

TABLES X. AND XI.—THE COUNTY FUND.

The total amount of the County Fund for the year was \$97,190.10, disbursed as follows :

To Trustees of the Public Schools.....	\$94,835 10
School for the Blind, Halifax.....	2,025 00
School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....	330 00
	<hr/> \$97,190 10

The special sum apportioned to Poor Districts under the provisions of section 44 of the Schools Act was \$4,648.26.

The appropriations from the several counties to the School for the Blind were as follows :

Albert County, 2 pupils.....	\$150 00
Carleton County, 2 pupils	150 00
Charlotte County, 2 pupils.....	150 00
Kent County, 3 pupils, First Term, 2 Second Term,.....	187 50
Kings County, 3 pupils,	225 00
Northumberland, 2 pupils,.....	150 00
Queens County, 1 pupil,.....	75 00
St. John County, 5 pupils First Term, 4 Second Term,.....	337 50
Westmorland County, 8 pupils,	600 00
	<hr/> \$2,025 00

In my last Annual Report (pp. lix to lxi) appears a statement of the action taken by the Board of Education in regard to provision made for the education of Deaf and Deaf-Mute persons after the close of the school at Fredericton in 1902. Only five New Brunswick children attended the Halifax school during the school-year 1903-4. All these were from Westmorland County. On account of these the Westmorland Municipality paid from the County Fund the sum of \$330, and an equal amount was paid from the Provincial revenues.

In the autumn of 1903 a school for the Deaf and Dumb was opened at Lancaster in the County of Saint John, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. J. Harvey Brown. Thirty-two children from different parts of the province were enrolled as pupils. By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated October 4th, 1904, this school to be known as "The New Brunswick School for the Deaf," was formally designated as a school to which Deaf or Deaf-Mute persons may be admitted under the provisions of Chapter 52 of the Consolidated Statutes 1903. On the 8th of November, 1904, Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province were issued incorporating Alfred O. Skinner, Orlando H. Warwick, James Ready, Robert T. Hayes, G. Frederic Fisher, Addie M. McLean and J.

Harvey Brown as a Company, with a capital stock of Ten Thousand Dollars, "for the purposes of the education of and caring for, deaf children and deaf-mute children of sound mind."

The school is beautifully located on Lancaster Heights overlooking the Suspension Bridge and the Falls.

For the term ending on the 31st of December, thirty-one pupils were enrolled. The grants both from the Provincial revenues and the Municipalities on account of these pupils will appear in the accounts for the school year 1904-5.

TABLES XII AND XIII.—SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There were 50 Superior and 13 Grammar Schools in operation during the year. Twenty-three teachers received the provincial Grammar School grant. The total number of pupils enrolled in the High School Grades (IX.-XII.) was 1801 for the first term and 1788 for the second term. Of these numbers 1031 and 959 respectively, belonged to the Grammar Schools, and 770 and 829 to the Superior and other Graded Schools.

The following statement shows the Superior Schools which had 20 pupils or upwards above Grade VIII. for one or both of the two terms :

	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM
St. Stephen High School.....	47	47
Harkins' Academy, Newcastle.....	45	37
Milltown Superior School.....	41	38
Sackville " "	34	33
Dorchester " "	27	27
St. George " "	25	24
Shediac " "	23	21
St. Martins " "	22	19
Centreville " "	19	24
Hartland " "	17	23
Havelock Cor. " "	18	20
Moore's Mills " "	15	21
Florenceville " "	14	20
Buctouche " "	10	22

The following Superior Schools had from 10 to 19 pupils above Grade VIII. for one or both terms :

Middle Sackville, Petitcodiac, Rexton, Hillsborough, Fredericton Junction, McAdam Junction, Millerton, Salisbury, Hopewell Hill, Harcourt, Penobsquis, and Keswick Ridge.

The rest of the Superior Schools (24 in number) had from 2 to 9 pupils above Grade VIII., with the exception of Jacksonville, Petit Roch-

er, Doaktown, Douglastown, Harvey Station, Gibson and Marysville. The two last named Districts send their advanced pupils to the Frederickton Grammar School.

The growth of our High School work since 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX. TO XII. IN ALL SCHOOLS.

	Term Ended. December.	Term Ended June.
1890-1.....	574	610
1891-2.....	701	694
1892-3.....	782	724
1893-4.....	738	806
1894-5.....	1155	1060
1895-6.....	1093	1099
1896-7.....	1220	1228
1897-8.....	1469	1523
1898-9.....	1495	1510
1899-1900.....	1565	1545
1900-1.....	1543	1528
1901-2.....	1834	1751
1902-3.....	1827	1770
1903-4.....	1801	1788

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations consist of :

(1)—The High School Entrance Examinations (See Regulation 46, School Manual) held during the month of June at the several Grammar Schools, and such of the Superior Schools as apply for the same. They cover the work of Grades I. to VIII. inclusive, or the Common School Grades. Those who successfully pass these examinations receive a certificate which is intended to serve a two-fold purpose; for pupils who do not intend to continue longer at school it serves as a diploma given under the authority of the Education Department, testifying that the holder has completed satisfactorily the course of studies of the Common Schools; for pupils who intend to continue their studies it serves as a certificate of admittance to the High School classes.

(2)—The High School Leaving Examinations (See Regulation 45, School Manual) held the first week in July at different examination stations throughout the province. They cover the work of Grades IX.,

X. and XI. of the Grammar Schools. Diplomas are granted to those who successfully pass these examinations.

(3)—The University Matriculation Examinations held at the same time and stations as the Leaving Examinations.

(4)—The Normal School Entrance Examinations held at the same time and places as the two former. Candidates for admittance to the Normal School and Licensed Teachers seeking for advance of Class are required to pass these examinations.

(5)—The Normal School Closing Examinations, held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at St. John and Chatham, beginning on the second Tuesday of June, and for Third Class Candidates in December and May of each year.

The following Tables show the result of these several examinations for the year 1904.

(1)—HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL	No. of Candidates	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Albert County Grammar School	7	5	2	....	....
Carleton " "	54	6	22	16	10
Charlotte " "	20	1	9	4	6
Gloucester " "	14	1	2	11	....
Kent " "	10	1	5	4	....
Kings " "	23	5	11	7	....
Northumberland " "	44	..	5	27	12
Queens " "	7	....	4	....	3
Restigouche " "	25	4	9	11	1
Saint John " "	240	49	93	70	28
Victoria " "	5	....	1	3	1
Westmorland " "	87	20	39	26	2
York " "	90	11	43	36	4
	630	103	245	215	67

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

II. SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Hillsborough.....	9	3	2	4	.....
Hopewell Hill.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Florenceville.....	5	.....	2	3	.....
Hartland.....	11	4	6	1	.....
Grand Manan.....	8	1	5	2	.....
St. George.....	7	.....	6	1	.....
St. Stephen.....	32	5	10	6	11
Milltown.....	17	1	4	11	1
Tracadie.....	6	2	3	1	.....
Buctouche.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Bass River.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Hampton.....	16	12	4	.....	.....
Havelock.....	9	1	6	2	.....
Doughlastown.....	7	5	2	.....	.....
Newcastle.....	30	7	10	13	.....
Millerton.....	10	.....	4	5	1
Chipman.....	10	4	5	1	.....
Dalhousie.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Fairville.....	11	8	3	.....	.....
Millford.....	4	1	1	2	.....
St. Martins.....	8	5	3	.....	.....
Fredericton Jct.....	6	1	4	1	.....
Grand Falls.....	12	1	6	3	2
Dorchester.....	14	3	8	3	.....
Sackville.....	10	2	5	1	2
Salisbury.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Shediac.....	7	2	5	.....	.....
Petitcodiac.....	11	3	4	3	1
Superior Schools.....	276	82	112	64	18
Grammar Schools.....	630	103	245	215	67
Total 1904.....	906	185	357	279	85
" 1903.....	881	233	367	225	56
Increase.....	25	.....	.....	54	29
Decrease.....	.....	48	10	.....	.....



PRIMARY DEPARTMENT MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, N. B.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MEDALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1903 His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was pleased to offer thirteen silver medals to be competed for by the pupils of the eighth grade at the High School Entrance Examinations in June of each year, during his term of office.

The first competitive examination for these medals was held in June, 1904. The names of the winners in the several counties are hereto appended :

Albert County.....	Ruby Farris.....	Hillsborough Sup. School.
Carleton Co.....	Gertrude McManus.....	Woodstock Gram. School.
Charlotte Co.....	Walter Lawson.....	North Head, Gr. Manan, Sup. School.
Gloucester Co.....	Laura Young.....	Tracadie Sup. School.
Kent Co.....	Amanda Bourque.....	Buctouche Sup. School.
Kings Co.....	Jean Langstroth.....	Sussex Grammar School.
Northumberland Co....	Gertrude Clark.....	Harkins' Acad'y, Newcastle.
Queens & Sunbury Co....	Daisie C. B. Spencer....	Gagetown Grammar School.
Restigouche Co.....	Blair Graham.....	Campbellton Gram. School.
St. John Co.....	Stanley Reed.....	Fairville Sup. School.
Victoria & Madawaska Co.	Lena McCluskey.....	Grand Falls Sup. School.
Westmorland Co	Eveline Bradshaw.....	Moncton Grammar School.
York Co.....	Alexandria Purdie.....	Fredericton Gram. School.

The following are the conditions and regulations governing these competitive examinations :

1. None but regular pupils of Grade VIII. are eligible for competition.

2. The examinations will be held in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 46 at the several Grammar Schools, and at such of the Superior Schools as shall make application to the Chief Superintendent not later than the first day of June.

3. One medal will be competed for by the pupils of each county, except that for the purposes of this competition Madawaska and Victoria will be reckoned as one county, and Sunbury and Queen's as one county.

4. The medal will be awarded to the pupil making the highest aggregate marks in each case, provided that no candidate falling below the second division shall be entitled to a medal. The papers of the candidates awarded the highest marks by the local examiners shall be submitted for a final examination to special Examiners appointed by the Board of Education whose decision shall determine the award.

5. These medals will be publicly presented to their respective winners either at the reopening of the schools in August or September, or at a later date, as determined by the local school Boards. It is intended that the medals shall be worn by the winners at all school examinations, festivals, and anniversaries.

(2, 3)—MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Examiners.

Professor W. T. Raymond, B. A., Greek, Latin, French, etc.

Professor S. W. Hunton, M. A., Mathematics.

Professor A. M. Scott, M. A., Ph. D., English Language and Literature.

Professor John Brittain, Natural Science, etc.

The following is the report of the Examiners :

Fredericton, Aug. 3rd, 1904.

To DR. J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

Dear Sir,—We beg leave to report that we have examined the answers of candidates at the Matriculation and Leaving Examinations for July, 1904. Of the Matriculation candidates there were eighty-three, of whom five passed in the First Division, thirty-one in the Second, twenty-five in the Third, twelve in the Third conditionally, while ten failed. Eleven of these Matriculation candidates came from New Westminster, B. C., and seventy-two from New Brunswick. Of the Leaving candidates there were ten, of whom six passed in the Second, three in the Third, and one failed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. RAYMOND,
SIDNEY W. HUNTON,
A. M. SCOTT,
JOHN BRITTAIN.

The following are the names of the candidates who passed in the First and Second Divisions arranged in the order of the highest averages.

First Division.

Harold E. Alexander.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Mary E. Graham.....	Milltown High School.
David U. Hill.....	St. Stephen High School.
Hazel Knight.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Morris R. Perley.....	Fredericton Grammar School.

Second Division.

Rainsford H. Winslow.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Alice E. Oulton.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Douglas J. Mair.....	Campbellton Grammar School.
Annie E. Dibblee.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Jean G. Garden.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Edwin S. Bridges.....	St. John Grammar School.
Clara G. Orr.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Zella L. Cosman.....	St. John Grammar School.
Samuel H. Prince.....	St. John Grammar School.
Edda R. Stevens.....	St. John Grammar School.
Donald C. Cameron.....	St. Stephen High School.
Colden Wetmore.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Muriel K. Camp.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
F. Hilda Hawker.....	St. John Grammar School.
Anna C. Kelly.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Lennie D. Ayer.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Alice M. DeMille.....	St. John Grammar School.
Iris Fish.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Lillian I. Lovely.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Willie T. McFarlane.....	St. Stephen High School.
Jas. M. Wardle.....	New Westminster, (B. C.)
Laura H. Shaw.....	St. Andrews Grammar School.
Bessie K. Wry.....	St. Stephen High School.
Herbert B. McEwen.....	New Westminster, (B. C.)
Edith R. Hanson.....	St. Stephen High School.
Helen A. MacMurray.....	St. John Grammar School.
Miriam S. Cadwallader.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Mabelle D. McKay.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Wm. K. McNaughton.....	Chatham Grammar School.
Elsie Murdock.....	St. John Grammar School.
Doris R. Sharpe.....	Woodstock Grammar School.

JUNIOR LEAVING EXAMINATION.

Division II.

Sarah H. E. Doone.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
John Keane.....	Harkins Academy, Newcastle.
Jennie B. Gremley.....	Harkins Academy, Newcastle.
Sara A. Flanagan.....	Richibucto Grammar School.
Vida L. Carruthers.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Lester R. Crammond.....	Harkins Academy, Newcastle.

(4)—NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS,
JULY, 1904.

Total number of candidates 571, viz : for Class I, 186; for Class II, 360; for Class III, 25.

CLASS I.

The following candidates made an average of 67 per cent. and upwards on First Class Examination papers :

(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)

Stella K. Waldron.....	Tower Hill.
Jean B. Peacock.....	Murray's Corner.
Stanley K. Smith.....	Blissville.
Linda M. Ultican.....	Jacquet River.
Jessie Gallivan.....	Chatham.
William J. Kelly.....	Chatham.
Mary K. McLean.....	Rexton.
Josiah Barnett... ..	Woodstock.
Nellie Brosman.....	St. John.
William Shanklin.....	Tracey Station.
Orland R. Atkinson... ..	Albert.
Jennie M. Dunphy.....	Upper Blackville.
Sara E. Moore.....	Moore's Mills.
Leora M. Harmon.....	Woodstock.
H. Harris Biggar.....	Mt. Hebron.
Annie B. Doyle.....	Chatham.
Ida C. Lynch.....	Chatham.
Phoebe L. O'Brien.....	St. George.
Annie R. McRae.....	Black River Bridge.
Bertha L. West.....	Hopewell Hill.
M. Geraldine Coll.....	St. John.

CLASS II.

The following candidates made an average of 60 per cent. and upwards on Second Class Examination papers :

(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)

E. Mabel Edney.....	Taymouth.
Gertrude J. Hay.....	York Mills.
Lena H. Beckett.....	Inchby.
Gertrude Richardson...	Brooklyn Road.
Ada B. Estey.....	Millville.
Fred J. Patterson.....	Jenkins.
Margaret Pineau...	Acadieville.
Ralph E. McAfee.....	Millstream.
Katie J. Amos.....	Lower Derby.
S. Edith Peacock.....	Rolling Dam.
Sadie E. Mitchell.....	Welshpool.
Janet E. Morrison.....	Church Point.
May Bartlett.....	Bartlett's Mills.
Rosaletta Buckley.....	Anagance Ridge.
Stanley Simonds.....	Royalton.
Eliza L. Copp.....	Upper New Horton.
Janie W. Currie.....	Eel River.
Robert L. Simms.....	South Knowlesville.
Margaret Sullivan.....	Kouchibouguac.
Harry C. Ricker.....	Upper Hainesville.
Addie M. McLellan.....	Bloomfield Ridge.
Ina E. Campbell.....	Knowlesville.

The following tabular statement gives the details of the Entrance Examinations for each of the eleven examining stations :

NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS, 1904.

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSES WITH RESULTS.												SUMMARY.			
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.				Total Results for Each Class.			
	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain Any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain Any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain Any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.
No. 1, Fredericton	93	7	10	4	3	68	20	23	25	4	4	7	30	27	29	29
" 2, St. John	94	9	14	11	3	64	17	16	21	3	3	9	31	28	26	26
" 3, Moncton	73	11	10	3	4	43	9	9	11	2	2	11	19	26	17	17
" 4, St. Stephen	76	5	9	12	5	42	13	9	20	3	3	5	22	25	27	27
" 5, Woodstock	61	2	14	3	6	38	12	9	17	4	4	2	26	12	18	18
" 6, Chatham	61	8	14	1	1	35	14	8	13	3	3	8	28	10	15	15
" 7, Sussex	60	6	3	4	1	34	11	12	11	2	2	6	14	17	13	13
" 8, Campbellton	16	1	2	2	1	11	2	2	7	1	1	2	2	4	9	9
" 9, Bathurst	15	1	3	2	1	14	5	4	10	1	1	1	8	4	11	11
" 10, Hillsboro	19	1	2	1	1	11	4	3	3	1	1	1	6	3	4	4
" 11, Andover	13	2	2	1	1	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	6	3	4	4
Total	571	50	79	42	15	360	107	112	141	25	25	50	186	162	173	173
1903	552	64	67	17	15	363	108	140	115	26	26	64	175	169	145	145
Increase	19	14	12	25	1	3	1	28	26	1	1	14	11	6	28	28
Decrease																

(5)—CLOSING EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' LICENSE, HELD
DECEMBER, 1903, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1904.

Examiners.

Mathematics—CHANCELLOR HARRISON.

English Language and Literature—H. S. BRIDGES, M. A., Ph. D.

Latin and Greek—H. S. BRIDGES, M. A., Ph. D.

Physiology and Botany—PROF. L. W. BAILEY, M. A., Ph. D., F.R.S.C.

Physics and Chemistry—PROF. A. M. SCOTT, Ph. D.

School System—G. W. MERSEREAU, M. A.

Teaching and School Management, etc.—G. U. HAY, M. A., D. Sc.

Industrial Drawing, Book-keeping, etc.—JAMES VROOM.

French and General History—PROF. W. T. RAYMOND, B. A.

The full details of the final Examinations for License held in December, 1903, and May, 1904, for the French Department and for the Third Class Candidates of the English Department, and the closing examinations for the higher classes held at Fredericton, St. John and Chatham in June, 1904, are given in Table XV.

The total number admitted to these examinations (including those who were examined for advance of class) was 336. The following is a summary of results :

	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Grammar School Class.....	6	4
Class I.....	77	45
Class II.....	153	165
Class III.....	100	115
Failed to be classed.....		7
	<hr/> 336	<hr/> 336

Seven other candidates stood a partial examination for Grammar School Class, and ten of those who gained Class I, or had previously held a First Class License, qualified for Superior School License. At the July examinations 15 other First Class Teachers received the Superior School Certificate.

The names of the successful candidates for Teachers' Licenses of all classes are given on pages A 38, A 39, and A 40, Part II.

The following candidates made 70 per cent. and upwards on First Class Examination papers at the Closing Examinations, June, 1904 :

(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)

CLASS I.

*Elmire Girouard.....	St. Vincent's Convent, St. John.
*Annie C. Gosnell.....	St. John.
*Ethel G. Hannah.....	St. John.
Mary A. Davis.....	Fredericton Junction.
*Margaret B. McDonald.....	Mount St. Vincent, Halifax.
*Auguste E. D'Aigle.....	Moncton.
Bessie A. Babbitt.....	Swan Creek, Sunbury.
A. Laura Moore.....	Petitcodiac.
*Madeleine V. E. DeBury.....	St. John.
*†Laurence M. Colpitts.....	Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.
*Mary Ida LeBlanc.....	St. Vincent's Convent, St. John.
Jennie R. Smith.....	Blissville, Sunbury.
Robert Straight.....	McDonald's Corner, Q. C.
*Maggie M. Briggs.....	McDonald's Corner, Q. C.
Annie J. Shanklin.....	Shanklin, St. John Co.
Jephson F. London.....	Wickham, Q. C.
Arthur E. Floyd.....	Titusville, K. C.
*Louisa R. Copp.....	Baie Verte.
†Hester L. Edgecombe.....	Fredericton.
Glenha F. White.....	Boundary Line, Car. Co.

* Candidates thus marked wrote an optional paper in French. One twelfth of the marks made on the French paper was added as a bonus to the average of marks made on the other papers.

† First Class Superior.

The following candidates made 75 per cent. and upwards on Second Class Examination papers at the Closing Examinations, June, 1904.

(Arranged in order of highest marks.)

CLASS II.

M. Eloise Steeves.....	Sussex.
Jean B. Peacock.....	Murray's Corner, Westmorland Co.
C. Mabel Dalling.....	Belleville, Carleton Co.
*S. Ethel Armstrong.....	St. John.
*Josephine Dumas.....	Grand Anse, Gloucester Co.

Etta Barry.....	Beaver Harbor, Charlotte Co.
Margaret Coll.....	St. John.
Mabel B. Short.....	New Jerusalem, Queens Co.
*Phoebe L. O'Brien.....	St. George, Charlotte Co.
Royal G. Mowatt.....	Harvey Station.
Bertha L. West.....	Hopewell Hill.
*Edna C. Tufts.....	St. John.
Marion S. Trecarten.....	Deer Island.
Catherine G. O'Brien.....	Ellenstown, Northumberland Co.
Etta M. Dalzell.....	Lubec, Me.
*Leora M. Harmon.....	Woodstock.
Lena M. Wilson.....	Deer Island.
M. Ethel Dunn.....	Millville, York Co.
*Ella M. Hannah.....	Moncton.
Elizabeth Tingley.....	Middle Sackville.
Howard W. Hamilton.....	Baie Verte.
Margaret L. Johnson.....	Jerusalem, Queens Co.
Chauncey R. Pollard.....	Tower Hill, Charlotte Co.
*Jessie M. Shaw.....	St. John.
Muriel L. Law.....	Gagetown.
Ethel L. Steeves.....	O'Neill's, Westmorland Co.
Harold Edgecombe.....	Fredericton.
May E. Coy.....	Upper Gagetown.
*Stanley K. Smith.....	Blissville, Sunbury Co.
Walter P. White.....	Narrows, Queens Co.
*Vita I. Brewer.....	Woodstock.
Jessie M. Graves.....	Centreville.
*Isabella M. McNair.....	Moncton.
Colin E. Carruthers.....	Ford's Mills, Kent Co.
Mary G. McDonald.....	Black River Bridge.
Willard B. Kay.....	Brooklyn Road, Westmorland Co.
Lizzie J. McNair.....	New Mills, Restigouche Co.
A. Ruth Belyea.....	Lower Gagetown.
*Alma Legere.....	Cocagne, Kent Co.
M. Edith Weade.....	Royalton, Carleton Co.
N. Edna Charters.....	Fredericton.
Janet E. Morrison.....	Church Point, Northumberland Co.

* Candidates whose names are thus marked wrote an optional paper in French. One-eleventh of the marks made on the French paper was added as a bonus to the average of the marks made on the other eleven papers.

DATES OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

The dates at which the next Departmental Examinations will begin are as follows :

High School Entrance, Monday, June 19th, 1905.

High School Leaving, Tuesday, July 4th, 1905.

University Matriculation, Tuesday, July 4th, 1905.

Normal School Entrance, etc., Tuesday, July 4th, 1905.

Normal School Closing, Tuesday, June 13th, 1905.

Normal School Closing for French Department, Tuesday, May 23rd, 1905.

Normal School Closing for Third Class, Tuesday, Dec. 19th, 1905.

The stations at which the University Matriculation, the High School Leaving and the Normal School Entrance examinations will be held are :

Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Chatham, Sussex, Campbellton, Bathurst, Hillsborough and Andover.

Candidates for Superior Class Certificates may be examined either during the Closing examinations in June or the Entrance examinations in July.

TABLE XVI.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The total number of new volumes purchased for School Libraries during the year was 661 at a cost of \$270.80, of which the Province paid \$95.35.

TABLE XVII.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF STUDENT TEACHERS

The sum of \$1,666.60 was paid during the year as travelling expenses to student teachers attending the Normal School, a decrease of \$85.10 as compared with the same account for the preceding year. The number of claimants was 235, a decrease of 17.

TABLES XVIII AND XIX.

These tables give a summary of all moneys disbursed by the Chief Superintendent for the School Service, for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1902.

POOR DISTRICTS.

Districts having an assessable valuation of less than \$12,000 are classed as Poor Districts, and receive from 25 to 33½ per cent. additional grants from the provincial revenues and the County Fund. The total amount of special aid granted to these poor districts during the year has

been \$6,840.68 from the provincial revenues, and \$4,648.26 from the County Fund, or \$11,488.94 from both sources.

Districts employing Teachers holding Local Licenses receive no poor aid.

LIST OF POOR DISTRICTS.

The number of Districts having a claim upon the poor aid for the year 1905 is 590, as follows:—

ALBERT COUNTY.

Parish of Alma,	Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9;	.....	5
" Coverdale,	" 6, 7 [and Hillsboro], 8, 9, 11, 12, 15 [and Salisbury], ..	.....	7
" Elgin,	" 4, 5, *6, 7, *9, *13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,....	11	
" Harvey,	" 6, 7 [and Alma], 8, ..	.....	3
" Hillsboro,	" 8, *9, *11 [and Elgin], 12, 13 [and Elgin], 15, .....	.....	6
" Hopewell,	" *4, 5 [and Hillsboro], .....	.....	2
			<hr/> 34

CARLETON COUNTY.

Parish of Aberdeen,	Nos. 2 [and Kent], 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 [and Kent], .....	.....	8
" Brighton,	" 11, 17, 18, 19, 19½,....	.....	5
" Kent,	" *1½ [and Peel], *9, 19, .....	.....	3
" Northampton,	" *8, 11 [and Southampton], .....	.....	2
" Peel,	" 5, ..	.....	1
" Wicklow,	" *8, *16, .....	.....	2
" Wilmot,	" *14, 17, .....	.....	2
" Woodstock,	" 11, 13, .....	.....	2
			<hr/> 25

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Parish of Clarendon,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, .....	.....	3
" Dumbarton,	" 1, 4, 5, *7, *7½, .....	.....	5
" Grand Manan,	" 7, *9, .....	.....	2
" Lepreaux,	" 1, 5, .....	.....	2
" Pennfield,	" *6, .....	.....	1
" St. Patrick,	" *4½ [and Dumbarton and St. Croix],	1	
" St. David,	" *2, *7, .....	.....	2

Parish of St. George,	Nos. 7, 8, 8½ [and Dumbarton], 9, 10, 11, *15, .	7
" St. James,	" *4, *5, 8, *10, 11, *13, *19,	7
" St. Patrick,	" *4, *6, *9 [and St. George], *10,	4
" St. Stephen,	" *2, 7½ [and St. James],	2
" West Isles,	" 1, *5½, 6½, 8,	4

40

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Parish of Bathurst,	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, *8, 10, 11, ..	7
" Beresford,	" *7 [and Bathurst], 7½ [and Bath], 8, *8½, 9, *10A [and Bathurst], 11, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16, ..	13
" Caraquet,	" 1, 3, 4, 4½, ..	4
" Inkerman,	" 1, 4, 5, 7, *8,	5
" New Bandon,	" 1, 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 7, 10, ..	7
" Paquetville,	" 1, 2, *4, 5, ..	4
" Saumarez,	" 2, *2½, *4, 7,	4
" St. Isidore,	" *8,	1
" Shippegan,	" 1½, *3, *3½, 5, *6½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, ..	11

56

KENT COUNTY.

Parish of Acadieville,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	9
" Carleton,	" 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10,	6
" Dundas,	" *5, 5½, 6A [and Moncton] *10A [and Moncton], 14,	5
" Harcourt,	" 1, 6, 7, 7½, 10, 11,	6
" Richibucto,	" 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, 11, 13, ..	7
" St. Louis,	" 1, *5, *8, *9 [and Richibucto], 10, 11,	6
" St. Mary's,	" *3, 5, 7, 7½, *14,	5
" St. Paul,	" 1, 2, 3, *4, 5, 6, 7 [and St. Mary's], 9,	8
" Weldford,	" 2½, 4, 5½ [and St. Mary's], 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, *20, 21, 22, 23, 24,	14
" Wellington	" *7½, *12½, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,	7

73

KINGS COUNTY.

Parish of Cardwell,	Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10 [and Sussex],	4
" Hammond,	" 1 [and Waterford], 2, *3, *5, 8 [and Sussex] ..	5
" Havelock,	" *5, 6, 11, 15,	4

Parish of Kars,	Nos. 4, 6,	2
" Kingston,	" 6, 8, 9, 14, *15,	5
" Norton,	" 9, *11 [and Sussex],	2
" Rothesay,	" *6,	1
" Springfield,	" *4, *5, *6 [and Johnston], *11 [and Wick- ham], *13, 14 [and Kingston], 18, 21, . . .	8
" Studholm,	" 1, 2, *5, *6, *19, *26,	6
" Sussex,	" 4 [and Waterford], *8, 11, 12, 14, 15, . . .	6
" Upham,	" 25 [and St. Martins],	1
" Waterford,	" 1, 3, 4 [and Cardwell], 6, 7, 9,	6
" Westfield,	" 5 [and Greenwich], *8, 9, *10, *12, *13, . .	6
		<hr/> 56

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Parish of Madawaska,	Nos. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6,	5
" St. Anne,	" *2, 5, 6, 7,	4
" St. Basil,	" 2, 5, 8, 9, 10,	5
" St. Francis,	" *5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14,	9
" St. Hilaire,	" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	5
" St. Jacques,	" 2, 3, 4, 5,	4
" St. Leonard,	" 7, 8,	2
		<hr/> 34

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Alnwick,	Nos. *1, *2, 8½, *12, 14,	5
" Blackville,	" 1½ [and Nelson], 3, 3½, 9, 12, 13,	6
" Blissfield,	" 1, 1½ [and Blackville], *2, *2½, 3,	5
" Glenelg,	" *3, 5, 6, 8, 8½, 9,	6
" Hardwicke,	" 3, 6,	2
" Ludlow	" 1, *1½, 2, 4, 5,	5
" Nelson,	" 6, 6½, 7,	3
" Newcastle,	" *2½,	1
" Northesk,	" 1, 3, 11½,	3
" Rogersville,	" 1, 2, 3A [and Acadieville], 4, 5, 10½, *11, *13, *14, *15, 16 [and Acadie- ville],	11
" Southesk,	" 7, *7½,	2
		<hr/> 49

QUEENS COUNTY.

Parish of Brunswick,	Nos. *3, 4, 5, 7, 23 [and Salisbury].....	5
" Cambridge,	" *6, [and Waterboro], *7, *9.....	3
" Canning	" *2, 3, 4, 5, *6.....	5
" Chipman,	" 2, 3, 7, *9, 12, 13 [and Waterboro], 14 16 [and Harcourt].....	8
" Gagetown,	" *1.....	1
" Hampstead,	" 3 [and Gagetown], 10.....	2
" Johnston,	" 2, 6, 8, *9, *11 [and Wickham], *12, 13, *15 [and Springfield], 17.....	9
" Petersville,	" 2, *13, 16.....	3
" Waterboro,	" *2, 3, *5, *8 [and Johnston], 9.....	5
" Wickham,	" *10, *12 [and Johnston].....	2
		<hr/> 43

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Parish of Addington,	Nos. *2½, 3.....	2
" Balmoral,	" 1, 4, 5, 6 [and Addington].....	4
" Colborne,	" 1½ [and Balmoral], 4.....	2
" Dalhousie,	" 4, 5.....	2
" Durham,	" 1½, *5, 9, 10, 11.....	5
		<hr/> 15

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Parish of Musquash,	Nos. *5, *8, 9.....	3
" St. Martins,	" 1, *3, *3½, *4, 9, *11, *12, 30.....	8
" Simonds,	" *14, *15, *16, *20, *21 [Bdr], 22 [Bdr] *23 [and St. Martins]	7
		<hr/> 18

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Parish of Blissville,	Nos. *5, *6, 7, 8.....	4
" Burton,	" 6, *8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	6
" Gladstone,	" *2, *3, 5, 6, 8, 9 [and New Maryland].	6
" Lincoln,	" 6.....	1
" Maugerville,	" 4 [and St. Mary's].....	1
" Northfield,	" 1, 2, *3, 5.....	4
" Sheffield,	" 1A [and Canning], 3, 6, *7	4
		<hr/> 26

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Parish of Andover,	Nos. 6, 8.	2
" Drummond,	" 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8½, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	11
" Gordon,	" *2, 3, 7, *8, 9, [and Lorne],.....	5
" Grand Falls,	" *2, 3, *4, 5, 8, 10, *11	7
" Lorne,	" 1, 2, 5, 8.....	4
" Perth	" 3, 5, 6, 7, *8 [and Drummond], 10, *11, *12, *13.....	9
		<hr/> 38

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Botsford,	Nos. *4, 20, 22, 23.....	4
" Dorchester,	" 4 [and Sackville], 15, 26	3
" Moncton,	" *20, *21, 22, *24, 25, 26, *30, 32, 33...	9
" Sackville,	" 1, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18.....	6
" Salisbury,	" 9, 14, 23, [and Hav. and Bruns.], 25 ..	4
" Shediac,	" 22, 23, 24, 26.....	4
" Westmorland,	" 11.....	1
		<hr/> 31

YORK COUNTY.

Parish of Bright,	Nos. *6½, 7½, 9, *11 [and Southampton]....	4
" Canterbury,	" *5, 10 10½, 12, 20 22, 24.....	7
" Douglas,	" 12, 14, *16, 20.....	4
" Kingsclear,	" *7, *8, 9, 12.....	4
" Manners Sutton,	" 7, 9, 10, 11	4
" McAdam,	" *7.....	1
" New Maryland,	" *1A [and Lincoln], 3.	2
" North Lake,	" *13½, 17, 18, 19½.....	4
" Prince William,	" 6.....	1
" St. Mary's,	" 9, 10, 11, 14.....	4
" Southampton,	" *8, *10, 13, 14, 15, *16, 17, 18, 19.....	9
" Stanley,	" 1½, 2, 4, 6½, *9, 14, 16, 17....	8
		<hr/> 52

Total for 1905-06.....590

Decrease 3

Districts marked to receive one quarter rate.

SCHOOL HOUSE GRANTS TO POOR DISTRICTS.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist Poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses.

The following grants from this appropriation were made during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1904 :

ALBERT Co.	.....Elgin, .....	.....No. 6,.....	\$40 00	
CARLETON Co.	.....Aberdeen, ..	....." 12,....	\$25 00	
	.....Wicklow, ..	....." 16,....	25 00	50 00
CHARLOTTE Co.	.....Clarendon, ..	....." 2,....	\$25 00	
	.....St. Patrick,..	....." 10,....	50 00	75 00
GLOUCESTER Co.	.....Bathurst, ..	....." 11,....	\$20 00	
	....." ..	....." 12,....	15 00	
	.....Beresford and Durham, ..	....." 1A, ..	20 00	
	.....Inkerman, ..	....." 6,....	25 00	
	.....New Bandon,	....." 3,....	15 00	
	.....Shippegan, ..	....." 10,....	25 00	120 00
KENT Co.	.....Acadieville,	....." 3,....	\$15 00	
	.....Harcourt, ..	....." 10,....	10 00	
	.....Richibucto,..	....." 8, ...	20 00	
	.....St. Paul, ....	....." 1,....	30 00	
	.....Wellington,	....." 18,....	15 00	90 00
KINGS Co.	.....Springfield,..	....." 5,....	\$10 00	
	.....Studholm, ..	....." 5, ...	40 00	
	.....West. and Green.,	....." 5,....	20 00	70 00
MADAWASKA Co.	.....Madawaska,	....." 3,....	\$35 00	
	.....St. Basil, ....	....." 8,....	10 00	
	.....St. Francis,..	....." 14,....	25 00	70 00
NORTHUMBERLAND Co.	.....Glenelg, ....	....." 1,....	\$25 00	
	.....North Esk,..	....." 1,....	25 00	
	....." ..	....." 2,....	20 00	
	.....South Esk, ..	....." 7,....	20 00	90 00



ADVANCED DEPARTMENT MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, N. B.

QUEENS Co.	Brunswick, ..	.....	"	4,....	\$20 00	
	Hampstead and Gagetown, ..	.....	"	7,....	10 00	
	Johnston, ..	.....	"	17,....	20 00	
	Petersville, ..	.....	"	5,....	10 00	
	" ..	.....	"	16,....	10 00	70 00
						<hr/>
RESTIGOUCHE Co.	Durham, ....	.....	"	9,.....		25 00
ST. JOHN Co.	Musquash, ..	.....	"	6,....	\$25 00	
	" ..	.....	"	8,....	15 00	40 00
						<hr/>
SUNBURY Co.	Blissville, ....	.....	"	7,....	\$20 00	
	Northfield, ..	.....	"	1,....	20 00	
	Sheffield, ..	.....	"	6,....	20 00	60 00
						<hr/>
VICTORIA Co.	Drummond, .	.....	"	1,....	\$15 00	
	" ..	.....	"	6,....	45 00	60 00
						<hr/>
WESTMORLAND Co.	Dorchester and Sackville, ..	.....	"	4,....	\$20 00	
	" ..	.....	"	27,....	50 00	70 00
						<hr/>
YORK Co.	Douglas, ....	.....	"	12,....	\$20 00	
	Man. Sutton,	.....	"	9,....	15 00	
	New Maryland,	.....	"	2,....	15 00	
	Prince William,	.....	"	6, ...	10 00	
	Stanley, ....	.....	"	17,....	10 00	70 00
						<hr/>
						\$1,000 00

ARBOR DAY, 1904.

From the reports sent to the Inspectors it appears that 666 schools observed Arbor Day, that 1932 trees and 370 shrubs were planted, that 747 flower beds were made and other general improvements effected in connection with the school grounds and buildings.

Notes on the Appendices.

I beg to direct attention to Part III. of this Report which contains report of the Principal of the Normal School; reports of the several School Inspectors; reports of the School Boards of Cities and Towns organized under the provisions of Section 108 of the Schools Act; reports of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, of the Director of Manual Training and of the travelling Instructor and Supervisor of School Gardens and Nature Lessons; proceedings of the County Teachers' Institutes, and of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick; report of the Summer School of Science; report of the Boards of Directors and Principals of the School for the Blind and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax. I have also appended three of the papers read before the Educational Institute in St. John.

I desire to add a few notes and comments on some of these Reports.

APPENDIX A.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In addition to the facts stated in the Principal's report (Appendix A.) complete statistics as to attendance, classification, staff, salaries, etc. will be found in Table XIV., Part II.

The necessity of increased accommodation in the Normal School has become very urgent, especially since the introduction of the Manual Training courses. During recent years the general attendance has increased considerably beyond what was anticipated when the building was erected, and in view of the prevailing and increasing scarcity of teachers it is important that every encouragement shall be held out to qualify young men and women to prepare themselves to fill the vacant places in the schools. Further, the ever expanding subject of Natural Science in its many applied forms is demanding more attention from year to year, and this involves the necessity of enlarged space and increased equipment. An additional Manual Training Department has recently been provided by erecting a partition across the western end of the upper corridor; but this is only a temporary expedient which relieves the difficulty but does not provide adequate accommodation.

I beg, therefore, to support the recommendation of Principal Crocket that steps be taken without delay to add to our Normal School building

a wing or ell sufficiently large to provide accommodation for Manual Training and Domestic Science Departments, for Natural Science Class rooms and laboratories, and for a properly equipped gymnasium for Physical exercises.

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

These Reports are worthy of perusal by all interested in the progress of our educational work. They show in detail the general condition of the schools in every Parish of the Province, and reveal some of the difficulties which the Education Department meets in the administration of the law. The most formidable of these difficulties arise from the indifference, narrowness, parsimony and ignorance of ratepayers and trustees upon whom, under the law, rests the initiative in providing for the opening and the continued maintenance of the schools. It is only fair to admit that this remark applies to less than one-fourth of all the Districts in the Province, and that many of these have the reasonable excuse of poverty to plead for their inaction. But even this excuse offers no justification for the opposition with which every proposal is met to improve conditions and strengthen the schools by the union of contiguous districts, when practicable. Such proposals almost invariably meet the strongest opposition from the weakest districts.

Without exception the Inspectors refer to the great difficulty experienced in finding teachers for all the schools. It is not necessary to discuss in this report the causes and the remedies for this unfortunate condition of affairs. I have not seen any reason to change the views expressed at considerable length in the Report for 1903. Social and economic laws are as universal and persistent as physical laws. The properly qualified teacher who will devote life and energy to the work of a country school for a remuneration much less than can be obtained in other honest pursuits, must be dominated by a sublime spirit of religious philanthropy. We can scarcely hope to find a sufficient number of this class of teachers to supply the demand.

A gratifying feature of the Inspectors' reports is the reference to improvements in school buildings and equipments. In these external evidences of progress we have grounds of encouragement. Our cities and towns are generally well provided with commodious and attractive school houses for the children, and throughout the country there has been a marked improvement during recent years.

I commend to the consideration of the legislature and citizens generally the suggestions and recommendations for the amelioration of present conditions, made by several of the Inspectors.

REPORTS OF SCHOOL BOARDS OF CITIES AND TOWNS ORGANIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 105 TO 117 OF THE SCHOOLS ACT.

The cities of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton and the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown, Woodstock, Campbellton, Chatham, Newcastle and St. Andrews, conduct their schools under the special provisions of sections 105 to 117, of the Schools Act. As St. Andrews has only recently adopted these provisions, no special report has been received from its School Board. The reports from the Trustee Boards of the other towns, and from the cities, show a vigorous administration and successful results. While the number of pupils enrolled in these schools is about 24 per cent. of the total number enrolled in the Province, the number of teachers employed is only about 16 per cent. of the total number for the Province.

The following figures indicate the importance and magnitude of the work controlled by these Boards :

	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils,	Av. No. Pupils to Each Teacher.	Expenditure 1903-4.
St. John,.....	157	7,528	47.9	\$81,323.10
*Fredericton,.....	27	1,126	41.7	22,535.21
Moncton,.....	35	1,890	54.	24,215.67
*St. Stephen,.....	12	513	42.7	6,869.32
*Milltown,.....	9	328	36.5	4,647.69
*Woodstock,.....	14	667	47.6	6,467.45
*Campbellton,.....	9	414	46.	5,032.12
Chatham,.....	21	927	44.1	9,226.32
Newcastle	12	515	42.9	5,018.99
	<hr/> 296	<hr/> 13,908	<hr/> 47.	<hr/> \$165,335.87

* The places marked with an asterisk maintain Manual Training Departments.

APPENDIX D.—THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total number of students enrolled during the year 1904-5 is 134, classified as follows :—Seniors, 29; Juniors, 33; Sophomores, 42; Freshmen, 29; occasional student, 1. Of these 62 are in the Engineering Department and 72 are taking the Arts courses in whole or in part. Of the number 27 are women.

At the Encoenia held on June 2nd, 1904, the following Degrees in Course were conferred :—Bachelor of Arts, 15; Bachelor of Engineering, 6; Master of Arts, 3. The Ad Eundem Degree of B. A. was conferred on

Horace G. Perry, B. A., of Acadia University; the *Ad Eundem* Degree of M. A. was conferred on Rev. W. J. Armitage, M. A., Dalhousie; and the Honorary Degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Jabez Bunting Snowball, D.C.L., Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, Premier and Provincial Secretary, and Professor J. W. Robertson, Ottawa.

The Chair of Philosophy and Economics, vacated by the resignation of Professor John Davidson, was filled by the appointment of Professor Murdoch Stewart Macdonald, B. A., (Dalhousie) Ph. D. (Cornell.)

The first Oxford Scholarship for New Brunswick, under the provisions of the will of the late Hon. Cecil Rhodes, was assigned to Chester B. Martin, B. A., 1902, on the nomination of the Chancellor and Faculty.

The erection of a spacious and handsome brick gymnasium building in place of the wooden building destroyed by fire some years ago, supplies a want seriously felt by the students for some time, and adds another to the group of handsome structures which now crown the University heights.

The expansion of the work of the University in the departments of Civil and Electrical Engineering is a cause of encouragement and gratification to every friend of education; but it must not be forgotten that this expansion involves increased expenditure. The limited income, diminished of late years by the lower rate of interest derived from invested funds, is inadequate to meet even the current expenditure, without providing for such growth and development as are demanded by the spirit of the times. The salaries of our Professors are insufficient to make it worth their while to look forward to a lengthened period of service in connection with the University. Hence it happens that changes in the staff take place more frequently than is desirable. The resignation of a Professor who has proved his ability and fitness for the duties of his chair is not only embarrassing to the Senate, but detrimental to the best interests of the University. An additional income of at least four thousand dollars a year seems necessary to enable the Senate to take advantage of the growing popularity of the Provincial University by making suitable provision for expansion and reasonable additions to the Professors' salaries.

APPENDIX D (II).—MANUAL TRAINING.

In June last Mr. E. E. MacCreedy resigned the position of Director of Manual Training, the duties of which he had discharged faithfully and effectively for four years, and was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Kidner, who had been engaged in similar work in Nova Scotia. Mr. Kidner has entered upon his work in New Brunswick with energy and every prospect of success. I direct attention to his report in Appendix D. II.

The total amount of Provincial Grants on account of Manual Training for the school year 1903-4 was \$2,412.14, viz: for equipment and material, \$1,394.58, and for teachers' salaries, \$1,017.56. Manual Training departments are now in operation at the following places:—

Fredericton.....	179	Pupils, Agnes E. Lucas, Teacher.
St. Stephen.....	81	" Will Whitney, Teacher.
Milltown... ..	52	" Will Whitney, Teacher.
St. Andrews.....	63	" Ethel I. Duffy, Teacher.
Campbellton... ..	298	" Louise Wetmore, Teacher.
Sackville... ..	48	" Wm. M. Sutherland, Teacher.
Woodstock.....	115	" A. Gertrude O'Brien, Teacher.
Florenceville... ..	23	" Marion R. Tompkins, Teacher.
Inches' Ridge... ..	10	" Ethel McL. Good, Teacher.
Mascarene... ..	25	" Margaret M. Pickle, Teacher.
Jones' Forks, Y. C.....	15	" Estella A. Flewelling, Teacher.
Kingston Con. School... ..	81	" C. M. Kelly, B. A., Teacher.
Total.....	990	"

For further details I direct attention to the report of the Director of Manual Training as given in Appendix, Page 153, and to the estimate of the value of this department in the schools in which it has been introduced, as indicated by the reports of their several School Boards. It is significant that in every school in which Manual Training has been introduced, the testimony of trustees and parents is in favour of its continuance.

In addition to the teachers of Manual Training given above, the following have received, or are entitled to receive, certificates of competency as teachers in this department, having taken courses of instruction at Training Schools approved by the Board of Education, or at the Provincial Normal School under the instruction of the Director of Manual Training for New Brunswick.

Holders of General Certificates:—Joseph Lynn, Iva A. Baxter, Walter E. Currier, Ethel I. Mersereau, Winifred V. Keith, Marjorie F. Mair, Jennie W. McFarlane.

Holders of Certificates for Rural Schools:—Annie J. Harrison, Alma R. Sewell, Ralph McKinney, Louis LeB. Godard, Margaret G. Legere, Bessie Kelly, Sadie E. Inch, Harriette Bolt, Annie Whittaker, Emma L. Estey, Lois H. Johnston, Estella A. Flewelling, Margaret A. Anderson.

APPENDIX D (III).—SCHOOL GARDENS AND NATURE LESSONS.

Among the many educational enterprises carried on at the expense of Sir William Macdonald, and under the direction of Professor J. W. Robertson, is the inauguration of a plan by which travelling instructors

are provided to aid Trustees and Teachers in the establishing and management of school gardens and courses of instruction in Nature Lessons in connection therewith.

As stated in my last report, Prof. John Brittain had, with the approval of the Board of Education, entered upon this work in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. The result of his work during the last spring and summer is told in his report as found on page 155, Part III. It is probable that Prof. Brittain, having successfully inaugurated this work in the up-river counties, will spend the next school year in inaugurating similar work in some other part of the Province.

The Provincial Government, desirous of co-operating with Professor Robertson in a work which promises to be of special importance in the promotion of an intelligent love for farm life and agricultural pursuits among the children of the rural schools, passed an Order-in-Council on the 6th day of August last, as follows :—

(1) That duly licensed teachers who shall have qualified for giving instruction in Nature Lessons in connection with school gardens, by completing a prescribed course at the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, or at any other Institution approved by the Board of Education, and who shall thereafter give instruction in said subjects at any public school having a school garden attached, in accordance with the Regulations of the Board made from time to time, shall receive from the Provincial revenues at the rate of Thirty Dollars per year in addition to the ordinary Provincial Grant provided for by Section 13 of the Schools Act.

(2) That there shall be granted to the Trustees of such School Districts as shall provide and maintain school gardens in connection with their several schools, the sum of Twenty Dollars per annum to assist them in caring for such gardens and improving and keeping in proper condition the school grounds.

(3) That in order to encourage teachers to qualify for giving instruction in Nature Lessons in connection with school gardens, scholarships of the value of Sixty Dollars each in the case of Female Teachers, and Seventy-Five Dollars each in the case of Male Teachers, shall be provided for such duly licensed teachers as may be nominated by the Board of Education to take three months' courses in Nature Study and School Gardening at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph,—with the understanding that not more than eight New Brunswick teachers shall be nominated for any one course, and that there shall be only three courses in any year.

In addition to the scholarships provided by the Government as above stated, each candidate appointed will receive from the Macdonald Fund, for travelling expenses, five cents per mile from his or her home to Guelph, and a bonus of Twenty-Five Dollars at the completion of the course.

The following New Brunswick teachers successfully completed the first course at Guelph in December last and received certificates :—

Bessie A. Babbitt, Swan Creek, Sunbury Co.
W. Millen Crawford, Debec, Carleton Co.
E. Mabel LePage, Woodstock, Carleton Co.
Helena Mulherrin, Woodstock, Carleton Co.
Frances P. Prichard, Hampton, Kings Co.
Wilhelmina A. Toole, Tooletton, Kings Co.
Annie J. Shanklin, Shanklin, St. John Co.

The amount of scholarships awarded to these candidates was \$375. In addition they received from the Macdonald Fund for travelling and other expenses, \$480.65.

The next course at Guelph begins on the 4th of April next. Seventeen candidates have already applied for admission to this course. From the applicants eight will be selected by a committee appointed by the Board of Education to award the scholarships.

The Order-in-Council above referred to will probably be incorporated in the School Act at the approaching session of the Legislature. The clauses providing for the payment of Thirty Dollars per year to Teachers, and Twenty Dollars to Trustees in Districts establishing and maintaining school gardens, will come into effect on the first day of July, 1905.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S WEED COMPETITION.

The Exhibition Association of the City and County of Saint John in June last invited the children of the public schools to compete for the best collection and arrangement of specimens of the weeds of New Brunswick for Canada's International Exhibition and Agricultural Fair, held in the City of Saint John in September, 1904.

Though our school children had no previous experience in such work, they seem to have made a collection highly creditable to themselves and their teachers, as will appear from the report of Prof. James Fletcher LL. D., F. R. S. C., of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who was appointed by the managers of the Exhibition to award the prizes offered in connection with these exhibits.

The Secretary of the Association has placed at my disposal a copy of Prof. Fletcher's report, a portion of which I hereto append:

St. John, N. B., Sept. 23rd, 1904.

W. W. HUBBARD, Esq.,
 Secretary and Managing Director,
 Canada's International Exhibition,
 St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed I beg to hand you my report as Judge of the Weed Collections made by the school children of the schools in New Brunswick, and sent in for competition at the Current Exhibition.

I have examined these with great pleasure, and assure you that they form the best exhibit which has ever been shown in this country by school children. No less than eighty-three separate collections were displayed, consisting of 2,972 specimens. For the most part these were well preserved, excellently mounted and well labelled in accordance with the provisions of the competition. I may add further, that while working among these collections during the Exhibition, I found that they excited frequent expressions of surprise, interest and commendation from visitors. In conclusion, I beg to tender you and the Directors my sincere congratulations on this important feature of your work, which must have a marked effect on the Educational Institutions of the Province.

In some counties the competition was very keen and close, but in others less work was done than will probably be the case at some future time..

Enclosed, I beg to hand you a list giving the number of points made by the various prize winners.

Yours obediently,

(Sgd) JAMES FLETCHER.

PRIZES AWARDED IN THE WEED COMPETITION BY CHILDREN IN THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOLS.

Albert County.

	Points.
1.—Margaret Archibald.....	595
2.—Celia Colpitts.....	406
3.—G. J. Tingley.....	367

Carleton County.

1.—W. H. Brittain.....	Sweepstakes (1).....	719
2.—May Gillen.....		564
3.—Lillian Currie.....		541

Charlotte County.

1.—Bessie Armstrong.....	389
2.—Della Thomas.....	336
3.—Harry Quinn.....	304

Kent County.

1.—Grace E. Fisher.....	630
G. H. Thurber, (Special).....	102 s

Kings County.

1.—A. C. Wetmore.....	625
2.—Donald B. Dunfield.....	613
3.—Harry Wetmore.....	515

Northumberland County.

1.—Laura Anderson.....	280
2.—Huldah Morrison.....	200

Restigouche County.

1.—Eileen Stewart.....	275
------------------------	-----

St. John County.

1.—C. L. Armstrong...Sweepstakes (2).....	695
2.—Mercy I. Shaw.....	235

Sunbury County.

1.—Nellie Babbitt.....	621
2.—Alice Prince.....	372

Queens County.

1.—Maggie F. Burgess...Sweepstakes (3).....	690
2.—G. Hildah Inch.....	64
3.—Nellie Springer.....	247

Victoria County.

1.—Bertha Green.....	591
2.—Annie Irving.....	582
3.—Carrie Armstrong.....	567

Westmorland County.

1.—Henrietta Trites.....	401
2.—Effie A. Magee.....	323
3.—Chester Maxwell.....	294

York County.

1.—Queenie Harrison...	505
2.—Mary Cliffe.....	422
3.—Winnifred Currie...	356

Class 65—School Garden Exhibits.

Sec. (1) Best general display of the products of a School Garden—
(5 entries)

1.—G. H. A. McAdam, B. A., Andover, N. B.....	\$15
2.—H. F. Perkins, Hartland, N. B... ..	\$10
3.—Isaac Draper, Woodstock, N. B... ..	\$10
4.—G. H. Harrison, Woodstock, N. B... ..	\$ 9
5.—John M. Keeffe, Florenceville, N. B... ..	\$ 6

THE MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT KINGSTON,
KINGS COUNTY.

This school was opened to pupils in August last under the Principalship of D. W. Hamilton, M. A., with the following staff of teachers:—C. M. Kelly, B. A., Ina F. Mersereau, B. A., Annie L. Darling and Margaret A. Stewart. A teacher of Domestic Science is to be appointed later.

A public formal opening took place on the 9th of November. A large concourse of people from many parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spent the day in examining the various departments of the school. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon and evening by Prof. Robertson, Premier Tweedie, the Hon. F. J. Sweeney, and several others. The people of Kingston hospitably opened their houses for the entertainment of visitors, and provided bountiful refreshments for the large company after the close of the more formal exercises. The Chairman of the School Board, Austin Wetmore, Esq., presided throughout the celebration.

It is not too much to say that every visitor left Kingston convinced not only of the desirability, but of the practicability of establishing similar consolidated schools in scores of other places throughout the Province.

At my request Principal D. W. Hamilton has made a report of the school, which I hereto append for the information of trustees and rate-payers who may have under consideration the establishing of similar schools in their own localities.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the history of the work at the Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B., since I assumed charge.

In September, 1902, I was selected by Professor Robertson for the Principalship of the Macdonald Consolidated School to be established at Kingston, N. B. In May, 1904, I came to Kingston and assumed charge of the work. The building had been completed and handed over by the architect. It was found necessary to make some changes in the building and several additions. This work, together with the building of a van-shed, the grading of the school grounds, the equipment of the school building, and many other preparations for opening school demanded my time and close attention during the spring and summer months.

On Monday, August 29, school actually opened with a large attendance which gradually increased until at the close of the term our enrolment was 166, of whom about twenty were from different parts of the Province outside the consolidated districts. Statistics bearing on the attendance, etc., may be of interest. The enrolment of pupils in the seven districts, previous to Consolidation, was 125; after Consolidation, first term, it was 166, an increase of 41 pupils or about 33 per cent. The total average daily attendance in the seven schools was about 55 or 14 per cent. of the enrolment; in the Consolidated School it was 140 or 84 per cent. of enrolment. The actual daily attendance has been nearly trebled and the percentage of enrolment nearly doubled. For the first two months of the term our daily attendance was nearly 95 per cent. of the enrolment. The percentage for the whole term was much lower because a great many of the older boys and girls did not enroll until near the end of the term. Among those enrolled were ten over twenty years of age. Many who had been absent from school and from home for several years returned in order to take advantage of the school privileges offered. Miss Spalding, a teacher in a London, England, Normal Training College, who visited our school during the term in a letter giving her impressions, writes: "The evident enthusiasm of all the pupils was delightful. To see those grown-up young men and women willing to go back and be children once more, seemed to me to be most encouraging." Pupils from districts, outside the Consolidated districts, were admitted after those from the Consolidated districts had been accommodated. Pupils drove themselves six and seven miles in order to attend this school. One boy walked four miles every morning and night and was present nearly every day during the term. About twenty per cent. of the pupils lost no time during the term. Tardy marks on the register were very few and only after the names of those who walked. All children belonging to the central district walk. The interest of the pupils in their work, particularly in Nature-Study and Manual Training, has been excellent; and their conduct good.

Seven vans, which cost about \$135. each, convey the pupils from outlying districts to the school. Every morning during the term the vans

arrived on time, although several travelled six miles or over. There has been no serious difficulty as regards transportation. The children, even on the coldest and most stormy days, were comfortable; only those who walk have had wet feet or frozen ears. At the beginning of winter light tops on bob-sleds were provided at a cost of \$65 for each outfit. These tops are very comfortable and give satisfaction. This year the cost of transportation is high because nearly all the drivers had to buy horses and harness. Next year the cost will be much reduced. This year at Middleton, N. S., the total cost of transportation is \$600 less than last year. The routes, cost, etc., are as follows:—

	Miles travelled one way.	Children Carried	Wages per day.
Summerside	6	16	2.50
Clifton.....	5	23	2.00
Jubilee.....	7	19	2.50
Perry's Point—Shore Road	5	17	1.80
Perry's Point—Hill Road.....	5	18	2.50
Milton.....	6	9	1.90
Reed's Point.....	3	23	1.80

The addresses and exercises on the occasion of the formal opening, Nov. 9, were interesting and inspiring, and resulted in awakening a greater public interest in the school.

In general I would say that in my opinion, consolidation of schools is practicable at all suitable centres in New Brunswick, and the Board of Education should enforce it. If left to the vote of ratepayers, indifference, conservatism and fear of higher taxes will make educational progress in country districts very slow; and thus national interests will suffer. The supposed transportation difficulties are not at all serious. There may be a day or two in winter when, on account of severe storms, the vans cannot reach the school; but on those days the children could not reach the little schools. The only argument of any weight against consolidation of schools in New Brunswick is that in some sections it may cost a little more to run an up-to-date Consolidated School than to run the little schools. The cheapest articles though are usually the dearest. A little fourth-rate school, with a third-class teacher, means a serious waste of money and an alarming waste of precious child life. At good centres where many of the children can walk, and where the van routes are not long and difficult, it will prove cheaper financially to run a Consolidated School, as has been the experience in the United States. The disadvantages of a Consolidated School are practically of no importance—the advantages cannot be over estimated.

It is a pleasure to report that in my opinion the Kingston Consolidated School has been a decided success.

Yours Respectfully,

D. W. HAMILTON.

Kingston, N. B., Feb. 6th, 1905.

THE RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

On a beautiful and commanding site midway between the towns of Albert and Riverside, in the County of Albert, a fine building, imposing in appearance, commodious and modern in all its arrangements and capable of accommodating about 300 pupils, is now approaching completion. The boundaries of the Consolidated District to which this school belongs embrace five of the present districts, and small portions of two others. Its highest department will constitute the Grammar School for the county, which has been located at Alma for many years past. The total assessable valuation of the consolidated district amounts to about \$300,000. It is expected that the school will open in August next, with a staff of six teachers. The Hon. A. R. McClellan, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, has donated \$5,000 to the erection of the building. The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen:—Henry H. Tingley, Chairman; Dr. J. E. M. Carnwath, W. Alder Trueman, Wilder B. Keiver and Milledge Tingley. Daniel W. Stuart is Secretary.

THE FLORENCEVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Three school districts in the Parishes of Simonds, Wicklow and Peel, in the County of Carleton, have agreed to consolidate, and have voted money for the erection at Florenceville of a building large enough to accommodate about 250 pupils. The general plans of this building have been already prepared, materials will be placed upon the ground during the winter, and work upon the foundation commenced as early in the spring as circumstances will permit. The temporary Board of Trustees of the consolidated district consists of D. M. Ross, M. D., Chairman; B. Frank Smith and John N. Perry. It is hoped that other contiguous districts will vote, at the coming annual school meetings, to unite with those which have already consented to the union. In such case, the present Board of Trustees will be enlarged.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

In view of the interest awakened throughout the province in the establishing of Consolidated Schools, it is desirable that further legislation be enacted to facilitate the action of trustees and ratepayers in this matter, and to remove any doubts that might arise as to the concurrent jurisdiction of the central School Board and the Boards of the uniting districts during the period intervening between the date when the union is decided upon and the time when the central school shall be actually occupied. For the selection of a site for the central school, the

providing of necessary funds and the erection and equipment of a school building, a central Board is required at the very inception of the movement. On the other hand, the schools of the uniting districts must be kept in operation until the central building is ready for use. It is manifestly better that during this transitional period the schools shall be under the management and control of the School Trustees of the uniting districts, and that the duties and powers of the central Board shall be limited to the steps necessary to the erection and equipment of the building and such other preparatory arrangements as circumstances might demand.

I would therefore recommend that, at the coming session of the legislature, provision be made by legal enactment for the appointment of a temporary Board of Trustees for any districts proposing to unite for the purpose of establishing a consolidated school, and to define their duties and powers.

I recommend further that trustees of consolidated schools shall have the power of expropriating land, in the usual way, for the purposes of said school, to the extent of at least two acres.

It will be necessary also to fix the distances from the school house, within which the children shall not have the right of transportation. This and all other matters pertaining to the transportation of pupils can probably be provided for by the regulations of the Board of Education without further legislation.

It is to be hoped that the very liberal provisions made by the Government and Legislature for establishing and maintaining consolidated schools, will be taken advantage of by trustees and ratepayers in many places.

APPENDIX E.—EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Dominion Educational Association :—This Association was convened in the City of Winnipeg, July 26-29, 1904. About 600 delegates were in attendance. Owing to the distance to be travelled and the considerable expense to be incurred, but few delegates from the Maritime Provinces were present. The convention was eminently successful in the character of the papers and addresses presented, and the spirited discussions which followed. There was a splendid exhibit of school work and school appliances from several of the Provinces and the Territories. The Association accepted an invitation to hold its next convention at Toronto University in 1906.

The Educational Institute of New Brunswick :—At the risk of unduly swelling the size of this report, I have inserted in the Appendix a very full account of the proceedings of the New Brunswick Educational Insti-

tute, together with three of the many excellent papers prepared for the occasion. As this convention is Provincial, and meets only biennially, it is fitting that a full record of its proceedings shall be preserved for the benefit of teachers and citizens alike. In future the proceedings of the Educational Institute will probably be published in separate form.

More than five hundred teachers from all parts of the province were in attendance. The presence and addresses of Charles H. Keyes, Esq., Superintendent of schools of Hartford, Conn., added much to the interest and profit of the Convention.

County Institutes :—A brief summary of the County Institutes will be found in Appendix E. III.

READING BOOKS FOR ACADIAN SCHOOLS.

There is now in course of preparation a series of Reading Books in the French language, intended to supersede the bi-lingual reading books which have been used in the Acadian schools for many years. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are co-operating in the preparation of these books. The series will probably be authorized in all the Maritime Provinces.

The Committee having this important matter in charge, is composed of the following persons :—The Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; the Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick; the Superintendent of Education for Prince Edward Island; the Rev. P. M. Dagnaud, President of College Ste. Anne, Church Point, N. S.; Mr. Jules M. Lanos, M. L., of Halifax, N. S.; Rev. Professor Ph. F. Bourgeois, M. A., of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B.; Charles D. Hebert, Inspector of Schools, N. B.; also the Hon. A. H. Comeau, of the Nova Scotia Government, and the Hon. C. H. LaBillois, of the New Brunswick Government, as honorary members.

It is intended that these books shall be ready for introduction into the schools not later than August, 1906.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I am happy to express the belief that, notwithstanding many discouraging facts referred to in the former part of this report, there never was a time when educational questions excited a greater interest than at present; that our teachers are, for the most part, awake to the importance of the great work committed to them, and are generally striving for self-improvement in order that they may discharge their duties more effectively; that our University and High Schools are prosperous and in a satisfactory state of efficiency, and that throughout

the country each year finds the school buildings and equipments improved and improving. The introduction of Manual Training and the movement in favor of Consolidated Schools are among the most encouraging signs of the times.

Our greatest needs are to be able to retain the services of our best teachers and, by some means, to provide for a better local administration of school affairs in districts unable or unwilling to keep the schools in operation.

Having these purposes in view, I take the liberty of repeating some of the recommendations made a year ago, and of respectfully asking for them the favorable consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

I recommend that the Provincial Grant to teachers of the first and second Class, after two years of service in the public schools, shall be increased by ten per cent for the third year, and by a further ten per cent each additional year thereafter until a maximum is reached of \$200 per year for First Class Male Teachers; \$160 for Second Class Male Teachers; \$150 for First Class Female Teachers, and \$120 for Second Class Female Teachers.

I recommend further that the sum of \$40 per year (instead of \$30 as at present) be paid directly to teachers out of the County Fund; and that in order to meet this additional claim upon the Fund, the amount levied upon each County shall be equal to Forty cents for every inhabitant of the county, instead of Thirty cents as at present.

I recommend farther that each Parish (so far as may be found practicable) shall constitute a single School District, with a School Board elected or appointed as the Legislature may determine. Among the important duties of the Parish School Board would be the grouping of the present Districts and the establishing of central graded schools wherever the conditions would permit, the appointment of competent teachers, and the local supervision of all the schools of the Parish by the agency of a paid secretary. The minimum rate of assessment should not be less than one half of one per cent. of the assessable valuation of the Parish. The sum thus raised, supplemented by the County Fund Grant, and a special Provincial grant to poor Parishes equal to the amounts now paid to Poor Districts, would, in my opinion, be sufficient to provide much better school privileges for all the children than many of them now enjoy. It would assure a more intelligent and effective administration of the law. It would take the management of the schools out of the hands of illiterate and incompetent trustees, and would diminish the dissensions

and factious disturbances which in not a few districts make the annual school meeting a scene of disorder. It would enable the trustees to increase the local salaries of the teachers by at least fifty per cent. without imposing too heavy a burden upon any locality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.



MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, N. B.

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904. PRELIMINARY.

COUNTIES.	FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.				SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1904.				YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.				
	Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools in operation both terms.	New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools not in operation the previous Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in operation during the Dec. Term, that were without Schools in the June Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in operation in the June Term, that were without Schools in the Dec. Term.	Total No. of different Pupils in attendance at Schools within the year.
Albert.....	66	68	1,835		65	66	1,953		210	205	10	9	2,250
Carleton....	151	154	4,000		141	148	4,333		734	204	18	10	4,938
Charlotte....	127	133	3,793		131	146	4,206		421	196	6	10	4,410
Gloucester...	104	107	3,955		105	109	4,216		465	292	7	9	4,712
Kent.....	125	126	3,903		121	125	4,066		545	215	14	10	4,723
Kings.....	145	150	3,611		144	143	3,885		532	290	19	17	4,433
Madawaska...	61	61	2,164		58	58	2,185		329	43	5	2	2,536
Northumberland.	149	155	4,854		147	151	5,006		511	105	7	3	5,470
Queens.....	86	86	1,888		82	85	2,121		297	227	14	11	2,412
Restigouche...	49	49	1,743		48	53	1,796		186	29	2	1	1,958
Saint John....	206	232	8,769		205	229	8,518		380	44	6	3	9,193
Sunbury.....	44	45	971		38	41	966		157	34	6	2	1,162
Victoria.....	52	52	1,410		59	60	1,801		285	281	4	11	1,976
Westmorland	198	202	7,792		198	204	7,962		716	309	13	14	8,817
York.....	185	195	5,450		180	193	5,745		677	161	12	8	6,288
New Brunswick.	1,747	1,815	56,198		1,722	1,816	58,759		6,445	2,635	143	120	65,278
Cor. Terms, 1902-1903.	1,778	1,838	57,518		1,726	1,815	58,863		6,434	1,999	151	89	65,927
Increase.....	31	43	1,320		4	1	104		11	636	8	31	649
Decrease.....													

TABLE II.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.
PART ONE.—The First Term Closed 31st December, 1903.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.						Grand total days' attendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the time the Schools were in session.	Number daily present on an average for the full Term.	Number daily present on an average during the time in session per hundred enrolled.	Number daily present on an average per hundred enrolled.
		Proportion of the population at School this Term (Census of 1901).	Number under 6 years of age.	Number between 6 and 15 years of age.	Number over 15 years of age.	Boys.	Girls.					
Albert	1,835	1 in 5.95	44	1,737	54	890	945	106,665	1,241	1,190	67.62	64.85
Carlton	4,000	1 in 5.40	121	3,679	200	1,931	2,099	219,968	2,609	2,422	65.22	60.55
Charlotte	3,793	1 in 5.90	70	3,535	183	1,853	1,940	218,771½	2,718	2,389	71.65	62.98
Gloicester	3,935	1 in 7.06	69	3,809	77	1,962	1,993	211,596	2,444	2,366	61.79	59.82
Kent	3,963	1 in 6.04	155	3,716	92	2,012	1,951	220,132½	2,506	2,437	63.23	61.49
Kings	3,611	1 in 5.99	39	3,365	207	1,782	1,829	196,912	2,323	2,182	64.33	60.42
Mad. waska.	2,164	1 in 5.68	162	1,962	40	1,035	1,109	119,394	1,351	1,319	62.43	60.95
Northumberland ..	4,854	1 in 5.88	74	4,621	159	2,443	2,411	274,897	3,286	3,166	67.69	65.22
Queens	1,888	1 in 5.92	52	1,737	99	921	967	95,318½	1,131	1,011	57.90	53.54
Restigouche	1,743	1 in 6.07	29	1,665	49	863	890	100,048½	1,163	1,150	66.72	63.97
Saint John	8,769	1 in 5.90	32	8,440	297	4,299	4,480	567,337	7,143	7,025	81.45	80.11
Sambury	971	1 in 5.93	31	899	41	457	514	48,657	578	524	59.52	53.96
Victoria	1,410	1 in 6.25	62	1,313	35	692	718	70,341	819	778	58.08	55.17
Westmorland	7,792	1 in 5.39	179	7,298	315	3,794	3,998	459,117	5,448	5,346	69.91	68.60
York	5,450	1 in 5.80	193	5,043	209	2,645	2,805	317,338½	3,725	3,561	68.34	65.33
New Brunswick ..	56,198	1 in 5.89	1,312	52,814	2,062	27,559	28,639	3,226,493½	38,485	36,866	68.48	65.60
Cor. Term, 1902 ..	57,518	1 in 5.75	1,482	53,746	2,290	28,189	29,329	3,257,733	38,671	37,019	67.23	64.36
Increase	1,320	.....	170	922	228	630	690	31,239½	186	153	1.25	1.24
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.
PART TWO. The Second Term Closed 30th June, 1904.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.				Grand total days' attendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the time the Schools were in session.	Number daily present on an average for the full Term.	Number daily present on an average during the time in Session per hundred enrolled.	Number daily present on an average for full Term per hundred enrolled.
		Proportion of the population at School this Term (Census of 1901).	Number under 6 years of age.	Number between the ages of 6 and 15 years.	Number over 15 years.					
			Boys.	GIRLS.						
Albert	1,953	1 in 5.59	17	1,801	135	999	954	138,606	1,924	1,072
Carlton	4,333	1 in 4.99	141	3,781	411	2,208	2,125	303,259	2,385	2,336
Charlotte	4,206	1 in 5.32	52	3,804	350	2,103	2,103	322,293	2,833	2,493
Gloucester	4,216	1 in 6.62	46	4,036	134	2,200	2,016	276,912	2,330	2,234
Kent	4,066	1 in 5.89	149	3,811	106	2,091	1,975	262,903	2,304	2,119
Kings	3,885	1 in 5.57	43	3,518	324	2,005	1,880	268,915	2,214	2,043
Madawaska	2,185	1 in 5.63	148	2,001	36	1,123	1,062	137,663	1,255	1,111
Northumberland	5,006	1 in 5.70	58	4,704	244	2,567	2,439	335,784	2,993	2,784
Queens	2,121	1 in 5.26	38	1,871	212	1,078	1,043	136,502	1,147	1,000
Resigouche	1,796	1 in 5.89	23	1,700	73	929	867	130,841	1,107	1,039
Saint John	8,318	1 in 6.07	34	8,111	373	4,248	4,270	787,325	6,360	6,423
Sunbury	966	1 in 5.93	11	872	83	493	473	61,064	555	463
Victoria	1,801	1 in 4.90	66	1,618	117	918	883	109,567	982	848
Westmorland	7,962	1 in 5.28	115	7,423	424	3,996	3,966	606,062	5,105	4,831
York	5,745	1 in 5.50	187	5,221	337	2,934	2,811	413,941	3,726	3,579
New Brunswick	58,759	1 in 5.63	1,128	54,272	3,359	20,892	28,867	36,920	34,375	62,83
Cor. Term, 1903	59,313	1 in 5.59	1,258	54,628	3,427	30,172	29,141	37,552	34,873	63,31
Increase	554	.....	130	356	68	280	274	632	498	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1903.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.	Oral Lessons on Morals, etc.	[Optional.] 37	READING—SPELLING— RECITATION, ETC.										GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.								HISTORY.			
				38										39								40			
				GRADE.										GRADE.								GRADE.			
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III*	IV*	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			
Albert	1,703	1,580	...	351	253	328	333	252	103	85	50	288	312	242	103	85	50	203	242	103	85	62			
Carlton	3,442	3,666	...	820	493	699	744	666	163	139	137	644	745	649	171	139	137	600	636	173	139	137			
Charlotte	3,337	3,471	...	687	509	645	674	611	214	138	121	616	607	604	214	138	121	468	608	214	148	121			
Gloucester	3,627	3,816	12	1,363	866	683	542	252	100	73	49	635	542	267	100	73	49	446	267	100	72	50			
Kent	3,149	3,749	48	1,563	818	648	487	250	77	56	41	647	486	247	77	56	41	384	247	73	56	41			
Kings	2,853	3,211	...	601	506	701	760	639	121	90	69	694	768	653	124	84	69	638	653	121	90	69			
Madawaska	1,636	1,704	41	911	418	356	292	93	48	19	31	343	291	89	45	19	31	228	88	43	19	31			
Northumber'ld	4,571	4,634	38	1,177	864	931	684	589	206	130	162	901	684	589	206	130	162	518	582	202	130	162			
Queens	1,606	1,836	27	449	269	389	409	318	19	13	17	385	407	323	19	13	17	397	319	19	13	17			
Restigouche	1,539	1,714	27	437	337	320	240	195	57	40	58	306	235	184	57	40	58	170	195	57	40	48			
Saint John	8,014	8,137	7	1,484	1,459	1,266	1,180	1,082	850	591	533	1,247	1,138	1,076	850	591	533	1,086	1,080	850	591	533			
Sunbury	629	818	...	221	124	212	181	153	15	25	6	201	177	148	13	25	8	162	138	13	25	8			
Victoria	1,143	1,316	6	392	221	269	211	172	16	9	20	265	210	172	26	15	25	192	170	26	12	20			
Westmorland	6,097	6,796	30	2,059	1,108	1,136	1,171	956	394	348	264	1,071	1,084	927	394	314	254	801	874	394	358	253			
York	4,460	5,008	2	1,226	822	936	940	826	232	181	166	820	925	782	231	181	166	604	819	231	181	166			
New Brunswick	47,826	51,456	133	13,741	9,067	9,549	8,848	7,074	2,615	1,937	1,544	9,083	8,631	6,952	2,630	1,903	1,541	6,897	6,918	2,619	1,959	1,538			
Cor. Term, 1902	47,784	53,102	334	14,342	9,146	9,763	9,033	7,102	2,503	1,909	1,607	9,352	8,934	6,902	2,472	1,910	1,607	7,361	6,662	2,357	1,884	1,546			
Increase	42	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease .....	...	1,646	201	601	79	214	185	28	112	28	63	269	303	...	50	158	...	464	...	262	...	75		

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.								PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING. ("Theory" Optional.)												
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.												
	41								43								43												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	By Note.	Note.	By Note.	Note.	By Note.
Albert.....	347	232	331	331	238	103	85	62	349	255	324	331	233	100	85	62	137	114	123	117	4	57			41		22		17
Carlton.....	786	495	696	744	665	163	139	137	815	496	699	744	667	163	139	137	322	223	285	314	290					50	62		45
Charlotte.....	669	502	638	662	589	210	138	121	678	573	645	674	610	214	138	121	387	299	305	362	331				185	30	37		28
Gloucester.....	1366	896	683	642	267	100	38	43	1363	866	683	642	267	100	72	54	922	562	422	367	133	30	73	6	57	25			
Kent.....	1538	812	634	461	247	77	66	41	1561	807	649	454	247	77	56	41	731	377	299	182	100				25	15	31		
Kings.....	569	503	633	750	642	121	90	69	594	508	687	762	664	105	80	63	272	243	346	346	15	285	20	8	12				9
Madawaska.....	861	368	335	286	90	45	19	31	868	423	357	301	92	45	19	31	562	216	172	114	2	32	3	16				2	6
Northumberland.....	1175	864	905	681	589	262	130	162	1164	864	905	684	589	262	130	162	777	585	558	378	363				145	44			39
Queens.....	428	256	385	384	318	21	7	8	449	269	390	411	315	19	13	17	116	90	114	137	95				6				
Restigouche.....	437	337	317	239	192	57	40	58	437	333	324	239	196	57	40	58	313	236	220	182	155				57	27			36
Saint John.....	1484	1458	1266	1180	1082	850	591	353	1484	1458	1265	1180	1082	850	591	353	1356	1324	1138	1004	723				631	464	16	221	14
Sunbury.....	218	124	214	180	148	13	25	6	221	124	212	181	151	13	25	8	86	44	66	55	43				1	8			
Victoria.....	369	221	301	208	172	22	12	25	382	221	209	213	173	22	13	25	132	98	98	93	49				6				118
Westmorland.....	2652	1035	1133	1176	945	383	348	255	2010	1109	1134	1188	951	393	366	250	1142	689	540	680	488				219	292			
York.....	1193	811	919	940	872	222	187	165	1223	825	973	946	818	232	181	106	764	524	543	553	4	6				145	37	32	3
New Brunswick.....	13512	8915	9452	8767	6886	2599	1919	1536	13638	9068	9477	8878	7054	2592	1948	1544	8039	5604	5189	4384	21	3570	43	1680	81019	22	619	25	25
Cor. Term, 1902.....	13993	9065	9737	8857	6940	2507	1886	1579	14246	9120	9766	8853	7028	2485	1906	1596	8554	5616	5944	5182	74	3966	78	1787	581057	25	774	16	16
Increase.....	481	150	285	190		46	92	23	608	54	299	75		26	107	42	59	495	12	755	298	53	416	35	107	50	38	3	155
Decrease.....																													

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC.								ALGEBRA.				GEOGRAPHY.			
	GRADE.								GRADE.				GRADE.			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Alburt	346	254	332	329	237	103	85	48	22	56	327	330	241	103	85	50
Carlton	813	497	701	742	664	163	139	137	111	112	684	755	651	162	139	137
Charlotte	684	494	617	674	603	214	138	121	225	129	613	680	610	214	138	121
Gloucester	1,363	866	683	542	267	100	72	50	72	48	682	542	267	100	72	50
Kent	1,562	820	651	482	250	77	56	41	11	39	665	470	248	76	56	41
Kings	600	508	694	774	652	121	90	69	111	71	695	766	659	117	90	69
Madawaska	901	414	333	295	90	42	27	31	14	31	357	303	102	49	19	31
Northumberland	1,177	864	905	684	589	206	130	162	65	151	910	686	582	202	130	162
Queens	448	268	389	411	317	18	13	17	44	24	391	408	320	18	13	17
Restigouche	437	334	324	240	194	37	40	58	16	65	329	237	193	57	40	58
St. John	1,484	1,458	1,266	1,180	1,082	850	601	353	58	329	1,288	1,179	1,082	850	601	353
Sunbury	223	125	213	180	148	13	25	8	10	8	182	186	148	13	25	8
Victoria	391	221	299	214	169	22	13	25	12	5	298	214	170	22	12	25
Westmorland	2,053	1,108	1,147	937	836	396	360	255	242	248	1,131	1,099	915	393	348	263
York	1,192	794	924	940	827	233	181	166	170	97	937	929	825	230	181	166
New Brunswick	13,674	9,025	9,479	8,834	7,525	2,615	1,970	1,541	1,183	1,411	9,469	8,784	7,013	2,606	1,949	1,551
Cor. Term, 1902	14,174	9,112	9,787	9,009	7,014	2,505	1,915	1,695	1,198	1,516	9,787	9,030	7,059	2,488	1,924	1,600
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	110	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	25	.....
Decrease	500	87	308	175	.....	.....	.....	154	15	105	318	246	46	.....	.....	49

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (HEALTH READERS).										NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE—ANIMAL LIFE.										LATIN. (Optional). 50		FRENCH. (Optional). 51	
	GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.		GRADES.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			VII	VIII	I to VIII	
Albert	289	234	309	318	242	102	85	55			310	231	309	318	241	102	85	50			10	18	2	
Carleton	623	404	658	728	627	136	135	137			646	414	619	669	633	163	138	137			8	29		
Charlotte	628	488	599	671	584	214	138	121			650	463	596	631	580	212	136	119			20	96		
Gloucester	1,363	837	682	542	267	100	72	50			1,279	831	678	531	256	99	80	49			22	30	2,329	
Kent	1,376	735	610	456	236	76	56	41			1,367	631	609	450	240	76	56	41			3	15	2,045	
Kings	545	471	684	775	636	90	89	68			534	460	638	752	644	121	90	69			25	21	3	
Madawaska	781	386	322	282	93	44	19	31			742	383	302	255	74	33	19	31					1,488	
Northumberland	1,099	837	965	684	589	292	130	162			1,065	823	876	672	582	296	131	162			65	75	213	
Queens	382	247	377	400	294	15					381	244	350	387	307	18	13	17			10	11	2	
Restigouche	305	369	318	237	194	37	46	58			372	309	311	236	194	37	40	58			22	42	172	
Saint John	1,467	1,446	1,253	1,176	1,076	847	601	353			1,467	1,451	1,255	1,176	1,078	850	601	353			297	325		
Sunbury	136	110	190	186	146	13	25	8			156	94	164	151	124	4	18	8			6	4		
Victoria	282	193	286	210	169	22	12	25			250	172	252	194	160	18	11	25			1	8	78	
Westmorland	1,734	1,024	1,027	1,114	921	379	350	258			1,670	947	1,030	1,033	822	341	305	248			189	145	1,007	
York	890	647	874	929	809	223	178	166			986	707	800	908	798	224	180	166			73	80	5	
New Brunswick	11,990	8,338	9,100	8,708	6,883	2,520	1,931	1,533			11,875	8,160	8,849	8,363	6,753	2,524	1,943	1,533			751	889	7,344	
Cor. Term, 1902	12,351	8,322	9,209	8,846	6,958	2,417	1,835	1,520			12,253	8,302	9,238	8,593	6,755	2,442	1,885	1,599			686	916	5,963	
Increase .....	...	16	199	138	75	103	96	13			378	142	389	230	2	82	18	66			65	27	1,381	
Decrease	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...

TABLE III.—SUPERIOR, GRAMMAR AND OTHER SCHOOLS HAVING PUPILS IN ADVANCE OF GRADE VIII.

PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Language. 52												Mathematics. 53												History and Geography. 54												Natural Science. 56												Geology. 55
	English.				Latin.				Greek.				French.				Arithmetic.			Geometry.			Algebra.			Book-keeping.			Trigonometry.			Physics.		Physiology and Hygiene.		Chemistry.		Botany.											
	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII									
Albert.....	53	13	7	4	2	2	9	10	1	63	15	42	20	7	44	95	4	37	13	1	62	13	8	7	48	15	54	13	8	7	13	7	53	8	6														
Carleton.....	67	53	8	50	46	8	46	25	14	67	53	66	53	8	67	53	8	1	1	67	53	8	1	57	50	8	57	55	43	8	43	8	67	50	8														
Charlotte.....	97	63	30	51	42	23	61	44	18	97	65	97	65	30	97	63	30	17	1	97	63	30	17	57	50	20	58	71	48	19	57	30	57	50	20														
Gloucester.....	24	4	8	3	13	3	13	3	3	24	4	31	3	3	27	4	3	4	3	27	4	3	4	33	26	3	23	27	10	19	3	13	3	31	26	3													
Kent.....	35	20	3	23	11	3	17	3	3	35	20	33	19	3	34	20	3	8	3	35	20	3	8	33	26	3	33	10	10	5	7	10	88	15	103	89													
King.....	61	22	1	46	14	1	15	5	1	62	25	35	22	3	61	21	4	12	1	62	22	3	7	44	40		69	29	18	5	7	3	44	40															
Madawaska.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4														
Northumberland.....	94	31	5	80	33	5	54	36	2	94	37	97	5	3	51	37	8	22	10	94	37	5	3	94	36	5	94	36	28	5	10	90	37	5															
Queens.....	12	9	7	10	8	6	10	2	2	13	9	13	10	7	12	9	7	18	13	1	13	9	7	11	18	15	18	15	7	11	7	13	9	15	7														
Kestigouche.....	18	15	7	17	13	6	10	2	2	18	22	18	15	7	18	15	7	18	13	1	18	15	7	11	18	15	247	218	14	7	10	88	15	103	89														
Saint John.....	249	140	86	242	138	96	229	180	88	219	140	249	140	96	219	140	92	229	130	17	249	140	96	11	247	138	247	218	14	7	10	88	15	103	89														
Sunbury.....	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	14	11	13	7	15	14	7	3	4	14	14	7	10	10	10	7	12	12	10	7	6	5	28	14	94	35													
Victoria.....	10	10	7	10	8	4	7	6	31	168	94	129	93	37	168	94	36	117	16	168	95	36	5	28	161	94	10	10	7	6	5	28	14	94	35														
Westmorland.....	108	95	38	104	65	29	79	66	31	168	94	129	93	37	168	94	36	117	16	168	95	36	5	28	161	94	85	75	82	28	5	2	46	47	28														
York.....	89	47	28	59	33	26	4	28	11	88	4	13	47	28	86	47	28	22	14	88	47	28	5	2	46	47	85	75	82	28	5	2	46	47	28														
New Brunswick. Cor. Term, 1902.	995	521	230	14	716	420	203	14	20	54	57	8	538	331	167	11	945	544	227	494	204	20	13	1012	534	829	752	478	102	175	173	823	490	201															
Increase.....	32	15	10	42	75	18	45	57	54	1054	480	961	482	269	24	970	483	256	592	293	26	24	1037	446	258	24	775	442	400	87	211	194	779	498	244														
Decrease.....	59	32	15	10	42	75	18	45	57	13	58	29	10	25	61	29	98	89	10	54	310	78	15	44	8	39	54	310	78	15	36	21	44	8	43														

TABLE III. PART TWO.—The Second Term closed June 30th 1904.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.		Oral Lessons on Moral, &c.		Sewing.		Knitting.		READING—SPELLING—RECITATION, ETC.										GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.										HISTORY.									
	35	36	37	38	39	40	GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.											
							GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.											
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*III	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII								
Albert.....	1,676	1,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	267	310	352	307	111	79	73	302	349	301	114	79	73	262	292	110	76	71									
Carleton.....	3,957	3,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	468	755	816	898	221	134	157	725	810	874	218	134	152	670	851	211	134	147									
Charlotte.....	3,558	3,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	512	696	777	811	226	157	155	674	772	801	228	157	185	544	800	226	157	185									
Gloucester.....	3,863	4,128	27	.....	.....	.....	1,233	895	913	691	259	96	62	49	875	691	258	96	62	49	580	259	96	62	48										
Kent.....	3,262	3,911	52	43	.....	.....	1,583	768	724	517	284	72	83	30	670	596	281	72	83	30	402	208	72	83	30											
Kings.....	3,103	3,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	521	768	851	752	135	86	77	716	846	738	134	86	77	694	747	134	86	76									
Madawaska.....	1,898	2,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	488	344	343	91	47	15	25	278	317	91	54	15	25	273	77	50	15	25									
Northumberl'd	4,474	4,819	13	.....	.....	.....	1,190	802	924	748	633	221	162	165	907	746	632	221	162	165	564	627	219	162	165										
Queens.....	1,671	1,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	278	371	488	465	51	13	23	330	491	482	48	13	21	435	481	48	13	23									
Restigouche.....	1,471	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	262	338	296	237	62	39	76	333	292	235	62	39	76	211	232	62	39	76									
Saint John.....	7,852	8,061	37	.....	.....	.....	1,507	1,391	1,257	1,202	1,087	747	520	349	1,247	1,196	1,086	747	520	349	1,129	1,085	747	520	349										
Sunbury.....	743	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	128	175	171	186	33	39	6	159	166	186	33	38	6	140	186	31	33	6									
Victoria.....	1,441	1,667	4	.....	.....	.....	507	271	344	284	245	39	31	29	311	281	243	29	29	29	255	232	29	29	29										
Westmorland.....	6,296	7,080	29	54	.....	.....	1,900	1,220	1,149	1,273	1,079	410	318	237	1,080	1,280	1,019	412	316	237	967	1,012	409	316	237											
York.....	4,479	5,196	6	10	.....	.....	1,184	791	997	1,061	977	256	174	182	884	1,030	962	256	173	184	732	938	241	171	180											
New Brunswick	49,744	54,772	164	111	.....	.....	13,357	9,062	10,065	9,870	8,311	2,727	1,912	1,633	9,511	9,773	8,189	2,724	1,906	1,658	7,758	8,087	2,685	1,896	1,647											
Cor. Term 1903	49,902	54,789	287	150	.....	.....	13,408	9,247	10,136	10,028	8,247	2,677	1,947	1,715	9,654	9,888	8,087	2,594	1,928	1,675	7,870	8,004	2,602	1,937	1,896											
Increase.....	158	17	123	39	.....	.....	51	185	71	158	64	50	35	82	143	115	102	130	22	17	112	83	83	41	49											
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.								PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING ("Theory" Optional).								
	41								42								43								
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	By Role.	Note.	Role.	Note.	Role.	Note.	Role.	Note.	Role.	Note.
Albert	318	280	316	346	302	105	79	82	330	268	314	357	313	106	79	81	151	142	144	153	...	84	...	26	...
Carlton	684	469	745	811	892	221	134	142	727	476	755	814	805	221	134	148	337	229	383	338	...	352	...	16	...
Charlotte	660	511	697	765	799	222	157	185	646	493	699	775	810	226	157	185	324	258	314	333	...	353	...	32	...
Gloucester	1185	847	904	691	259	96	62	49	1233	895	913	691	259	96	62	49	755	498	548	400	22	142	19	55	...
Kent	1575	770	689	506	280	72	83	30	1586	761	719	516	283	72	83	30	733	331	274	180	...	108	5	71	22
Kings	632	518	764	847	745	134	86	77	646	521	768	851	755	134	86	77	274	235	312	370	...	297	...	79	...
Madawaska	759	469	341	332	90	47	15	25	828	489	348	343	87	46	15	25	453	226	193	176	21	67	9	29	4
Northumberland	1177	806	924	748	632	221	162	165	1194	802	924	748	633	221	162	165	717	522	528	363	...	989	20	103	55
Queens	399	177	357	474	454	48	13	23	407	278	360	486	475	49	13	14	168	117	171	196	...	199	...	16	...
Restigouche	430	262	338	295	235	62	39	76	430	262	338	296	237	62	39	76	325	201	243	232	...	191	...	19	...
Saint John	1508	1300	1258	1204	1085	747	520	349	1507	1390	1257	1203	1087	747	520	349	1381	1208	1150	1094	...	1007	...	734	486
Sunbury	180	125	168	163	179	33	37	6	185	128	175	171	194	33	31	6	53	42	63	38	...	38	...	18	...
Victoria	504	274	345	279	243	30	29	29	507	274	345	279	247	32	31	29	153	109	111	101	...	83	...	9	...
Westmorland	1737	1110	1131	1283	1049	406	296	237	1894	1221	1146	1256	1068	410	318	237	1191	810	729	652	5	474	5	220	102
York	1149	783	991	1063	972	253	172	180	1185	796	992	1063	972	256	174	182	566	413	503	462	...	414	...	125	26
New Brunswick	12897	8791	9908	9897	8206	2697	1884	1855	13305	9057	10453	9849	8313	2711	1904	1653	7581	5431	5666	5108	48	4098	58	1769	71
Cor. Term. 1903	12965	9109	10066	9923	8115	2574	1935	1695	13290	9219	10123	9986	8208	2579	1951	1666	7787	5805	5997	5400	104	4257	119	1706	55
Increase	68	318	98	116	91	123	71	160	15	162	70	137	105	132	47	13	206	374	331	292	56	159	61	63	16
Decrease																									

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC. 44								ALGEBRA. 46		GEOGRAPHY. 47							
	GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADE.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
Albert	334	273	311	351	310	114	79	73	89	68	297	354	311	103	79	73		
Carlton	733	483	750	823	892	225	130	148	214	162	760	823	861	213	130	148		
Charlotte	632	492	697	780	803	226	157	155	229	154	702	779	803	226	157	155		
Gloucester	1,233	895	913	691	959	96	62	49	68	46	896	684	259	96	62	49		
Kent	1,594	765	717	517	281	72	83	30	68	27	694	509	288	72	83	30		
Kings	643	524	768	851	743	136	86	77	79	70	763	848	752	134	86	77		
Madawaska	840	439	350	330	93	37	15	25	15	25	334	332	90	48	15	25		
Norumberland	1,194	802	924	748	626	221	162	165	86	160	933	745	630	221	162	163		
Queens	404	278	364	484	479	46	13	23	9	23	352	492	463	48	13	23		
Restigouche	430	262	338	998	237	62	39	76	40	64	337	293	235	62	39	76		
Saint John	1,507	1,392	1,263	1,198	1,085	747	520	349	495	349	1,260	1,192	1,071	741	520	349		
Sunbury	185	128	175	171	194	33	31	6	12	10	177	171	194	33	31	6		
Victoria	506	274	345	279	247	32	31	29	21	20	356	274	251	29	29	29		
Westmorland	1,906	1,223	1,148	1,274	1,055	413	318	237	273	228	1,121	1,257	1,028	412	316	237		
York	1,163	788	1,001	1,059	974	256	174	182	174	169	924	1,039	961	253	173	181		
New Brunswick	13,294	9,068	10,064	9,852	8,278	2,716	1,900	1,624	1,872	1,584	9,906	9,792	8,197	2,691	1,895	1,621		
Car. Term, 1903	13,236	9,270	10,133	9,999	8,187	2,568	1,951	1,691	2,390	1,683	10,045	9,877	8,150	2,529	1,976	1,745		
Increase	58	202	69	147	91	148	51	67	508	99	139	85	47	162	81	124		
Decrease																		

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers).								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE— ANIMAL LIFE.								LATIN. (Optional)		FRENCH. (Optional).
	48								49								50		51
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADES.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	I to VIII
Albert.....	242	251	301	355	305	101	79	73	265	256	299	322	302	98	79	69	16	9	7
Carleton.....	566	406	686	822	874	235	130	148	534	404	676	794	851	221	150	141	77	91	10
Charlotte.....	573	474	680	775	792	226	157	155	618	483	669	726	784	226	157	155	24	84	.....
Gloucester.....	1216	886	907	691	259	98	62	47	1187	848	876	672	233	96	62	49	20	14	2281
Kent.....	1416	732	664	520	280	72	83	30	1359	720	648	482	271	72	83	30	3	10	2254
Kings.....	560	463	743	847	733	134	86	77	565	474	715	820	742	137	86	77	32	24	5
Madawaska.....	812	399	294	330	82	40	15	25	743	373	254	281	71	45	15	25	.....	.....	1613
Northumberland.....	1139	769	917	746	632	221	162	165	1089	747	885	732	621	221	139	146	79	81	502
Queens.....	361	264	341	470	482	48	13	23	364	262	335	460	437	48	13	23	10	8	1
Restigouche.....	403	257	328	293	235	62	39	76	383	250	324	280	226	62	39	76	25	39	159
Saint John.....	1495	1386	1260	1199	1086	743	520	345	1489	1386	1263	1193	1085	747	520	349	447	317	.....
Sunbury.....	133	100	167	169	194	33	29	5	125	108	147	159	173	30	25	6	4	4	.....
Victoria.....	385	240	322	273	251	30	29	29	395	230	301	257	224	27	23	29	4	3	113
Westmorland.....	1604	1079	1094	1278	1048	377	313	237	1546	1066	1067	1234	998	384	302	237	167	159	1115
York.....	868	676	955	1043	939	232	174	180	893	647	911	994	941	247	173	180	80	64	.....
New Brunswick.....	11773	8382	9659	9811	8212	2661	1891	1615	11555	8194	9400	9417	7959	2661	1866	1592	985	907	8060
Cor. Term, 1903.....	11734	8564	9854	9843	8079	2503	1951	1711	11643	8468	9533	9564	7919	2469	1903	1676	979	946	6561
Increase.....	39	182	195	32	133	159	60	96	88	274	133	147	40	192	37	84	6	.....	1499
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.		MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		Trained.	Untrained.	No. of ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.
	M	F	CLASS.			CLASS.			Male.	Female.			Both.	Male.		Female.
			I	II	III	I	II	III							
Albert	1	...	7	3	1	8	39	9	12	56	68	67	1	...	68
Carleton	1	1	11	9	2	16	95	19	23	131	154	148	6	...	154
Charlotte	1	...	16	6	2	22	70	12	25	104	129	126	3	3	133
Gloucester	1	...	3	5	23	1	21	46	37	68	105	102	3	2	107
Kent	1	...	6	2	17	11	24	61	26	99	125	118	7	1	126
Kings	1	...	9	19	2	24	83	12	31	119	150	150	...	...	150
Madawaska	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	55	6	55	61	50	11	...	61
Northumberland	2	...	8	3	4	12	93	39	17	135	152	146	6	3	155
Queens	1	...	3	11	1	6	40	24	16	70	86	77	9	...	86
Restigouche	1	...	1	1	2	12	25	7	5	44	49	48	1	...	49
Saint John	4	1	21	7	1	104	82	3	33	190	223	223	...	9	232
Sunbury	...	...	2	4	2	6	19	12	8	37	45	40	5	...	45
Victoria	1	...	3	2	...	3	24	19	6	46	52	48	4	...	52
Westmorland	4	...	14	21	7	45	74	36	46	155	201	200	1	1	202
York	3	...	13	7	4	40	94	33	27	167	194	188	6	1	195
New Brunswick	22	2	120	101	75	310	783	381	318	1,476	1,794	1,731	63	1	1,815
Cor. Term, 1902	25	2	125	129	83	299	897	365	362	1,473	1,835	1,797	38	1	1,858
Increase	3	...	5	23	8	11	24	16	44	3	41	66	25	...	43
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE IV. PART TWO.—THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.		MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			Untrained.	No of ASSISTANTS.		Total Number of Teachers Employed this Term.
	M	F	CLASS.			CLASS.			Male.	Female.	Both.	Trained.	Male.	Female.	
Alford	1	1	8	2	2	9	36	10	11	55	66	64	2	1	66
Carlton	1	1	10	12	6	19	75	27	25	122	147	139	2	7	146
Charlotte	1	1	17	6	4	27	68	14	28	109	137	131	1	1	109
Gloucester	1	1	8	4	27	1	19	52	35	72	107	104	1	1	125
Kent	1	1	6	1	13	10	26	67	21	103	124	121	1	1	148
Kings	1	1	11	14	1	22	85	14	27	121	148	147	1	1	148
Madawaska	2	2	2	1	3	9	93	28	19	130	149	147	2	2	151
Northumberland	1	1	8	6	3	5	42	25	13	72	85	82	1	1	85
Queens	1	1	2	9	1	13	25	12	2	60	62	51	1	1	53
Restigouche	1	1	1	1	1	105	78	4	32	188	220	220	9	9	229
Saint John	4	1	21	6	1	7	18	9	7	34	41	38	3	3	41
Sunbury	1	1	2	3	2	5	27	22	6	54	60	55	1	1	60
Victoria	4	4	15	24	6	41	75	38	49	154	203	199	1	1	204
Westmorland	3	3	12	11	3	39	83	41	29	163	192	185	1	1	193
New Brunswick	22	2	121	101	65	312	750	415	310	1479	1789	1727	3	24	1816
Cor. Term, 1903	21	2	125	112	80	310	766	371	338	1449	1787	1730	3	25	1815
Increase	1	1	4	11	14	2	16	44	28	30	2	3	1	1	1
Decrease	1	1	4	11	14	2	16	44	28	30	2	3	1	1	1

TABLE V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1903.

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																		
	MALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.							FEMALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.											
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not Reported.	No. of teachers not more than 3 years in the service employed this Term.	No. first Term employed.	No. Second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert.....	32	26	7	3	25	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	69	57	24	4	66	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte.....	68	43	15	3	41	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	52	39	13	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	63	50	11	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	63	58	19	5	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madawaska.....	24	19	18	.....	37	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	88	44	17	3	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	36	35	15	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche.....	24	16	8	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John.....	174	20	9	20	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	12	19	14	.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	22	23	7	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmorland.....	121	59	17	4	61	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	90	69	22	13	79	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	943	577	216	53	619	9	1	10	10	18	18	76	16	5	26	23	43	47	152
Con. Term, 1902.....	980	555	231	69	622	10	3	4	9	12	21	91	16	7	12	16	51	36	163
Increase.....	.....	92	.....	11	.....	1	2	6	1	6	3	15	.....	.....	14	7	.....	11	.....
Decrease.....	37	.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	11

TABLE V. Part Two. THE SECOND TERM (CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1904).

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GR., SUP., AND 1ST CLASS.																		
	MALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.							FEMALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.											
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of Teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers not more than 8 years in the service not employed this Term.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert.....	37	23	4	2	23	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	1	3
Carleton.....	79	52	9	7	71	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	4	1	5	5	5
Charlotte.....	76	49	7	5	47	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	3	3	16
Gloucester.....	80	15	10	2	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kent.....	81	32	8	3	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	4	7
Kings.....	98	39	7	4	56	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	5	5	1	1	4	4	7
Madawaska.....	30	11	17	1	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Northumberland.....	115	25	6	3	46	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Queens.....	43	31	8	3	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Restigouche.....	30	13	5	4	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	5	5
St. John.....	184	19	17	17	21	1	1	2	2	1	1	20	3	3	5	3	15	16	64
Sarnaby.....	21	13	4	3	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Victoria.....	35	19	5	1	22	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Westmorland.....	156	33	8	6	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	3	4	7	7	20
York.....	106	52	19	15	79	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	3	3	3	3	3	10	20
New Brunswick.....	1171	426	117	75	615	10	10	11	10	20	18	74	4	20	23	20	42	56	153
Cor. Term, 1903.....	1182	440	94	71	583	13	13	11	7	16	20	79	17	17	15	23	41	52	160
Increase.....	11	14	23	4	32	3	3	3	3	4	2	5	4	3	8	3	1	4	7
Decrease.....																			

A 20 PERIOD OF SERVICE—SECOND CLASS TEACHERS. 1904

TABLE V.—Continued. PERIOD OF SERVICE OF SECOND CLASS TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

COUNTIES.	DURING THE TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.										DURING THE TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1904.									
	MALE TEACHERS, 2d CLASS.					FEMALE TEACHERS, 2nd CLASS.					MALE TEACHERS, 2d CLASS.					FEMALE TEACHERS, 2nd CLASS.				
	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.
	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.
Albert	1	2	4	1	1	8	5	6	3	12	5	8	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
Carleton	4	4	1	1	1	14	16	14	8	14	14	27	17	4	11	10	10	8	8	8
Chicotte	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	7	4	17	12	24	6	1	6	5	13	12	12	12
Chicoutimi	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	2	9	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	4	4
Kent	2	2	2	2	2	12	13	12	9	17	10	22	12	1	11	9	19	9	9	25
Kings	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	10	9	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Madawaska	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Northumberland	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Queens	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Restigouche	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Saint John	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Sunbury	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Victoria	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	10	19	11	33	9	1	11	5	21	10	10	37
Westmorland	2	2	2	2	2	11	9	11	6	16	9	22	3	1	12	4	16	10	8	23
York	1	1	1	1	1	11	9	11	6	16	9	22	3	1	12	4	16	10	8	23
New Brunswick	9	2	15	14	15	13	93	6	102	69	162	110	251	1	11	17	5	19	10	38
Cor. Year, 1902-'03.	35	2	20	10	18	11	33	93	11	81	162	110	263	2	21	9	14	18	12	36
Increase	24	4	5	4	3	2	2	21	16	10	10	12	1	10	8	9	1	1	2	2
Decrease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI. - PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TIME IN SESSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

1904

TIME IN SESSION.

A 21

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DEC., 1903.										THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1904.									
	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in session 80 but less than 91 days.	Total in session less than 91 days.	No. in session the full Term of 91 days.*	Average days schools were in session during this Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No in session 80 but less than 100 days.	No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days but less than 125 days.	No. in session the full Term of 125 days.**	Average days schools in session during this Term.	Aggregate number of days Schools open during this Term.					
	No.	of	No.	of	No.	of	Average	No.	of	No.	of	No.	of	Average	Aggregate					
Albert.....	66	7	34	41	25	87.3	5,767½	65	11	1	12	39	14	109.5	7,119½					
Carleton.....	151	28	74	102	49	84.5	12,766½	141	17	2	19	76	46	113.	15,968					
Charlotte.....	127	47	44	91	36	80.	10,320	131	20	4	24	78	29	110.	14,435					
Gloucester.....	104	4	53	62	42	88.1	9,169½	105	3	5	8	44	53	119.9	12,590½					
Kent.....	125	11	30	41	84	88.5	11,072	121	8	9	17	44	60	115.	13,921½					
Kings.....	145	24	61	85	60	85.5	12,410½	144	10	6	16	93	35	115.4	16,620					
Madawaska.....	61	4	19	23	38	88.9	5,424	58	6	4	10	34	14	110.7	6,425½					
Northumberland.....	149	11	61	72	77	87.7	13,075½	147	12	4	16	61	70	116.3	17,098½					
Queens.....	86	21	32	53	33	81.4	7,002½	82	12	4	16	48	18	109	8,962					
Restigouche.....	48	1	9	10	38	90.	4,324	48	2	3	5	17	26	117.4	5,639½					
Saint John.....	206	5	31	36	170	89.5	18,446	205	1	1	2	37	168	122.4	25,110					
Sunbury.....	44	11	21	32	12	82.5	3,633	38	8	3	11	19	8	104.4	3,969½					
Victoria.....	52	5	24	29	23	86.5	4,501	59	10	4	14	26	19	108	6,392					
Westmorland.....	198	8	48	56	142	89.3	17,995½	198	10	3	13	98	87	118.3	23,441½					
York.....	185	19	92	111	74	87.	16,099	180	27	5	32	102	46	120.1	21,628½					
New Brunswick.....	1747	216	638	844	903	86.8	151,706½	1,722	157	58	215	816	691	115.7	199,321½					
Cor. Terms, 1902-03.....	1778	215	639	844	934	87.6	155,925½	1,726	160	68	228	794	704	113.2	195,785					
Increase.....	31	1	1	1	31	8	4,219	4	3	10	13	22	13	2.5	3,538½					
Decrease.....																				

*In the First Term there were 81 teaching days in Cities, Towns and other Districts having eight weeks vacation; in all other Districts there were 91 teaching days. The actual number of days the schools in the former were open is raised to the basis of 91 days for the purposes of comparison.

**In the Second Term there were 124 teaching days in St. John City, and 125 days in all other districts. The former is raised to the basis of the latter for purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: VISITS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRIZES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31st DECEMBER, 1903.												THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30th JUNE, 1904.											
	VISITS.						EXAMINA-TIONS.						VISITS.						EXAMINA-TIONS.					
	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.						No. by other visitors.						No. by the Trustees and Secretary.						No. by other visitors.					
	No. by the Inspector.	No. by Members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by Members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by Members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.			
Albert.....	131	18	15	58	624	7 \$ 2.30	61	5	24	118	24	118	138	60	1	11	34	686	54	11	12 \$ 6.00			
Carlton.....	209	97	34	101	1115	11.60	118	33	24	108	19	108	202	134	2	77	130	1,157	103	38	37 28.07			
Charlotte.....	292	68	41	103	1167	1.71	108	19	16	103	17	103	365	90	...	47	98	1,416	102	29	6 4.75			
Gloucester.....	370	70	34	114	1388	10.70	87	17	16	114	17	114	377	103	3	46	118	1,459	90	15	38 37.50			
Kent.....	397	107	56	115	1399	13.10	114	11	40	1310	11	114	502	93	1	44	99	1,702	108	13	11 3.45			
Kings.....	235	108	34	109	1462	38.13	136	9	52	1462	9	136	280	126	...	55	102	1,661	125	19	49 27.85			
Madawaska.....	146	57	28	44	520	6.75	57	4	30	675	4	57	159	48	1	45	72	587	52	6	30 4.04			
Northumberland.....	366	97	71	139	1787	6.40	133	16	13	640	16	133	384	132	...	65	124	2,105	136	11	48 23.60			
Queens.....	162	73	21	53	833	8.80	55	31	2	80	31	55	180	71	...	17	74	944	68	14	2 2.00			
Restigouche.....	118	44	29	34	496	10.60	42	6	8	1060	6	42	140	33	...	23	35	530	45	3	5 2.05			
Saint John.....	260	122	97	126	772	8.06	198	8	13	806	8	198	407	132	...	121	153	2,191	195	10	10 7.45			
Sunbury.....	59	42	5	12	287	3.90	25	19	3	90	19	25	44	37	1	5	11	286	30	8	12 24.80			
Victoria.....	84	42	22	15	362	5.75	44	8	20	575	8	44	122	45	2	21	26	584	47	12	31 15.15			
Westmorland.....	531	71	73	153	1691	2.39	182	16	11	239	16	182	614	192	15	103	168	2,359	180	18	91 50.95			
York.....	231	120	57	116	1536	12.20	126	59	25	1220	59	126	257	148	6	83	115	1,831	118	62	39 28.10			
New Brunswick.....	3591	1136	15	617	1294	131.41	1,486	281	268	131.41	281	1,486	4081	1444	32	763	1359	19,498	1,453	269	421 265.76			
Cor. Terms, 1902-03....	3529	1052	47	627	1400	128.66	1,342	327	320	128.66	327	1,342	4159	1221	46	739	1364	19,355	1,438	290	451 274.61			
Increase.....	62	84	...	...	...	2.75	144	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	143	...	...	...
Decrease.....	...	...	10	106	1324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.
FROM THE RATES PAID IN THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			COMMON SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.		AVERAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	
	Average Rate per year to Male Teachers.			Average Rate per year to Female Teachers.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.							
Albert.....	\$407.00	\$244.00	.....	\$289.10	\$222.22	\$181.47	\$550.00	SEE TABLE XIII.		
Carleton.....	446.00	282.41	\$236.00	284.72	229.13	206.61	537.50			
Charlotte.....	470.00	365.66	246.50	344.56	253.65	198.23	660.00			
Gloucester.....	.....	302.00	231.42	269.00	235.15	194.76	583.33			
Kent.....	310.00	268.00	229.30	256.87	219.56	188.66	512.50			
Kings.....	465.83	276.93	255.00	275.92	220.85	177.62	545.00			
Madawaska.....	255.00	328.00	248.33	.....	.....	177.00	500.00			
Northumberland.....	475.00	293.83	221.08	266.11	238.69	186.02	663.00			
Queens.....	275.00	261.22	207.00	260.45	215.09	190.86	550.00			
Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....	313.84	220.91	194.00	625.00			
Saint John.....	818.33	513.00	241.25	372.76	319.17	185.69	606.66			
Sunbury.....	315.00	286.66	214.50	264.32	217.00	183.61	500.00			
Victoria.....	320.50	317.00	.....	273.60	239.14	203.80	550.00			
Westmorland.....	490.00	286.70	235.66	329.76	243.11	186.25	603.57			
York.....	627.50	293.27	227.33	328.47	231.37	192.06	578.58			
New Brunswick.....	542.67	302.42	232.17	329.13	240.75	190.71	583.53			
Average Salaries, 1903.....	522.86	291.22	199.77	328.21	237.34	186.30	570.96			
Increase.....	19.81	11.20	32.40	.92	3.41	4.41	12.57			
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

COUNTIES.	FOR FIRST TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.					FOR SECOND TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.					FOR THE YEAR.	
	TOTAL.					TOTAL.					TOTAL.	
	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	Grammar Schools.	Special to those teaching in poor Districts (in-cluded in amount in Column I.)	(1)	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	Grammar Schools.	Special to those teaching in poor Districts (in-cluded in amount in Column I.)	(2)	Special aid to those teaching in poor Dis- tricts.	Total.
Alberta.....	\$ 2,296.34	\$ 290.35	\$ 135.92	\$ 184.38	\$ 2,722.61	\$ 2,842.42	\$ 437.99	\$ 212.38	\$ 158.91	\$ 3,492.79	\$ 323.29	\$ 6,215.40
Carleton.....	4,863.36	390.78	275.24	69.00	5,529.38	6,030.25	604.98	419.66	60.31	7,054.89	129.31	12,584.27
Charlotte.....	4,232.41	473.72	137.62	167.65	4,835.75	6,075.64	750.01	203.88	210.55	7,029.53	378.20	11,865.28
Gloucester.....	3,361.32	305.47	137.62	331.66	3,804.41	4,664.37	442.15	210.68	503.67	5,317.20	835.33	9,121.61
Kent.....	4,053.20	385.31	137.62	463.15	4,976.13	5,054.87	603.16	212.38	571.47	5,870.41	1,034.62	10,446.54
Kings.....	5,008.16	487.86	134.22	258.16	5,630.24	6,826.44	753.66	206.43	332.40	7,786.53	610.56	13,416.77
Madawaska.....	1,696.14	98.30	96.32	1,794.44	1,814.21	1,814.21	150.49	.....	60.33	1,964.70	156.65	3,759.14
Northumberland.....	4,923.79	497.31	256.25	345.82	5,679.35	6,633.84	756.08	419.66	430.26	7,809.58	796.08	13,488.93
Queens.....	2,755.17	97.08	136.39	139.50	2,978.64	3,404.74	143.20	173.61	202.13	3,721.55	341.63	6,700.19
Restigouche.....	1,693.98	98.30	137.62	108.28	1,929.90	2,223.63	151.70	212.38	126.60	2,587.71	234.88	4,517.61
Saint John.....	7,572.90	290.05	625.61	88.93	8,388.56	11,352.25	442.96	798.90	114.72	12,594.11	203.66	20,982.67
Sunbury.....	1,508.73	98.30	152.08	152.08	1,607.03	1,654.15	151.70	.....	126.46	1,865.85	278.54	3,412.88
Victoria.....	1,797.75	98.30	137.62	220.09	2,033.67	2,483.06	151.70	212.38	282.64	2,865.74	502.73	4,880.81
Westmorland.....	6,751.72	687.50	530.48	170.18	7,989.70	9,556.35	1,046.73	849.32	192.94	11,152.60	363.12	19,142.30
York.....	6,185.32	612.09	412.86	317.06	7,210.27	7,739.44	866.23	632.04	335.03	9,237.71	652.09	16,447.98
New Brunswick.....	58,690.29	4,912.72	3,107.07	3,092.26	66,710.08	78,055.66	7,452.74	4,763.90	3,748.42	90,272.30	6,840.68	156,982.38
Cor. Terms, 1902-03.....	61,711.66	4,984.22	3,030.29	3,606.56	69,726.17	79,231.61	7,366.82	4,501.19	3,793.91	91,093.62	7,400.47	160,825.79
Increase.....	3,021.87	71.50	76.78	514.30	3,016.09	1,175.95	85.92	262.71	45.49	827.32	559.79	3,843.41
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.
PART ONE.—FIRST TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils; rectified for County Fund Apportionment. (Term 91 days.)	In respect of the services of qualified Teachers, exclusive of Assistants, for the time the Schools were in Session.	Special to Poor Districts (embraced in column 1.)	In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Total to the Trustees This Term.		Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term. per column 2. (4)	
						Whole amount apportioned this Term. * (3)	To a special to Poor Districts. (included in column 3.)	In Ordinary Districts.	In Poor Districts.
Albert.....	113,316½	\$1,027.87	\$ 75.91	\$ 535.88	\$ 21.45	\$ 1,563.75	\$ 97.36	\$ 0.43 -	\$ 0.57 +
Carleton.....	234,498	2,170.50	36.61	997.65	10.00	3,168.15	46.61	0.38 +	0.51 -
Charlotte.....	234,773	1,775.73	91.38	1,511.52	31.71	3,287.25	123.09	0.58 +	0.77 +
Gloucester.....	233,178	1,686.73	172.59	2,503.67	193.12	4,190.40	367.71	0.97 +	1.29 +
Kent.....	251,732½	2,086.87	248.23	1,394.33	125.06	3,481.20	373.29	0.50 +	0.67 -
Kings.....	225,321	2,243.96	124.13	891.79	26.76	3,135.75	150.89	0.30 +	0.48 +
Madawaska.....	127,479	950.08	54.22	821.57	43.31	1,771.65	97.53	0.58 +	0.77 +
Northumberland.....	301,005½	2,342.84	185.45	1,938.61	83.23	4,281.45	268.68	0.58 +	0.77 +
Queens.....	101,117	1,220.59	70.52	418.46	17.03	1,639.05	87.55	0.37 +	0.49 +
Restigouche.....	111,705½	792.26	54.66	795.64	36.11	1,587.90	90.77	0.64 +	0.85 +
Saint John.....	634,216	3,090.72	50.12	4,485.63	18.73	7,576.35	68.85	0.64 +	0.85 +
Sunbury.....	53,335½	673.41	75.31	185.94	13.98	869.35	89.29	0.32 +	0.43 -
Victoria.....	80,051	847.89	105.28	475.86	44.70	1,323.75	149.98	0.54 +	0.72 +
Westmorland.....	491,601½	2,995.00	78.46	2,920.33	44.14	5,915.33	122.60	0.54 +	0.72 +
York.....	251,851½	2,431.61	168.30	1,243.84	50.94	3,675.45	219.84	0.44 +	0.59 -
New Brunswick.....	3,442,581½	\$26,336.06	\$1,591.77	\$21,130.72	\$762.27	\$ 47,456.78	\$2,354.04	\$0.55 +	\$0.73 +

* The balance of County Fund was paid to the School for Blind, Halifax, (\$1,050.00) and to the School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, (\$93.67.)

TABLE X. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

PART TWO.—Second Term Ended June 30th, 1904.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils; recited for County Fund Apportionment (Term 125 days.)	(1) In respect of the services of qualified Teachers exclusive of Assistants for the time the Schools were in Session.	Special to Poor Districts (embraced in column 1.)	In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Total to the Trustees This Term.		Rate per Pupil in attendance the Full Term per column 2. (4)
						Whole amount apportioned this Term. * (3)	Total special to Poor Districts, (included in column 3.)	
						In Ordinary Districts.	In Poor Districts.	
Albert	145,701½	\$ 926.82	\$ 62.64	\$ 636.93	\$26.28	\$1,563.75	\$88.92	0.55 + 0.73 +
Carleton	305,185	1,937.82	22.08	1,230.33	7.76	3,168.15	29.84	0.50 + 0.67 -
Charlotte	330,682½	1,847.98	88.86	1,439.27	27.75	3,287.25	116.61	0.54 + 0.72 +
Gloucester	303,522½	1,704.30	193.96	2,486.10	217.96	4,190.40	411.92	1.02 + 1.36 +
Kent	291,328½	1,899.78	229.68	1,618.92	157.45	3,518.70	387.13	0.69 + 0.92 +
Kings	276,161½	2,118.78	137.82	1,006.17	36.12	3,124.95	173.94	0.45 + 0.60 +
Madawaska	140,959½	795.14	26.60	976.51	22.82	1,771.65	49.42	0.86 + 1.15 -
Northumberland	372,051	2,232.02	177.11	2,049.43	87.84	4,281.45	264.95	0.68 + 0.91 -
Queens	134,851	1,185.06	91.59	453.39	24.20	1,639.05	115.79	0.42 + 0.56 +
Restigouche	135,508	728.18	51.69	859.72	29.61	1,587.90	81.29	0.79 + 1.05 +
Saint John	795,756	3,056.46	43.42	4,557.39	17.46	7,613.85	60.88	0.71 + 0.95 -
Sunbury	65,391½	526.58	50.24	332.77	22.03	859.35	72.27	0.63 + 0.84 +
Victoria	119,934½	870.18	102.66	453.57	39.20	1,323.75	141.86	0.47 + 0.63 -
Westmorland	614,901½	2,886.54	73.56	2,886.13	37.55	5,772.67	111.11	0.58 + 0.77 +
York	317,036	2,127.10	129.40	1,548.35	58.89	3,675.45	188.29	0.61 + 0.82 +
New Brunswick	4,348,970½	\$24,843.34	\$1,481.30	\$22,534.98	\$812.92	\$47,378.32	\$2,294.22	0.64 + 0.85 +

+ \$10.80 to be distributed in February, 1905.

* The balance of the County Fund was paid to the School for Blind, Halifax, (\$975.00) and to the School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax (\$238.33).

TABLE XI.—Provincial and County Fund Grants to the School for the Blind, Halifax, and School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.
Year Ended 30th June, 1904.

[illegible]

TABLE XII.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

PART ONE.—Term ended December 31st., 1903.

Embodied in Table IX. and Foregoing Tables.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2,.....	Elgin	Albert.....	Clive M. McCann.....	\$ 93 75	\$
Hillsborough, No. 2,.....	Hillsborough.....	"	Harry Burns	98 30	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2,.....	Hopewell	"	H. H. Stuart	98 30	290 35
Hartland, No. 3,.....	Brighton.....	Carleton.....	John E. Page.....	98 30	
Florenceville, No. 4,.....	Simonds & Wicklow.....	"	Marjorie F. Mair.....	95 88	
Jacksonville, No. 7,.....	Wakefield.	"	C. H. Gray	98 30	
Centreville, No. 4,.....	Willmot & Wicklow	"	J. F. Worrell	98 30	390 78
North Head, No. 1,.....	Grand Manan.....	Charlotte.....	P. Girdwood.....	98 30	
St. George, No. 1,.....	St. George	"	C. J. Callaghan.....	97 09	
Moore's Mills, No. 1½,	St. James & St. David.....	"	P. S. Bailey	94 66	
St. Stephen (Town)	St. Stephen	"	P. G. McFarlane.....	98 30	
Milltown (Town)	"	"	(H. R. McGill	65 53	
Bathurst Village, No. 16,	Bathurst.....	Gloucester	H. E. Sinclair	21 84	475 72
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford	"	J. B. Carr	98 30	
Tracadie, No. 3,.....	Saumarez	"	J. Boudreau.....	105 32	
Harcourt, No. 5,.....	Harcourt	Kent.....	E. L. O'Brien.....	101 85	305 47
Rexton, No. 2,.....	Richibucto.....	"	A. Dewar	96 48	
Bass River, No. 9,	Weldford	"	R. B. Masterton.....	98 30	
Buctouche, No. 1,.....	Wellington.....	"	Mary A. Carruthers.....	98 30	
			G. A. Coates.....	92 23	385 31
			Forward.....		\$1847 63

TABLE XII.—PART ONE.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Pembobis, No. 1,	Cardwell	Kings	Brought Forward ..	\$ 98 30	\$1847 63
Hampton, No. 2,	Hampton	"	L. A. Corey	98 30	
Havelock Corner, No. 8,	Havelock	"	R. R. Cormier	98 30	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2,	Norton	"	J. C. Rayworth	98 30	
Apohaqui, No. 25,	Sturholm & Sussex	"	A. Ryder	98 30	
Edmundston, No. 1,	Madawaska	Madawaska	G. P. McCrea	94 66	487 86
Blackville, No. 6,	Blackville	North'd	M. D. Cormier	98 30	98 30
Doaktown, No. 4,	Blissfield	"	M. R. Tuttle	105 32	
Millerton, No. 1,	Derby	"	G. Wathen	98 30	
Douglastown, No. 6,	Newcastle	"	W. A. Rideout	97 09	
Newcastle (Town), No. 7,	"	"	M. R. Benn	98 30	
Chipman, No. 11,	Chipman	Queens	A. E. G. McKenzie	98 30	497 31
Dalhousie, No. 1,	Dalhousie	Restigouche	F. N. Patterson	97 08	97 08
Fairville, No. 2,	Lancaster	St. John	P. R. McLean	98 30	98 30
Wilford, No. 13,	"	"	J. S. Lord	98 30	
St. Martins, No. 2,	St. Martins	"	J. S. Smiley	98 30	
Fredericton Jet, No. 1,	Gladstone	"	B. H. Webb	93 45	290 05
Grand Falls, No. 7,	Grand Falls	Sunbury	J. M. Clindinnin	98 30	98 30
Dorchester, No. 2,	Dorchester	Victoria	J. C. Carruthers	98 30	98 30
Sackville, No. 9,	Sackville	Westmorland	B. P. Steeves	97 70	
Middle Sackville, No. 11,	"	"	F. A. Dixon	98 30	
Petitcodiac, No. 1,	Salisbury	"	F. S. James	98 30	
			M. G. Duffy	98 30	
			Forward		\$3613 13

TABLE XII.—PART ONE.—Continued.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	County.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Salisbury, No. 24,.....	Salisbury,..... Moncton & Coverdale..}	Westmorland..	Brought Forward... M. J. Wallace.....	\$ 98 30	\$3613 13
Shediac, No. 10,.....	Shediac,.....	"	G. J. Allen.	98 30	
Port Elgin, No. 1,.....	Westmorland & Botsford..	"	R. D. Fullerton.....	98 30	637 50
Kewick Ridge, No. 1,.....	Bright,.....	York	W. McL. Barker.	101 85	
Benton, No. 23A,.....	Canterbury & Woodstock..	York (& Car.)	R. E. McClintock	105 32	
McAdam Jct., No. 9,	McAdam.....	"	H. F. Perkins.....	104 16	
Harvey Station, No. 2,	Manners Sutton.....	"	Agnes M. Alward.....	104 16	
Gibson, No. 2,.....	St. Marys,.....	"	{ Ida B. Myles.....	89 20	
Marysville, No. 3,.....	"	"	{ A. H. Barker.....	9 10	
			W. T. Day	98 30	612 09
					\$4,912.72

TABLE XII.—PART TWO.—TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Allowance	Total for County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2.....	Elgin.....	Albert.....	C. M. McCann.....	\$140 05	
Hillsborough, No. 2.....	Hillsborough.....	".....	H. Burns.....	146 24	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2.....	Hopewell.....	".....	H. H. Stuart.....	151 70	\$437 99
Harland, No. 3.....	Brighton.....	Carleton.....	H. F. Perkins.....	151 70	
Florenceville, No. 4.....	Simonds and Wicklow.....	".....	Marjorie F. Mair.....	149 88	
Jacksonville, No. 7.....	Wakefield.....	".....	C. H. Gray.....	151 70	
Centreville, No. 4.....	Wilnot and Wicklow.....	".....	J. F. Worrell.....	151 70	604 98
North Head, No. 1.....	Grand Manan.....	Charlotte.....	P. Girdwood.....	148 06	
St. George, No. 1.....	St. George.....	".....	C. J. Callaghan.....	151 70	
Moore's Mills, No. 1½.....	St. James and St. David..	".....	P. S. Bailey.....	151 70	
St. Stephen (Town).....	St. Stephen.....	".....	P. G. McFarlane.....	146 85	
Milktown (Town).....	".....	".....	H. E. Sinclair.....	151 70	750 01
Bathurst Village, No. 16.....	Bathurst.....	Gloucester.....	J. B. Carr.....	150 49	
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford.....	".....	J. Boudreau.....	144 68	
Tracadie, No. 3.....	Saumarez.....	".....	E. L. O'Brien.....	143 52	
" " 3.....	".....	".....	do. bal for Dec. '03	3 46	442 15
Harcourt, No. 5.....	Harcourt.....	Kent.....	R. E. Estabrooks.....	150 49	
Rexton, No. 2.....	Richibucto.....	".....	Mary C. McInerney.....	151 70	
Bass River, No. 9.....	Weldford.....	".....	Mary A. Carruthers.....	149 27	
Bucouche, No. 1.....	Wellington.....	".....	G. A. Coates.....	151 70	603 16
Penobscuis, No. 1.....	Cardwell.....	Kings.....	L. A. Corey.....	149 28	
Hampton Station, No. 2.....	Hampton.....	".....	R. R. Cormier.....	151 70	
Havelock, No. 8.....	Havelock.....	".....	J. C. Rayworth.....	151 70	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2.....	Norton.....	".....	A. Ryder.....	149 28	
Apoahqui, No. 25.....	Studholm and Sussex.....	".....	G. P. McCrea.....	151 70	753 66
			Forward.....		\$3591 95

TABLE XII.—PART TWO.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Allowance	Total for County.
Edmundston, No. 1.....	Madawaska.....	Madawaska.....	Brought Forward...	\$ 33591 95	95
Blackville, No. 6.....	Blackville.....	Northumberland	M. D. Cormier.....	150 49	150 49
Doaktown, No. 4.....	Blissfield.....	"	M. R. Tuttle.....	150 49	150 49
Millerton, No. 1.....	Derby.....	"	G. A. Wathen.....	151 70	151 70
Douglastown, No. 6.....	Newcastle.....	"	W. A. Kideout.....	150 49	150 49
Newcastle, No. 7.....	"	"	M. R. Benn.....	151 70	151 70
Chipman, No. 11.....	Chipman.....	Queens.....	A. E. G. McKenzie.....	151 70	756 08
Dalhousie, No. 1.....	Dalhousie.....	Restigouche..	F. N. Patterson.....	143 20	143 20
Fairville, No. 2.....	Lancaster.....	St. John.....	P. R. McLean.....	151 70	151 70
Millford, No. 13.....	"	"	J. S. Lord.....	151 70	151 70
St. Martins, No. 2.....	St. Martins.....	"	J. S. Smiley.....	149 27	149 27
Fredericton Jct., No. 1.....	Gladstone.....	Sunbury.....	B. H. Webb.....	141 99	442 96
Grand Falls, No. 7.....	Grand Falls.....	Victoria.....	J. C. Clindinnin.....	151 70	151 70
Dorchester, No. 2.....	Dorchester.....	Westmorland..	J. M. Carruthers.....	151 70	151 70
Sackville, No. 9.....	Sackville.....	"	B. P. Steeves.....	151 70	151 70
Middle Sackville, No. 11.....	"	"	F. A. Dixon.....	151 70	151 70
Petitcodiac, No. 1.....	Salisbury.....	"	F. S. James.....	141 38	141 38
Salisbury, No. 24.....	"	"	M. G. Duffy.....	151 70	151 70
Shediac, No. 10.....	"	"	M. J. Wallace.....	151 70	151 70
Port Elgin, No. 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford	"	T. J. Allen.....	146 85	146 85
			R. D. Fullerton.....	151 70	1,046 73
			Forward		\$6586 51

TABLE XII.--PART TWO. Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Total for Allowance County.
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.....	Bright.....	York.....	Brought Forward..	\$ 36586 57
Benton, No. 23A.....	Canterbury and Woodstock	"	W. McL. Barker.....	143 52
Harvey Station, No. 2.....	Manners Sutton.....	"	R. McClintock.....	143 52
McAdam Jet., No. 9.....	McAdam	"	Agnes Alward.....	137 74
			H. R. McGill.....	143 52
Gibson, No. 2.....	St. Marys.....	"	{ E. Sansom.....	132 28
			{ Arch. Barker.....	9 71
Marysville, No. 3.....	"	"	{ Ida B. Myles.....	4 24
			W. T. Day.....	151 70 866 23
				\$7,452 74

TABLE XIII. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.
(Included in Previous Tables.)

PART ONE.—The Term Closed December 31st, 1903.

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII.						Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial Grant, &c. Salaries of the Teachers.		
				No. of Dep'tments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	Grade IX.	Grade X.	Grade XI.	Grade XII.	Total No.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per Year.	Rate of Salary for year.
Alberta		Alma.....	Thos. E. Colpitts, A. B.	1	1	8	5	1	.....	14	\$ 135.92	\$ 350.00	700.00
Brandon		Woodstock.....	{ G. H. Harrison, A. B. }	2	2	40	28	8	.....	76	137.62	630.00	1,000.00
Charlotte		St. Andrews.....	{ Julia Neales	1	1	20	15	10	.....	45	137.62	450.00	700.00
Gloucester		Bathurst.....	J. A. Allen, A. B.	1	1	18	4	.....	.....	22	137.62	450.00	800.00
Kent		Richibucto.....	R. D. Hanson, A. B.	1	1	7	7	3	.....	17	137.62	375.00	725.00
Kings		Sussex.....	C. H. Cowperthwaite, A. B.	1	1	15	12	.....	.....	27	134.22	500.00	850.00
Northumberland		Chatham.....	A. B. Maggs, A. M.	2	2	43	11	.....	.....	57	137.62	750.00	1,100.00
Quebec		Gagetown.....	{ Philip Cox, Ph. D. }	1	1	12	9	.....	.....	21	120.63	450.00	800.00
Restigouche		Campbellton.....	{ C. J. Mersereau, A. B. }	1	1	13	11	7	.....	31	126.39	300.00	600.00
St. John		St. John.....	E. C. Weyman, A. B.	11	12	204	118	79	8	407	137.62	650.00	1,000.00
Victoria		Andover.....	{ W. Lewis, A. B. }	1	1	10	10	7	.....	27	138.29	850.00	2,400.00
Westmorland		Moncton.....	{ H. S. Bridges, Ph. D. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	134.88	850.00	1,200.00
Yukon		Fredericton.....	{ W. J. S. Myles, A. M. }	4	4	74	43	26	.....	143	138.29	600.00	950.00
			{ Wm. Brodie, A. B. }	1	1	10	10	7	.....	27	114.15	300.00	600.00
			{ T. E. Powers, A. B. }	1	1	10	10	7	.....	27	137.62	350.00	700.00
			{ Elizabeth McNaughton,	1	1	10	10	7	.....	27	137.62	850.00	1,200.00
			{ W. M. Veazey, A. B. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	650.00	1,070.00
			{ G. J. Oulton, A. M. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ G. F. McNally, A. B. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ H. B. Steeves, A. B. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ W. A. Cowperthwaite, A. B. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ B. C. Foster, A. M. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ A. S. McFarlane, A. M. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
			{ F. A. Good, A. B. }	4	4	71	45	28	.....	144	137.62	600.00	850.00
New Brunswick				31	32	535	318	169	9	1031	\$ 3,107.07	\$ 15,175.00	\$ 23,125.00
Que. Term 1902				33	37	575	292	230	17	1084	3,030.29	15,650.00	24,300.00
Prince Edward				2	5	40	56	61	8	53	\$ 76.78	\$ 475.00	\$ 1,175.00

TABLE XIII. PART TWO.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.
(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

LOCALITY.		COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII.							Provincial Grant, &c., Salaries of the Teachers.			
					No. of Dep'tments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	Grade IX.	Grade X.	Grade XI.	Grade XII.	Total No.	Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per Year.	Rate of Salary for year.
Alberta	Alma		Alma	T. E. Colpitts, A. B.	1	1	8	5	1	14	125	\$ 212.38	\$ 350.00	\$ 700.00	
Calgary	Woodstock		Woodstock	G. H. Harrison, A. B.	2	2	35	26	7	68	125	212.38	650.00	1,000.00	
Calgary	"		"	Julia Neales	1	1	20	14	10	44	122	207.28	350.00	700.00	
Calgary	St. Andrews		St. Andrews	J. A. Allen, A. B.	1	1	17	5	...	22	124	210.68	450.00	800.00	
Calgary	Bathurst		Bathurst	R. D. Hanson, A. B.	1	1	17	7	3	17	125	212.38	375.00	725.00	
Calgary	Richibucto		Richibucto	C. H. Cowperthwaite, A. B.	1	1	15	13	...	28	121	206.43	600.00	950.00	
Calgary	Sussex		Sussex	A. B. Maggs, A. M.	1	1	26	25	...	54	125	212.38	750.00	1,100.00	
Calgary	Chatham		Chatham	Philip Cox, Ph. D.	2	2	11	7	...	18	122	207.28	450.00	800.00	
Calgary	"		"	C. J. Mersereaux, A. B.	1	1	13	10	8	31	125	212.38	650.00	1,000.00	
Calgary	Gagetown		Gagetown	E. C. Weyman, A. B.	1	1	186	105	74	6	371	118	202.31	850.00	1,200.00
Calgary	Campbellton		Campbellton	E. W. Lewis, A. B.	1	1	10	10	7	...	124	211.71	600.00	950.00	
Calgary	St. John		St. John	H. S. Bridges, Ph. D.	11	12	123	180	...	27	123	180.00	300.00	600.00	
Calgary	"		"	W. Brodie, A. B.	1	1	123	180	...	123	123	212.38	350.00	700.00	
Calgary	"		"	W. J. S. Myles, A. M.	1	1	123	180	...	123	123	212.38	850.00	1,200.00	
Calgary	"		"	G. E. Powers, A. B.	1	1	123	180	...	123	123	212.38	650.00	1,000.00	
Calgary	"		"	Elizabeth McNaughton	1	1	123	180	...	123	123	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	Andover		Andover	W. N. Veazey, A. B.	4	4	66	40	27	133	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	Moncton		Moncton	Geo. J. Oulton, A. M.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	"		"	G. F. McNally, A. B.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	"		"	W. A. Cowperthwaite, A. B.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	"		"	H. R. Steeves, A. B.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	Fredericton		Fredericton	B. E. Foster, A. M.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	"		"	A. S. McFarlane, A. M.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
Calgary	"		"	F. A. Good, A. B.	4	4	70	39	23	132	125	212.38	500.00	850.00	
New Brunswick					31	32	484	306	160	9	959	\$ 4,763.90	\$ 15,275.00	\$ 23,225.00	
Calgary					33	34	538	258	206	17	1019	4,501.19	14,450.00	22,050.00	
Calgary					2	2	54	48	46	8	60	\$ 262.71	\$ 825.00	\$ 1,175.00	
Calgary					2	2	54	48	46	8	60	\$ 262.71	\$ 825.00	\$ 1,175.00	

TABLE XIV. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL: FOR SESSION ENDED JUNE, 1904.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		English Dept.		French Dept.		Model Dept.		Provincial Grants to October 31st, 1904.
Students in Attendance.						Pupils.		
No. admitted.	Left through various causes.	Failed to Classify	Eligible for Examination.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Total.								
Term ended Dec., 1903.....							80	105
First term ended Dec., 1903.....	79	1	4	74	3	51	4	16
Session ended June, 1904.....	203	11	194	27	167			194
Second term ended May, 1904.....	20		20		1	19		20
Term ended June, 1904.....							74	102
New Brunswick.....	304	12	4	288	30	218	5	35
Cor. Session last year.....	242	16	2	224	32	169	3	20
Increase.....	62	2	64	48	2	15		64
Decrease.....	4			2				
<div> <div> <div>Wm. Crocket, M. A., Lt. L. D. \$ 1,600.00</div> <div>H. C. Creed, M. A., Lit. D. 1,200.00</div> <div>H. H. Hagerman, M. A. 1,100.00</div> <div>G. A. Inch, B. A. 1,100.00</div> <div>D. W. Hamilton, M. A. 500.00</div> <div>Alphee Belliveau 1,100.00</div> <div>M. Alice Clark 800.00</div> <div>Edward Cadwallader, B. A. 250.00</div> <div>Amos O'Blens, 27.50</div> <div>John E. Page, B. A. 137.50</div> <div>Mary E. Nicolson 112.50</div> <div>Annie L. Richardson 37.50</div> <div>M. Annie Harvey 183.76</div> <div>Mary E. Phillips 27.50</div> <div>Lillian Nicholson 183.76</div> <div>E. F. MacCreedy 933.32</div> <div>T. R. Kidner 350.00</div> <div>Jos. V. Lynn 800.00</div> <div>Iva A. Baxter 550.00</div> </div> <div> <div>Total..... \$ 10,993.34</div> </div> </div>								

*These amounts are paid by the Board of Education in addition to the Provincial Allowance and to Salaries from Trustees.

TABLE XV. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: CLOSING EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSE; YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

TERMS AND STATIONS	No. of candidates admitted to the examination and grounds of admission.	GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS		MALE			FEMALE			SUMMARY.		Total Licensed.	
		Male	Female	I Class	II Class	III Class	I Class	II Class	III Class	Males.	Females.		
DECEMBER 1903. Acadian Teachers. III Class temporary.	As classified Student Teachers of the Provincial Normal School	No. examined for this Class	No. that obtained this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	No. examined for this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	Total No. Licensed
	As having under a Normal School not for examination	3	23	4	4	3	4	19	14	5	4	18	
	As (graduated from the Normal School)	3	23	4	4	3	4	19	14	5	4	54	
MAY, 1904. Acadian Teachers.	As classified Student Teachers of the Provincial Normal School	No. examined for this Class	No. that obtained this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	No. examined for this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	Total No. Licensed
	As having under a Normal School not for examination	2	22	1	1	1	1	21	20	1	1	20	
	As (graduated from the Normal School)	2	22	1	1	1	1	21	20	1	1	21	
JUNE, 1904. Frederickton. St. John. Chatham.	As classified Student Teachers of the Provincial Normal School	No. examined for this Class	No. that obtained this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	No. examined for this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	Total No. Licensed
	As having under a Normal School not for examination	1	212	3	1	1	19	11	8	16	10	6	212
	As (graduated from the Normal School)	1	212	3	1	1	19	11	8	16	10	6	212
New Brunswick. Year ending June, '03. Increase.	As classified Student Teachers of the Provincial Normal School	No. examined for this Class	No. that obtained this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	No. examined for this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	Total No. Licensed
	As having under a Normal School not for examination	10	336	4	2	2	23	12	11	16	10	6	329
	As (graduated from the Normal School)	10	336	4	2	2	23	12	11	16	10	6	329
Decrease.	As classified Student Teachers of the Provincial Normal School	No. examined for this Class	No. that obtained this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	No. examined for this Class	No. obtained 1st Class	No. obtained 2nd Class	No. obtained 3rd Class	No. that failed to obtain any Class	Total No. Licensed
	As having under a Normal School not for examination	6	63	4	2	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	67
	As (graduated from the Normal School)	6	63	4	2	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	67

In addition to the above, 3 Candidates at Fredericton, and 4 at St. John, wrote a partial examination for Grammar School Class. Seven Candidates at Fredericton, and 3 at Chatham received Superior in addition to First Class.

Issue of School Licenses, awarded upon Examination in December, 1903, and May and June, 1904.

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table. The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Third Class.—Raymond A. Lewis, Robert L. Simms, Rachel M. Brown, Helen McM. Cook, M. Jennie Cooke, Jane S. Cooper, Martha A. Cox, Viola E. Cox, Bertha M. Dohaney, Annie A. Darkis, Hazel E. Dickson, Georgiana A. Doucet, Fannie S. Ferguson, Nellie E. Fitzgerald, Stella T. M. Flaherty, Alice M. Giberson, A. Thresa Goodine, Edith C. Graham, Alice B. Grieve, Ella M. Hayes, Teresa M. Hughes, Emma H. Humble, Clara B. Jones, Alice A. Keirstead, Lulu B. Kelly, Gertrude Killeen, Laura E. Lord, Susanna M. Lunnin, Annie Maddox, Bessie L. Madigan, Minnie A. Manuel, Emeline T. Mulherrin, Gertrude M. Mysh-rall, Bessie E. McCavour, Jessie M. McDonald, Lizzie A. McGillicuddy, Joycie A. Nicholson, Ada L. Northrup, Pearle P. Parker, Edna B. Ponde, Sarah J. Ready, Evelyn L. Shaw, Edna B. Shea, Emeline L. Smith, Gertrude E. Smith, Violet A. Stevenson, Velma A. Tilley, Ella M. Vanwart, Linda C. Walls, Viola M. Ward, Helen M. Waugh, Esther E. Winchester, M. Jennie Withrow, A. Edna Worrell, Alfred G. Blanchard, William Chiasson, Louis Hachey, J. Arthur Landry, Marie A. P. Com-eau, Marie Azemia Cormier, Judith Cormier, Bridget P. Doucet, Marie A. A. Gagnon, M. Marguerite Gaudet, M. S. Hermeline Gauvin, Rose A. H. Lavigne, Annie L. LeBlanc, Madeleine LeBlanc, Philomene P. Legere, Lizzie J. Roy, Minnie Savoie, M. U. Exilda Vautour.

MAY, 1904.

Third Class.—Fred W. Cox, Rene U. Beaulieu, Marie L. Albert, Marie A. Aube, Mathilde M. Bernier, M. Felicite Boudreau, Maggie B. Cowan, Aurore A. Cyr, Delia Cyr, Virginie Dionne, Flora J. Doucette, Florence Frenette, Ida Gaudet, ~~Hermine Landry~~, Marie O. Landry, Berthe Legere, Marie Anne Leger, Geraldine M. Martin, Delina Michaud, Zenaide Mich-aud, Julie Sirois, Olive E. Sirois.

JUNE, 1904.

Grammar School.—George W. Dill, George E. F. Sherwood, Mary Agnes Carruthers, Edith A. R. Davis.

First Class.—*Fred R. Branscombe, Laurence M. Colpitts, Bertis L. Colwell, Auguste E. D'Aigle, Arthur E. Floyd, Martin G. Fox, Douglas C. Haviland, H. Murray Lambert, Jepson F. London, *J. Hugh McLean, Weldon U. Pickel, Geo. Douglas Steel, Robert Straight, William J. Young, Ida M. Adams, Bessie A. Babbitt, Maggie M. Briggs, *Julia C. Buchanan, Alice G. B. Clancy, Louise R. Copp, Lulu A. Cronkite, Mary A. Davis, Ida M. S. DeBoo, Madeleine E. V. deBury, Lucy R. M. Doull, Hester L. Edgecombe, Ethel J. Fowlie, Paulina P. Fox, Emma E. Giggey, Elmire Girouard, Annie C. Gosnell, Katherine Haggerty, Ethel G. Hannah, Effie M. Hayward, Alberta E. Jamieson, Mary I. LeBlanc, Annie L. Moore, Georgina M. Murphy, Margaret B. McDonald, Maud L. McElwee, J. Ethel McMurray, Annie J. Shanklin, Hester G. L. Sleep, Jennie R. Smith, Mabel M. Steeves, Glenna F. White.

Second Class.—Joseph L. Acham, John R. Belyea, Colin E. Carruthers, *Arthur W. Carter, G. Harold Edgecombe, Norman I. Foster, Otty J. Fraser, Howard W. Hamilton, Loyl F. Hayward, *Willard B. Kay, Willard A. Keith, LeRoi A. M. King, Royal G. Mowatt, Donald McK. Murphy, J. Alfred McLeod, *Chauncey R. Pollard, *James P. Ramsay, Melbourne R. C. Smith, Stanley K. Smith, *Richard G. Warman, Walter P. White, Katie J. Amos, Myrtle J. Anderson, Mary E. R. Archibald, S. Ethel Armstrong, Alberta M. Ashfield, Winnifred E. Barbour, Etta Barry, *Alma R. Belyea, Daisy A. Belyea, Minnie M. Bishop, Beatrice B. Black, Harriet E. Blake, *Marie Blanchard, Helene E. Bourque, Jennie I. Boyd, *Vita I. Brewer, Maud E. Brophy, Eva B. Brown, Mary A. Burnyeat, Annie G. Campbell, Beatrice B. Carpenter, Nancy Edna Charters, *Margaret J. M. Coll, Kate L. Colpitts, Gertrude C. Coughlan, May Edna Coy, Ida M. Craft, Edith M. Craig, Vega L. Creed, Elizabeth K. Daley, Clara M. Dalling, Etta M. Dalzell, Ella M. DeMille, Maud C. Dick, †Rena A. Donahoe, Nellie M. Douglas, Eva M. W. Duke, Josephine Dumas, Margaret E. Dunn, K. Helena Dunn, Jessie A. Eldridge, Inez E. Estey, †Clara B. Fletcher, Ethel M. Foster, Eva B. Fox, Eleanor I. Gale, Alta S. Gesner, Maggie M. Gilchrist, Margaret B. Gillen, M. Jessie Graves, Helen W. Gregory, Ella M. Hannah, Leora M. Harmon, Ina A. M. Hartt, Gertrude J. Hay, Marjorie Hayes, Jennie A. Hemphill, Margaret E. Hemphill, Mabel M. Henderson, Mary E. Hipwell, Mary J. Horsman, Annie M. Howe, Ethel M. Hurley, Nellie B. Ingraham, Alice G. Jardine, Margaret L. Johnson, Clara S. Kearney, Nellie Keating, Ethel L. Kelly, †Annie M. Keough, Bessie E. Kirkpatrick, Muriel L. Law, Alma Legere, Julie Legeré, Gertrude M. Lochary, Alberta Lock-

* When passed in Reading for this Class.

† When Preliminary Examination for this Class is passed.

hart, Mary A. London, Marie D. Lutwick, Joanna E. Maddox, Nellie R. Mallory, Hattie B. Marr, †Florence A. Merrithew, Ruth C. Mitton, Gertrude H. Moore, Janet E. Morrison, *Mary E. Muir, Carrie M. Murdock, Edith K. Murphy, Lillian L. Murray, Laura H. Myles, Martha H. McAuley, Loretta M. McCarthy, Ferne E. McClintock, Emma A. McCrum, Mary Gladys McDonald, Bella G. McEwen, Jessie McEwen, K. Mabel McGorman, Florence H. McKenzie, Lizzie J. McNair, Isabella M. McNair, Maud A. McNerlin, Phoebe L. O'Brien, Catherine G. O'Brien, Katherine F. O'Halloran, Jennie I. Paget, Mary A. Peacock, Jean B. Peacock, E. Maud Pearce, Florence G. Perry, Eugenie N. Peterson, Carrie I. Reynolds, Gertrude Richardson, Grace O. Russell, Gertrude Savoy, Georgia L. Scott, Clara B. Shannon, Lily A. M. Sharkey, Jessie Mae Shaw, Mary G. Shea, Emily H. Sheridan, Mabel B. Short, Mabel P. Sinclair, Gertie E. Sisson, Gertrude L. Slipp, Beatrice G. Smith, †Edna M. Smith, Nettie A. Stables, Ethel L. Steeves, Mary Eloise Steeves, Carrie E. Stiles, Leona M. Thorne, Anna E. Tilley, Elizabeth Tingley, Marion S. Trecarten, Edna C. Tufts, Josie McM. Ullock, Grace D. Upton, *Sarah E. Urquhart, Annie L. Walker, Mary E. Weade, Daisy Weldon, Omo F. Welling, Jean S. Welling, Annie B. West, Bertha L. West, Mary E. Wetmore, Betsy R. Wilson, Lena M. Wilson, Jennie Woodman, Effie I. Yeamans, Ella L. Young.

Third Class.—Henry P. Hachey, Susie G. Briggs, Emma L. Estey, Anna C. Gallagher, Julia E. Marven.

Superior Class.—Laurence M. Colpitts, Douglas C. Haviland, John M. Keefe, Geo. Douglas Steel, Minnie G. Doak, Alberta E. Jamieson, Ethel I. McPherson, Ida M. S. DeBoo, Hester L. Edgecombe, Margaret B. McDonald.

JULY, 1904.

Superior Class.—Bertis L. Colwell, W. Millen Crawford, Norman S. Fraser, Charles M. Hoar, Lynus D. Jones, Goldwin S. Lord, Harry A. Prebble, Frank S. Small, Arthur S. Stephenson, Ada E. Allen, Clare Creaghan, Ethel Jessie Fowlie, Emma E. Giggey, Annie C. Gosnell, Ethel G. Hannah.

* When passed in Reading for this Class.

† When Preliminary Examination for this Class is passed.

TABLE XVI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Libraries.
Bonuses Paid to District School Libraries During the Year Ended October 31st, 1904.

LOCALITY.			DATES OF PAYMENT.		VALUE			Number of Volumes
COUNTY.	PARISH.	District.			Local.	Provincial.	Total.	
Albert	Coverdale	No. 4	June	1st, 1904	\$ 9.03	\$ 4.52	\$ 13.55	34
Carlton	Peel	" 2	Feb.	25th, 1904	18.01	9.01	27.02	103
"	Wicklow	" 6	Sep.	9th, 1904	2.33	1.17	3.50	4
Charlotte	St. George	" 7	Feb.	3rd, 1904	10.10	5.05	15.15	90
"	St. James	" 14	Jan.	5th, 1904	5.00	2.50	7.50	30
Gloucester	New Bandon	" 9	May.	7th, 1904	15.25	15.25	30.50	48
Kent	Wellington	" 1	Dec.	19th, 1903	28.00	14.00	42.00	71
Kings	Hampton	" 2	Nov.	11th, 1903	6.00	3.00	9.00	26
"	Havelock	" 1	Feb.	3rd, 1904	10.00	5.00	15.00	38
"	Stuholm	" 10	June.	23rd, 1904	24.07	12.03	36.10	143
"	" and Sussex	" 25	Sep.	8th, 1904	15.99	7.99	23.98	54
Westmorland	City of Moncton		March	22nd, 1904	31.67	15.83	47.50	20
					\$175.45	\$95.35	\$270.80	661

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Travelling Expenses Paid to Student Teachers Attending the Normal School During the Term Ended May and June, 1903.

(Paid in 1904.)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
1	Paul M. Atkinson.....	Albert.....	\$ 11 10
2	Osburn N. Brown.....	Northumberland.....	6 84
3	Max. D. Cormier.....	Westmorland... ..	10 38
4	Jos. C. Delagarde.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
5	Norman S. Fraser... ..	York.....	1 44
6	Percy R. Hayward... ..	Carleton... ..	4 20
7	Chas. M. Hoar.....	Albert.....	10 56
8	Harry A. Prebble.....	Kings.....	8 76
9	H. A. S. Wilson.....	Charlotte... ..	5 04
10	Emelie Alward... ..	Kings.....	8 76
11	Zella A. Alward.....	Kings.....	8 76
12	Lona J. Z. Belyea... ..	Carleton... ..	4 44
13	Margaret M. Belyea.....	Kings.....	3 60
14	L. Elta Brown.....	St. John... ..	4 02
15	Louella B. Chapman.....	Kings.....	5 70
16	Annie E. Cochrane... ..	Westmorland... ..	8 04
17	Mary G. Creaghan... ..	Northumberland.....	6 84
18	Lulu A. Cronkite.....	Carleton... ..	5 40
19	Florence M. DeBow.....	Kings.....	6 72
20	Ruth E. Everett.....	York... ..	54
21	Paulina P. Fox.....	Queens.....	2 16
22	Susie J. Gilchrist.....	Queens.....	2 28
23	Margaret A. Gillman.....	Charlotte... ..	5 76
24	Nellie B. Harmon.....	Carleton... ..	4 08
25	Lizzie M. Holmes... ..	Carleton... ..	4 50
26	Eva Irving.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
27	Gaynell E. Long.....	Carleton... ..	5 10
28	Marion E. Moore.....	Kings.....	7 74
Forward.....			\$170 88

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$170 88
29	Annie B. Myles.....	St. John.....	4 02
30	Tillie P. McClelland.....	St. John.....	4 02
31	Maude T. McElwee... ..	Northumberland.....	6 66
32	Annie McGuiggan... ..	St. John.....	4 02
33	Jessie McD. McKnight... ..	Northumberland.....	7 38
34	Helen G. McLeod.....	Westmorland... ..	12 90
35	Beatrice N. Richards.....	Restigouche.....	13 26
36	Ida M. Saul.....	Albert.....	9 90
37	Florence E. Smith.....	Charlotte... ..	5 22
38	Glenna E. Trenholm.....	Westmorland... ..	13 08
39	Mary A. Wathen.....	Kent... ..	8 58
40	Herbert H. Biggar... ..	Kings... ..	7 20
41	Peter Z. Caverhill... ..	York... ..	2 40
42	Robt. H. Flewelling.....	Queens.....	4 62
43	LeRoi A. M. King... ..	Albert.....	11 1
44	Channing G. Lawrence... ..	York... ..	1 80
45	Jas. H. McLean.....	York... ..	2 58
46	Fletcher Peacock.....	Westmorland.....	13 92
47	Domitien T. Robichaud... ..	Gloucester... ..	11 40
48	Jean G. Robichaud... ..	Gloucester... ..	13 50
49	Clair W. Robinson... ..	Westmorland... ..	12 90
50	Wm. R. Shanklin... ..	St. John.....	5 82
51	Rheta M. Allingham.....	Charlotte... ..	7 20
52	Carrie E. Ayer.....	Kent.....	11 40
53	Florence M. Baird... ..	Victoria... ..	5 58
54	Bertha B. Bartlett... ..	Charlotte... ..	5 64
55	Bertha B. Bateman... ..	Westmorland... ..	10 62
56	Jennie N. Bell... ..	York.....	1 14
57	Helena G. Bishop... ..	Westmorland... ..	10 98
58	Inez C. Bradley.....	Carleton.....	3 84
59	Maude B. Brittain.....	Kings... ..	5 34
60	Alice B. Brown... ..	Kings... ..	8 10
61	Georgie L. Brown... ..	St. John.....	4 02
62	Jennie L. Carson.....	St. John.....	6 12
63	Maude M. Carter... ..	Westmorland.....	12 00
Forward.....			\$439 14

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$439 14
64	J. May L. Carter.....	Westmorland.....	12 12
65	Mary A. T. Casey.....	Northumberland.....	6 06
66	Annie L. Clark.....	Queens.....	5 70
67	Mabel M. Crocker.....	Northumberland.....	6 48
68	Josephine Culligan.....	Restigouche.....	11 22
69	Annette Currie.....	York.....	36
70	Helena A. Daley.....	Albert.....	10 20
71	Annie Dickie.....	Restigouche.....	12 90
72	Kathleen H. Dunn.....	Northumberland.....	5 28
73	Mabel A. Estabrooks.....	Carleton.....	4 68
74	Emma L. Estey.....	Sunbury.....	1 02
75	Marion T. Estey.....	Carleton.....	4 86
76	Mary A. Firth.....	Restigouche.....	13 86
77	Estella A. Flewelling.....	York.....	1 08
78	Margaret E. Fraser.....	Kent.....	9 78
79	Isabella H. Freeze.....	Kings.....	8 76
80	Katie A. Ganong.....	Kings.....	5 34
81	G. Norma G. Goodall.....	Albert.....	9 18
82	Grace M. Goodspeed.....	York.....	48
83	Nellie Harper.....	Queens.....	4 62
84	Mary B. Harrington.....	St. John.....	4 02
85	Ada H. Hartin.....	Carleton.....	3 42
86	Winona Hetherington.....	Queens.....	4 20
87	Sara E. Hoar.....	Albert.....	11 10
88	B. Lucretia A. Hodgins.....	Gloucester.....	10 68
89	Bessie E. Holder.....	Kings.....	3 60
90	Jewel G. Hudson.....	Kent.....	9 90
91	Mary I. Keane.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
92	Bessie E. Kearney.....	Carleton.....	3 66
93	Ethel L. Kierstead.....	Queens.....	5 70
94	Damie E. Kennedy.....	Carleton.....	3 84
95	Frances J. Kinny.....	Carleton.....	4 50
96	Georgie E. Kirkpatrick.....	Queens.....	2 10
97	Nellie S. Lewis.....	Queens.....	3 48
98	Mary M. Lindsay.....	Carleton.....	4 68
	Forward.....		\$655 02

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$655 02
99	Mary Z. Lordon.....	Gloucester...	9 48
100	Mary E. Mahoney.....	Restigouche...	13 26
101	Georgia C. Marr.....	Kings...	7 20
102	Gertrude G. Miller.....	York...	1 20
103	Lily J. Miller.....	Restigouche.....	13 14
104	Myrtle K. Milne.....	Charlotte...	6 84
105	Eva G. Mitchell.....	Vanceboro, Me.....	4 08
106	Mary E. Murphy.....	Restigouche.....	11 22
107	Margaret H. Murphy.....	Northumberland.....	3 84
108	Mabel C. MacFarlane.....	Kings...	6 66
109	Annie S. McGeachy...	Charlotte...	5 76
110	Annie McLean.....	Restigouche.....	12 12
111	Grace M. McMaster...	Restigouche.....	13 26
112	Ethel I. McMurray...	York...	1 50
113	May A. McVey.....	Kings...	5 64
114	Leola A. McWha.....	Charlotte...	5 76
115	Jennie A. Nason.....	Sunbury.....	1 80
116	Ella B. Oulton.....	Westmorland.....	12 36
117	Ruby P. Page.....	Carleton.....	5 10
118	Mabel E. Perkins...	Kings...	5 34
119	Agnes Perry.....	Northumberland.....	7 50
120	Augusta E. Perry.....	Kings...	8 76
121	Susan I. Reid.....	Queens.....	3 90
122	Margaret Reidle.....	Kings...	6 42
123	Georgia L. Scott.....	York...	2 88
124	Bessie M. Seely.....	Kings...	8 76
125	Ida E. Snowdon.....	Westmorland.....	12 00
126	Sara M. Stephenson...	Kings...	3 36
127	Nellie M. Stewart.....	Kent.....	9 90
128	Ethel A. Tait.....	York.....	1 20
129	Louise Thompson.....	St. John...	5 28
130	Lola J. Thorne.....	Kings...	8 76
131	Flora M. Tingley.....	Albert.....	11 34
132	Marion R. Tompkins.....	Carleton.....	4 50
133	Sade J. Unkauf.....	St. John...	4 02
Forward...			<u>\$599 16</u>

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$899 16
134	Bertha M. Wilbur.....	Westmorland.....	10 62
135	Maud A. Williams.....	Charlotte.....	5 88
136	Annie L. Wilson.....	Queens.....	2 82
137	Eliza E. Wilson.....	Carleton.....	5 16
138	Lida A. Wishart.....	Northumberland.....	9 30
139	*Emma Miller.....	York.....	2 04
140	*M. Alice Peacock.....	Charlotte.....	5 88
141	*Reuben Getchell.....	Charlotte.....	5 88
142	*Minnie I. F. Pedolin.....	Northumberland.....	6 84
143	*Agnes G. Waring.....	St. John.....	3 90
144	Geo. J. Hachey.....	Gloucester.....	10 50
145	Timothee O. Robichaud...	Northumberland.....	8 76
146	Alma M. Bois.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
147	Adeline J. Bois.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
147½	Mary S. Cowhig.....	Kent.....	11 16
148	Annie D. Cyr.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
149	Marie E. DeGrace.....	Gloucester.....	13 50
150	Marie M. Doiron.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
151	Anna Duguay.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
151½	Eugenie Godbout.....	Victoria.....	7 50
152	Emma Plourde.....	Victoria.....	7 50
153	Rene U. Beaulieu.....	Madawaska.....	8 04
154	Anna Clavette.....	Madawaska.....	8 04
MANUAL TRAINING.			
155	Iva A. Baxter.....	Victoria.....	23 94
156	Will Whitney.....	Charlotte.....	20 16
157	A. Gertrude O'Brien.....	York.....	16 86
158	Louise Wetmore.....	Kings.....	12 30
159	Ethel I. Duffy.....	Kings.....	11 82
	War. No. 598.....		\$1165 02

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XVII.—Continued. Term Ended December, 1903.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
1	Fred W. Cox.....	Queens.....	\$ 3 90
2	Robt. L. Simms.....	Carleton.....	5 40
3	Rachel M. Brown.....	Kings.....	8 10
4	Helen McM. Cook.....	Restigouche.....	11 94
5	Jennie M. Cooke.....	Restigouche.....	11 22
6	Jennie S. Cooper.....	Queens.....	1 92
7	Martha A. Cox.....	Albert.....	11 40
8	Viola E. Cox.....	Albert.....	11 40
9	Bertha M. Dohaney.....	Queens.....	4 62
10	Annie Darkis.....	Carleton.....	4 50
11	Georgiana Doucet.....	Gloucester.....	10 32
12	Sophia Ferguson.....	Kent.....	10 20
13	Nellie Fitzgerald.....	Northumberland.....	8 04
14	Alice M. Giberson.....	Carleton.....	4 68
15	A. Theresa Goodine.....	York.....	60
16	Priscilla M. Graham.....	Northumberland.....	6 66
17	Edith C. Graham.....	Queens.....	3 18
18	A. Bertie Grieve.....	York.....	2 58
19	Mary A. Harding.....	Sunbury.....	48
20	Ella M. Hayes.....	Northumberland.....	5 76
21	T. Marion Hughes.....	Northumberland.....	6 60
22	Clara B. Jones.....	Carleton.....	4 86
23	Lulu B. Kelly.....	Kings.....	5 10
24	Laura E. Lord.....	York.....	54
25	Susie M. Lunnin.....	Sunbury.....	1 50
26	Annie Maddox.....	Carleton.....	4 86
27	Bessie L. Madigan.....	Kings.....	8 10
28	Minnie Amber Manuel.....	York.....	2 28
29	Emeline T. Mulherrin.....	Victoria.....	7 50
30	Gertrude M. Myshrall.....	York.....	90
31	Bessie E. McCavour.....	St. John.....	4 86
32	Jessie McDonald.....	York.....	2 76
33	Lizzie A. McGillicuddy.....	York.....	5 04
34	Bessie M. Nason.....	York.....	2 58
35	Joyce A. Nicholson.....	Carleton.....	4 92

Forward.....\$189 80

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$189 30
37	Ada L. Northrup.....	Kings.....	6 30
37½	Pearle P. Parker.....	York.....	2 58
38	Sarah J. Ready.....	Kings.....	6 90
39	Evelyn L. Shaw.....	Carleton.....	4 14
40	Edna B. Shea.....	Restigouche.....	11 58
41	Emeliene L. Smith.....	Queens.....	4 92
42	Gertrude E. Smith.....	Kings.....	6 42
42½	Etta C. Stiles.....	Westmorland.....	9 96
43	Velma A. Tilley.....	Carleton.....	4 08
44	Ella M. Vanwart.....	Kings.....	3 54
45	Linda C. Walls.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
46	Viola M. Ward.....	Restigouche.....	11 58
47	Esther E. Winchester.....	Charlotte.....	8 40
48	Alice E. Worrell.....	Charlotte.....	4 56
49	G. Alfred Blanchard.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
50	Louis Hachey.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
51	Arthur J. Landry.....	Gloucester.....	11 40
52	Maria P. Belliveau.....	Kent.....	11 40
53	M. Agnes Comeau.....	Gloucester.....	10 32
54	M. Azemia Cormier.....	Kent.....	10 68
55	Judith Cormier.....	Kent.....	11 52
56	Bridget P. Doucet.....	Gloucester.....	9 48
57	M. A. Alida Gagnon.....	Westmorland.....	10 98
58	M. A. Malvina Gaudet.....	Westmorland.....	10 56
59	M. Marquerite Gaudet.....	Westmorland.....	10 68
60	M. S. Hermeline Gauvin.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
61	Rose Ann H. Lavigne.....	Gloucester.....	9 38
62	A. Louise LeBlanc.....	Westmorland.....	10 38
63	Madeline LeBlanc.....	Kent.....	10 20
64	Philomene Leger.....	Gloucester.....	11 76
65	Annie O'Regan.....	Victoria.....	7 74
66	Lizzie J. Roy.....	Gloucester.....	9 90
67	M. A. Exilda Vautour.....	Kent.....	10 20
	Forward.....		\$480 02

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		Brought Forward...	\$480 02
68	*Geo. F. Camp.....	Sunbury...	90
69	*Arthur G. F. Freeze.....	Northumberland...	4 04
70	*Lewis J. King.....	Kent...	11 40
71	*Elizabeth Cowan...	St. John...	4 02
72	*Annie J. Dixon.....	York...	1 20
		War. No. 1099...	\$501 58

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS : Year Ended 30th June 1904.

Statement of Chief Superintendent's Provincial Drafts to Teachers, and
of County Fund Drafts to Trustees.

(Summarized in Tables IX., X. and XI.)

MEMORANDUM.	Provincial Drafts to Teachers.	County Fund Drafts to Trustees.
For Term Ended December 31st, 1903.		
References—Warrants Nos. 599, 600, 601... ..	\$66,710 08	
School for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant No. 595.....	1,050 00	
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, Warrant No. 1101.....	120 77	
Amount County Fund, for Term ended December 31st, 1903—Schools.....		\$47,456 78
School for the Blind, Halifax.....		1,050 00
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....		98 67
For the Term Ended June 30th, 1904.		
References—Warrants Nos. 1093, 1094, 1095... ..	90,272 30	
School for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant No. 1097.....	1,237 50	
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, Warrant Nos. 1101 and 1105.....	374 23	
Amount County Fund for Term ended June 30th, 1904—Schools.....		47,378 32
School for the Blind, Halifax.....		975 00
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....		236 33
	\$159,764 88	\$97,190 10

TABLE XIX.—Summary of the Provincial Grants for the School Service
for the Year Ended October 31st, 1904.

Schools (See Table IX for details) :

Common.....	\$136,745 95	
Superior.....	12,365 46	
Grammar.....	7,870 97	
	<hr/>	\$156,982 38

School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, (Table XI).....	495 00
School for the Blind, Halifax, (Table XI).....	2,287 50
Normal School Salaries, (Table XIV).....	10,993 34
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers, (Table XVII).....	1,666 60
Inspectors' Salaries.....	10,966 68
“ Allowance, attending Conferences.....	750 00

Education Office Salaries :—

Chief Superintendent.....	\$2,500 00	
Chief Clerk.....	\$1,200 00	
Second Clerk.....	800 00	
Third Clerk.....	330 00	
Stenographers.....	350 00	
	<hr/>	5,180 00

Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent.....	400 00
---	--------

Incidental Expenses :—

Chas. Toner, trucking.....	\$ 2 40	
Chas. D. Hebert, Conference, Halifax... ..	12 33	
J. R. Inch, Conference, Halifax... ..	21 00	
F. O. Sullivan, Text Book Committee... ..	5 00	
S. W. Irons, “ “	6 25	
W. S. Carter, “ “	2 00	
H. S. Bridges, “ “	2 50	
C. M. Leger, Conference, Halifax.....	20 00	
M. Loretto Kain, Millerton investigation... ..	21 80	
Wm. C. Burt, sundry repairs.....	5 20	
T. W. Gregory, “	2 50	
	<hr/>	100 98

Examination Expenses :—

License Examinations, December, 1903, and May and June, 1904	\$482 60	
Departmental Examinations (Normal School Entrance, Matriculation and High School Leaving), July, 1904.....	\$935 88	
Less amount received in fees.....	842 53	
		<u>93 35</u>
High School Entrance Examinations... ..		488 20
School Libraries, (Table XVI).....		95 35
School House Grants (see statement in Chief Superintendent's Report).....		1,000 00
Conveyance of School Children.....		194 50
Manual Training Teachers.....		1,017 56
Equipment of Manual Training Schools.....		1,394 58
Guelph Scholarships... ..		187 50
		<u>\$194,776 12</u>

PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. R. Inch, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

Sir:—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Provincial Normal School for the year ended June, 1904.

The total enrolment for the year was 308, of whom 37 were young men. Of this number 251 entered in September at the beginning of the session, and 57 in January following. This enrolment includes the students of the French Department, of whom there were 20 during the first term and the same number during the second.

The Counties of the Province were severally represented as follows:—

Albert.....	14	Queens.....	21
Carleton.....	35	Restigouche.....	6
Charlotte.....	21	St. John.....	24
Gloucester.....	23	Sunbury.....	10
Kent.....	17	Victoria.....	4
Kings.....	24	Westmorland.....	31
Madawaska.....	11	York.....	41
Northumberland.....	25	Province of Nova Scotia.....	1

The Religious Denominations were represented as under :

Baptists.....	51	Presbyterians.....	50
Church of England.....	35	R. Catholics.....	91
F. Baptists.....	26	Others.....	6
Methodists.....	49		

Presented for examination for License :

For Class I.....	49
For Class II.....	147
For Class III.....	99
Left before Examination.....	13

The candidates for Class III were examined at Christmas, of whom 20 belonged to the French Department. Another class of 20 entered this Department in January, and were examined in May for the same grade of License—thus leaving 59 candidates for this class from the Normal Department.

Classification according to "Teaching Ability and Skill:"

Superior.....	0
Good.....	28
Fair.....	263
Not Classed.....	4
Left During Session.....	13

Classification in Vocal Music :

Rote Singing.....	26
Rote Singing and Theory.....	16

It will be seen that the enrolment of 308 contains the names of only 37 young men, or about 12 per cent. of the whole. It is true that the percentage varies—sometimes higher, sometimes lower—but the general tendency is downwards. Unless a change for the better speedily takes place, our whole educational system must deteriorate. No state system can be maintained in a healthy and vigorous condition where nearly ninety per cent. of the Teachers are females. Female Teachers are by nature adapted for primary grades, where their services are indispensable, and for grades as high perhaps as the sixth, but beyond this stage the pupils need, for the development of a manly character, the influences of a firmer discipline. The avenues that are daily opening up in all departments of human activity, and presenting inducements that young men of intelligence and vigour cannot find in the teaching service, will have to be reckoned with before the Normal School can be expected to supply, in an adequate degree, that virile element in which our system is somewhat lacking. So long as so many starvation salaries stand at the present rate, so long is it hopeless to expect that eligible young men will choose a field of labour so unremunerative. The signs are not without promise, however, of better things. The enlarging of districts, the centralizing of schools and other efforts that are being put forth, are all in the right direction, but the results are too remote to affect the attendance at the Normal School at present.

The course of instruction, both academic and professional, was fully set forth in my last annual report and need not be here repeated. During a portion of the session Mr. D. W. Hamilton, A. M., now Principal of the Consolidated School at Kingston, N. B., was temporarily engaged to give such assistance as was then necessary. His services were of much value, and were highly appreciated. The deportment of the students—with perhaps the exception of two young men—was correct and becoming; their attendance regular except when broken by sickness, and their health as a whole, good. There were however, several cases of typhoid

fever; the patients were taken to the Victoria Hospital, and after their recovery went home purposing to return to the school during the following session. The attention of the several classes to their studies both in and out of school, was, to speak generally, very commendable. In many instances, particularly in the senior class; the deep interest taken in all departments of its work was highly gratifying and gave much promise of successful teaching hereafter. On the other hand there were a few who seemed lacking in the power of attention; incapable of any consecutive thinking, or of having their interest aroused on any serious subject. Such of course failed to be classified, as will be seen in the foregoing tabular statement. The closing exercises of the session were held as prescribed—June 10. Nothing else than the regular work of the school was taken up. Shows for public Examinations may be popular, but they are very delusive. What the public have a right to see and should see, is a portion of the daily work. If an exhibition is to be held it should be subsequent to the public examination and not a substitute for it. Each Instructor interrogated his classes on a portion of the work entrusted to his charge from which could be observed his methods and management, and the intelligence of the students as well. Several of the students gave illustrative lessons to pupils drawn from the Model School or to their own classmates. The absence of the Chief Superintendent, who was on official duty elsewhere, was much regretted. Chancellor Harrison, of the University, addressed the winners of the Governor General's medals, viz: Miss Vega Lillian Creed, of Fredericton, of the Senior Class, and Miss Elizabeth Joanna Maddox, of Wicklow, of the Junior Class. The Principal made a brief parting address to the students and the session closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The French Department was conducted as formerly described. The attendance, as already stated, numbered 20 during each of the two terms. A few of the students come very well prepared, and are, so far as scholarship is concerned, qualified to take up their studies in the Normal Department, but are debarred from the fact of neglecting to take the preliminary examination for entrance to that Department. Many of them come, however, with very limited attainments and are scarcely able during the short term to overtake the work required for License of Class III. They are, without exception, very respectful, and most of them very attentive to their duties.

In the Model School more changes than usual occurred during the year. Miss Annie Harvey, teacher of Grades III and IV, after sixteen years of faithful service, was granted leave of absence for the first term of the year, her place being supplied by Miss M. E. Phillips. Mr. Amos O'Blencs, the Head-Master, resigned at Christmas to accept an appoint-

ment as an Inspector of Schools, and was succeeded by Mr. John Page, A. M. Miss Mary Nicholson, teacher of Grades V and VI, retired at the close of the year, and was succeeded by Miss Annie L. Richardson, of St. Andrews. These schools are of much service to the student teachers for purposes of observation and practice.

The students had the privilege of receiving instruction in the Sloyd Department one afternoon each week—being arranged into sections for this purpose. In this subject they were all interested without, I believe, a single exception, and at the close of the session carried home with pardonable pride the memorials of their handiwork.

I regret to have to repeat my recommendation of last year with respect to additional accommodation. I then endeavoured to point out that from the constantly increasing demands upon the school and the large number of students regularly in attendance, the Faculty were unable to give due effect to the prescribed requirements of the Board, and recommended that an ell or wing be added to accommodate the Sloyd and Natural Science Departments. The case is becoming daily more and more urgent, and I must again, in the interests of the Institution, venture to press this matter upon the early attention of the Board.

My thanks are due to the several members of the Faculty for their hearty co-operation in the management of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CROCKET,
Principal.

APPENDIX B.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 1.

GEORGE W. MERSEREAU, M. A., Inspector,
P. O. Address, Doaktown, N. B.

This District Embraces the County of Restigouche except the Parish of Balmoral and School Districts Nos. 1½ Colborne and Balmoral and 3 Addington; The County of Northumberland except the Parish of Rogersville; In the County of York, the Parish of Stanley.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1904.

My monthly and special reports throughout the year have treated each school and department with such minuteness and particularity that there seems no need for more than a very brief annual report.

But for the continued scarcity of teachers, this has been a very successful year in this Inspectorate. This scarcity is not, however, without its compensations. It has already increased many local salaries twenty-five per cent., and will eventually work its own cure if we persistently maintain our present standards. This scarcity undoubtedly arises from the miserably inadequate compensation of all teachers except the lowest grades (in class and experience) and when the people awake to the value of ability and experience in the school-room and become willing to pay as much for a good teacher as for a good groom or teamster, to say nothing of a trainer or jockey, most of our clever young men and women will remain in the profession in our own province, instead of entering other employments or seeking positions in other countries, as so many have been doing for several years past.

In a few sections the ratepayers are beginning to realize that an attractive, comfortable school-room pays, in that children will attend such without compulsion, and that the education they receive is of much

greater value than that obtained amid cheerless and forbidding and uncomfortable surroundings.

I have to report but three new school houses built during the year. One of these was at Black River, No. 1 Glenelg, to replace the one destroyed by a cyclone the year before. The second at Little South West, No. 7½ South Esk, where the enrollment exceeded the capacity of the old building, which had become considerably wrecked and out of repair. The third was at Keenan District, No. 8, Blackville, where no school had been kept for over twenty years. It would have been better for the children of this District had it been divided, a part joined to "The Forks," District No. 9, and the other part attached to the Blackville Village District. It was my intention to have this done, but when I went over the District to ascertain where best to divide it, the people were so unanimous for a school of their own that I called a meeting for organization, with the above result.

IMPROVEMENTS, SUPPLIES, ETC.

There has been more than the usual expenditure for supplies and improvements made during the year. The following is a more or less complete list of what has been done during the year in this direction :—

- River Louison—Maps of Empire and Maritime Provinces.
- Rafting Ground—Ceiled and painted inside, and desks supplied.
- Grey Rapids—Unabridged Dictionary.
- Doaktown—School House enlarged.
- Rock Head—Woodshed, extensive repairs and painting.
- Douglastown—Additions to Library.
- Little South West—New School House.
- Mitchell Settlement—Ceiled inside and fourteen double-desks.
- Jacquet River—Ceiled school room.
- River Louison—Painted inside.
- Black Land—Painted.
- River Charlo—Woodshed, hardwood floor, doors, etc.
- Upper Charlo—Hardwood floor.
- Shannon Vale—Shingled and painted, Page's Woven Wire Fence.
- Moorfield—Maps of Dominion and Maritime Provinces.
- Bartibogue Bridge—Wainscotted in hardwood.
- St. Augustine—Map of the Empire.
- Tabusintac South—Map of the Maritime Provinces and mineral specimens.
- Robinsonville—Fifteen Preston Desks and inside painting.
- Riverside—Hardwood floor and blackboard.

- Point LaNim—New floor.
 Eel River—Grounds levelled and Page's Woven Wire Fence.
 Escuminac—Painted outside and two maps.
 Black River Bridge—Complete set of desks.
 Little Branch—Page's Woven Wire Fence.
 Black River—School House.
 Lower Napan—Roof painted.
 Chatham Head—Map of N. B. and Globe.
 Nowland Settlement—Shingled and painted outside, ceiled and painted inside.
 Mouth of Barnaby—Clapboarded and painted.
 Chelmsford—Painted inside.
 Semiwagan Ridge—Map of N. B.
 Barnaby River—Map of N. B.
 Strathadam—Painted outside.
 Johnston's Bridge—Roof shingled and painted.
 Red Bank—Painted inside and outside.
 Cassilis—Blackboards.
 South Esk—Shingled and painted and outhouses repaired.
 Hayesville—Painted outside and Map of Maritime Provinces.
 Maple Grove—School House placed end to the road, enlarged and painted.
 Tay Falls—Twelve Desks and Map of Maritime Provinces.
 Woodlands—Shingled and painted outside, and ceiled and painted inside.
 North Portage—Ceiled throughout.
 Ludlow North—Maps of Empire and New Brunswick.

AMALGAMATING DISTRICTS.

During the year I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to carry out the policy of enlarging and strengthening Districts, but I have found it very discouraging work, except it be done without consulting the people concerned, and even then the Premier, the Local Members and the Education Office are bombarded with letters, protests and appeals against their being treated so unjustly (?) When the people are consulted it is wonderful how anxious they become for a "school of their own." though no particle of interest in matters educational had been taken for thirty years, and in no other way than the one proposed could their children be guaranteed a common school education.

Power District, No. 10, Glenelg, had kept no school for over twenty years. It had but four ratepayers and the furthest was barely three miles from the school at St. Margarets, in District No. 8. On my recom-

mentation these districts were united. I have no hesitation in saying that No. 10 should never have been erected into a district but there may have been a prospect of the little settlement growing, at the time it was done. At any rate, the only use made of their corporate rights by the ratepayers for over twenty years, was to evade paying their share towards the education of the children of the country.

Black River Road, District No. 2, Glenelg, was joined to Black River, District No. 1, on similar considerations. There were plenty of ratepayers in No. 2 to support a school for half time, at least, but no school had been attempted since 1871, nearly thirty-four years, so it was high time that these people should be brought into line. These considerations induced me to recommend this union to the Board of Education.

There are still a few Districts in this Inspectorate that would profit by being joined to adjacent districts. Some of these are too weak to operate schools; others have not enough children; and still others have fallen under the power of men without families, who are too ignorant and selfish to realize that it is to their interest to have their neighbors' children educated.

In this Inspectorate there are several centres suitable for Consolidated Schools. Blackville Village is one of the best of these. It has six small districts lying around it, and within four miles of the Blackville school-house—a suitable distance for the conveyance of pupils. These six, with the three departments in the Village, could be taught by five teachers very much better than they are now by nine, besides giving the pupils the advantage of Manual Training and Domestic Science, and providing them with as good a High School Course as could be obtained in any town or city in the province. I brought this matter before the Blackville ratepayers and gained their assent to the scheme, but the districts that would be the most benefited protested against it without waiting for me to place the matter before them.

When the present district lines are abolished, and the Parish made the unit, we can expect to make progress along this line, but very little before that, except in sections where the people are more than ordinarily intelligent and progressive.

TEACHING AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The various subjects of the course are well taught in the majority of schools. I sometimes think there is too much drill in some of the graded schools. I do not wish to undervalue repetition, when it carries with it a certain amount of intellectual effort, but when pupils are drill-

ed much over any subject that calls for an exact reproduction of some previously communicated formula, the result is to deaden instead of to strengthen the mental faculties. This fault is sometimes found in schools that have but one grade, and to my mind, accounts in great measure for the large proportion of poor students found in this class of schools. If teachers in their reviews would but give their questions sufficient variation to keep their pupils mentally active and alert and make it impossible for them to give an answer to one subject while their minds are employed on another, or they are indulging in reverie, this fault would disappear.

Reading receives a large share of attention, as it should, and is generally well taught, but there is not enough supplementary reading matter provided in many of the schools, with the result frequently noticed, that some of the best readers from the text-book, make but a poor showing when asked to read from a book not seen before.

Geography, from the text-book, is all that could be desired, and the county map is well drawn and can be reproduced from memory with great exactness, but the text is not popular among the teachers, who claim that the maps are not up-to-date, and that many places named in the text cannot be found on the maps.

Health Reader is a very popular text, and the children in all the schools have a better grasp of the subject matter of this text than of any other.

Drawing is not well taught in the great majority of schools, and I have come to the conclusion that the fault lies with the prescribed Drawing Books. There is no Teacher's Manual to accompany these books, and the teachers have had no training in the proper way to use them. The consequence is the drawing period is wasted or worse than wasted, in reproducing lines and figures that mean nothing to the pupils, and give them no mental exercise. I trust the manual work introduced by Mr. Kidner, the Director of Manual Training, will reform this branch of school work.

Natural Science is another subject that does not receive sufficient attention from our older teachers especially. Notes are dictated or descriptions memorized without specimens or experiments, instead of the gradual development of the powers of the pupils by putting them in the position of investigators, and merely directing their efforts. The teachers themselves never had this training, and many otherwise good teachers are allowing themselves to become "back-numbers" in the profession, because they do not attend the Summer Schools, or in some way make themselves proficient in this very important branch of their work.

Oral Composition, in connection with the Reading and Nature lessons, is one of the strong features in most of the schools. It is a delight to hear the little ones reproduce in their own words the substance of lessons, no two using the same words or phrases, and each one emphasizing the point in the lesson that appealed to him most strongly.

Hay's History of New Brunswick has already won a place for itself. It is very popular among the pupils of Grades III and IV. Its legends appeal strongly to their imagination, and thus awaken and keep alive their interest in this subject.

The number of miscellaneous schools that do work in Grades VIII and IX is increasing. During the last term there were forty of these pupils scattered over nineteen schools in Northumberland County: twenty-four in eight schools in Restigouche County, and nine in four schools in the Parish of Stanley, York County. These schools are long distances from Superior and Grammar Schools, and the means of the parents too limited to send their children away from home to be prepared for the Normal School entrance examinations. The pupils so prepared generally are quite successful at these examinations and subsequently become very successful teachers. The teachers of these schools should receive some recognition from the Education Department for the amount of extra work they perform.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed by the usual number of Districts in about the usual way. Some few made preparations days in advance, and observed the day as it was intended; others took no pains, and the result was nil. Some teachers were so careless in their reports to me that I had to write to them for sufficient data to make out my report to the Department. For the future I shall consign such reports to the waste-basket.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In Northumberland County a fairly successful Institute was held in Chatham during the Exhibition. I think it a mistake to hold these meetings when there are other attractions offered. The public receive no benefit from them, and even the teachers have their minds distracted from the main business of the meetings.

No meeting of the Restigouche County Teachers' Institute was held during the year.

My visit to the Kingston Consolidated School, at the time of its formal opening, convinced me that there are many sections in this Inspectorate more favorable for such a school than Kingston, and that many children now attending cheerless, poorly-equipped rural schools, could, by consolidation, obtain all the advantages of an up-to-date, modern education, such as the Kingston school is supplying, if the parents were willing to pay an amount, somewhat exceeding their present rates, but well within their ability.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MERSEREAU.

Doaktown, N. B., Dec. 31st, 1904.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 2.

J. F. DOUCET, Inspector, Bathurst, N. B.

This District embraces the Counties of Gloucester and Madawaska; the Parish of Balmoral, Districts No. 1½ Colborne and Balmoral, and No. 3 Addington, in the County of Restigouche; and the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and District No. 8, Perth and Drummond, in the County of Victoria.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education,

Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report on the operation of the schools of my division for the year ending December 31st, 1904 :

A careful examination of the condition of educational matters in this Inspectorate for the year under review, shows that considerable progress has been made in several of the branches laid down in the course of study.

There has been much activity displayed during the year. Several new school buildings have been erected and completed; many more have been repaired and improved; a larger supply than usual of furniture, maps, globes and other apparatus has been procured. Parents seem to have had more at heart the education of their children and the trustees gener-

ally manifested increased interest in promoting the educational welfare of their respective districts.

About the same number of schools was kept in operation this year as during the previous. The average attendance, though not perfect by any means, has, except in certain districts where contagious diseases prevailed during the winter months, materially increased and has been more regular as compared with last year. There are yet too many instances of children attending school only when there is nothing else for them to do. It is true that older boys and girls in agricultural and fishing districts are actually needed by their parents during the busy season, but I fail to understand why so many young children of school age should stay at home and be allowed to grow up in ignorance. There can be no question that much of the evil of irregular attendance may be attributed to indifference on the part of the parents.

The supply of teachers in Gloucester County during the year has been equal to the demand. In Madawaska the number of licensed teachers has increased. It is indeed a very pleasant duty to be able to testify to the zeal, enthusiasm and faithfulness of most of the teachers who have the direction of our public schools. The changing of teachers from school to school is much to be regretted, and sadly militates against the efficiency of the schools. No teacher can very well be expected to accomplish good work during such a short period as one term.

During the year new school houses have been erected at Tracadie, (Backwoods), Trout Stream, Boat Landing and Pokemouche Ferry. These buildings are up-to-date and sufficiently commodious to supply the needs of these districts. The first three are all completed, and will be occupied at the beginning of next year. That at Pokemouche Ferry will not be ready for the reception of pupils for some time yet. Several other districts have made provision during the year to build, at a near future, more substantial and commodious school houses. Among these may be mentioned Lameque, Miscou Centre, St. Pierre Settlement (Tracadie), Newfoundland (Grand Ruisseau), Byram and Francoeur. When these buildings are erected there will remain a small number of districts requiring new school houses.

Speaking generally, the school buildings throughout this Inspectorate are good, and the number continues to increase. The larger part are painted and are being improved year after year. Some are models of cleanliness and attractiveness. There are, however, several buildings where there is room for improvements. About fifteen are not yet finished inside, and as many more have their grounds unenclosed.

I have received official notification of the formation of a new district on the Island of Shippegan. The district is made up of a portion

of district No. 4, Grand Lake, and will be known as District No. 11, St. Raphael. It has over thirty ratepayers, and about fifty children of school age. The majority of these children live more than two miles from the nearest school. The people will soon take steps towards building a school house.

I have during the year received a petition from Burnsville requesting the laying off of a new district by taking a part of No. 3, Paquetville. The request has some points in its favor, but there are strong grounds for refusing to grant it.

A number of ratepayers of District No. 2, Caraquet, have also petitioned to be organized into two districts. The district is not over 2½ miles in length, is very thickly settled, and has a school population of over 160 children. It has now a school of two departments in operation, which is altogether inadequate to the requirements of the district. It would be a pity to see this district divided. A graded school of two departments, with class rooms attached, or a school of three departments, with a competent second or first class Principal, would, in my opinion, best satisfy the needs of the district. With the above arrangement the people would have the advantage of giving their children a fair education at home, instead of being under the necessity of sending them abroad.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Reading.—This subject is receiving all the attention which its special importance requires, and as a rule results are satisfactory. Much attention is given in the Primary grades to the teaching of the sounds of the letters and to distinct and correct pronunciation. Teachers seem to take pains to have their pupils read with proper expression. There are yet some schools where due regard is not paid to inflections and emphasis, or where the only inflection is at the end of a sentence. Where these defects have been noticed, I found, upon examination, that the pupils had in most cases no understanding of the lesson they were reading.

A pressing need is felt for a French Reader to supplement "Les Grandes Inventions Modernes," which is fast going into disuse, and is now found in a very limited number of schools. The subject matter of the book is of too advanced a nature for the pupils in our common schools, and fails to interest them.

Arithmetic.—For the large amount of time devoted to this subject, results are not as satisfactory as one might expect. The graded schools are noted exceptions. A more frequent use should be made of the black-board in teaching this subject, and more drill given in the primary grades. The pupil should be required to explain orally every step in

working an exercise, and his knowledge tested by regular and frequent written examinations.

In Acadian schools the pupils are much at a loss when required to work the written problems of the first two parts of the text books. They have not, at that stage, a sufficient knowledge of English to make an intelligent translation. Most of this extra work has to be done by the teacher. Several teachers are of opinion, and I quite agree with them, that progress would be more rapid and satisfactory were a French text placed in the hand of the pupil. A translation of at least Part I of the authorized Arithmetic would be greatly appreciated and would, I am sure, be a move in the right direction.

Composition and Letter Writing are also receiving thoughtful attention. There is perhaps no exercise which children enjoy so much as expressing their thoughts either by the oral or written word. Oral exercises should precede the written work, and children should be required to write on subjects of which they have some knowledge. The results in letter writing are perhaps not as good as in other kinds of composition.

Nature Study.—Important as this study is, it is one that has not as yet received the appreciation and encouragement of the parents. The work is of a desultory nature.

The other subjects of the course are more or less satisfactory. Geography, as a rule, is carefully and successfully taught. The quantity of work in History is sufficient, but the quality is disappointing. Writing, on the whole, is good, while Drawing is poor.

I will now give a short review of my district by Parishes.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Beresford.—The school at Belledune River has been provided with hyloplate blackboards and maps of the British Empire and of the Maritime Provinces, and a woodshed. Miss Emma McCormack has reason to be proud of her large and well conducted school, District No. 2 has a mixed school. The Trustees secured the services of a second class French and English teacher, and the school improved accordingly. Mrs. Joseph Devereaux did good work in No. 2. At my last visit in December the school was suffering from the result of poor grading. An expenditure of \$350 on the Superior School building at Petit Rocher has thoroughly renovated it. Both rooms have been wainscoted, hard-wood flooring laid and the building painted. Mr. A. J. Boudreau and Mr. O. Roy rendered good services in Nos. 6 and 6½ respectively. No. 8 has at last decided to build a new school house. Miss Marie J. Grant did excellent work in No. 12. A complete set of modern desks have been procured in

No. 10 A. Good work is done in No. 13. The school at No. 8½ was closed during the last term.

Bathurst.—The schools in the Town of Bathurst continue to be efficiently conducted. Mr. R. D. Hanson, B. A., is still in charge of the Grammar School department. Mr. P. Girdwood succeeded M. Carr as Principal of the Superior School of Bathurst Village. The several departments give evidence of steady progress. No. 4½ was closed during the first term. The school houses in Nos. 6, 7 and 11 have been repaired, and that in No. 12 finished inside. Hyloplate and maps were purchased for the Nipisiguit Bridge school. The interior of the advanced department in No. 15 has been wainscotted. The teacher's work is satisfactory. I cannot say as much of the Primary department. No. 17 has a good school but a poor school house. The school building at No. 18 has received needed repairs. The school is improving encouragingly.

New Bandon.—The schools at Upper Grand Anse and Clifton, conducted by Miss Bernadette Cormier and Miss Jennie McIntyre, are the best of the parish. There are also progressive schools at Stonehaven and Lower Grand Anse. The two Grand Anse schools have been supplied with splendid furniture. Repairs have been made to the school buildings in Nos. 1, 2 and 8. The proceeds of a concert under the direction of the teacher at Clifton, enabled her to procure 48 volumes for the school library.

Caraquet.—Miss Lauza Cormier enjoys the reputation of having had the best conducted school of the parish for the past two years. She teaches at No. 7, Upper Caraquet. The trustees of No. 2½ found it too hard a burden to support two departments, and decided to close one of them. I trust that this is but temporary, as a second department is a necessity. No. 1 was closed during the last term. No. 3 and No. 4½ have been repaired. The trustees of No. 10 provided new furniture and a terrestrial globe. The school is in charge of Mr. Jean G. Robichaud, and I anticipate good work.

Paquetville.—The school buildings of this parish are good. No. 5 has been finished inside. Maps and apparatus have been procured in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 6, Georgeville, is not yet organized.

Inkerman.—The school at No. 3, Inkerman, is making excellent progress, especially in reading. Miss Helene DeGrace is the teacher. No. 8 was closed during the first term. A new school house is in course of construction in No. 6. The schools at No. 2, Waugh, and No. 4, Upper Pokemouche, give good results. No. 1 is not yet finished inside.

Shippegan.—The attendance at the school at Shippegan Village has fallen off during the year and is very irregular. The school rooms have been improved. No. 2 has a miserable school house. There are only 2

children of school age in District No. 3. New furniture has been provided at Grand Lake and Pigeon Hill. No. 6 has the best school on the Island of Shippegan, under the management of M. E. Chiasson. No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ has a poor school, and only an apology for a school house.

St. Isidore.—The school at Tilley Road has been closed during the whole year for want of a teacher. Had the trustees exerted themselves there is no doubt but that they would have secured one. The other two schools of this parish were in operation the whole year.

Saumarez.—His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor's medal for highest scholarship for the County of Gloucester was awarded to one of the scholars of Tracadie Superior School. An amount of \$250 has been expended on the school house at Sheila, and has practically made a new building of it. Some repairs have been made on the house at No. 2. District No. 7, Gaspereau, organized in 1901, has done nothing yet towards building a school house. Unless some steps be taken to provide school accommodation for the children of this district, it will become my duty to recommend that it be re-united with No. 3.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Balmoral.—Balmoral has the best school of the parish, under the management of Miss Agnes P. Hachey. The school at No. 2 was provided with a map of the British Empire. Nos. 1 and 4 are progressing satisfactorily. No. 5, St. Maure, is a weak district and gives poor results. There is a good school at Seven Mile Ridge. A hyloplate was provided at Mountain Brook.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Drummond.—It is often very difficult to secure teachers for the Danish colony. I found it necessary to recommend local licenses in order to keep the five schools in operation. New Denmark has a very handsome school house and an excellent teacher, Miss Fraser. The schools at Tobique Road and Lower Ennishone have been repainted. I made two attempts in February to get to the school at Lerwick, but failed on account of the roads being blocked up. That at South Tilley was reached via Tobique River, an 18 mile drive.

Grand Falls.—The Madawaska and Victoria Counties scholarship medal was won by a pupil of the Grand Falls Superior School. Mr. J. C. Carruthers continues to be the efficient principal of the school. The two California districts and Aroostook Portage need new school houses. The present buildings are quite dilapidated.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

During the term just closed 60 schools have been kept in operation in this County, 48 of which were in charge of trained teachers. I am pleased to be able to say that the schools of this county are gradually but surely improving. Several teachers are doing excellent work. Among those deserving special mention are :—Miss Helene Lapointe, Green River; Miss Annie M. Lynch, St. Jacques; Miss Marie J. Albert, St. Hilaire; Miss Marie Z. Bois, Desjardins; Mr. J. C. Delagarde, Siegas; Miss Anna Nadeau, Crockett; Miss Elizabeth Michaud, Winding Ledges; Miss Christine Michaud, St. Basil; and Miss Catherine M. Albert, St. Ann.

The majority of the school houses in Madawaska may be classed good. A few are of superior construction. Among the best may be named, St. Hilaire, No. 1; Ouellet, No. 7; Winding Ledges, Connors, Webster Creek, Island Vale, Quisibis, St. Ann, Bell, Gondreau and Lake Side. The school houses at Bellefleur, Green River and Bosse make a striking contrast in comparison with those above mentioned. They have served their usefulness for school purposes and must be replaced by new and more comfortable buildings soon.

The school furniture and appliances in most of the schools of this county are not such as are required by law. I am pleased to be able to report, however, that the supply is gradually increasing.

The following list comprises the districts where school furniture, &c., have been procured :—

Baker Brook—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Baker Lake, No. 12—Map of Canada.

Bell, (St. Leonard, No. 4)—House repaired and painted.

Bosse—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Clair, No. 2—Wainscoting and painting.

Couturier.—Map of New Brunswick.

Desjardins, No. 7—Teacher's Desk, 1 dozen school desks.

Fifth Tier—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Lake Side—Repairs, wainscoting and painting.

Ouellet—Hyloplate blackboard.

St. Ann—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

St. Jacques—New Furniture.

St. Leonard—Map of the British Empire, painting.

Second Tier—Repairs, new outhouses.

Siegas—Repairs.

Quisibis—Painting.

Mountain—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

The Edmundston Superior School, under the Principalship of Mr. Max. D. Cormier, B. A., has never been in a more efficient state since four years.

The Convent at St. Basil still maintains its high character for effective work.

The graded school at St. Leonard is in charge of a superior class teacher, Mr. Aug. E. Daigle. The school had been opened but a short while on the day of my visit, but I can confidently say that if the attendance continues regular, he will keep up his reputation as a successful teacher.

Districts No. 6 and No. 8, St. Leonard, No. 10, Clair, and No. 4, Madawaska, held meetings during last term and decided to organize and build new school houses.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A very successful meeting of the Gloucester County Teachers' Institute was held at Bathurst on the 28th and 29th of October last. The attendance was larger than usual. Instructive papers were presented, and interesting and lively discussions followed. The Institute was much indebted to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and Mr. T. B. Kidner, Director of Manual Training at Fredericton, for material assistance. The public meeting was very largely attended. It was addressed by the Chief Superintendent, who spoke at some length on the advantages and necessity of consolidating small districts, Mr. Kidner, O. Turgeon, Esq., M. P., T. M. Burns, Esq., M. P. P., and others.

Before closing this report I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that this is a very extensive and broken up district, and that much of my time is lost in travelling from one section of my territory to another. I have, during the year, driven a distance of 3,056 miles, and have travelled 2,444 miles by rail, a total of 5,600 miles. I visited during the winter term 191 schools and districts, and 174 the present term, in all 365 visits during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DOUCET.

December 31st, 1904.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 3.

CHARLES D. HEBERT, B. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Dupuis Corner, Westmorland County.

This District embraces: In the County of Northumberland, the Parish of Rogersville; the County of Kent; in the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Botsford and Shediac; School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30 in the Parish of Moncton; the Parish of Dorchester, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report on the condition of the schools in my Inspectorate for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904 :

It is gratifying to be able to report a decided progress in nearly every section of this Inspectorate. The replacing, in many instances, of old and weather-worn structures by large and commodious buildings; the improvement of school grounds by the erection of neat and substantial fences, etc.; the good will shown by the majority of school officials in supplying their schools with a more suitable class of apparatus; the livelier interest taken in the welfare of their schools by parents and teachers, coupled with a slight increase in the regularity of attendance, are the prominent features of the past year's work.

Although a general survey of the field indicates a steady growth in educational efforts, it is a matter of regret to have to state that the great scarcity of teachers has become a discouraging feature and one of the most serious problems we have to deal with.

Trained teachers have been so scarce during the year, especially in Kent County, that I have been compelled to yield to the pressing demands of several districts and recommend the issue of local licenses. In adopting this measure, I tried to confine myself to remote districts, and granted the recommendation only in cases where the trustees had made a reasonable effort to secure a trained teacher but had failed in the attempt. Moreover, these local licensees either possessed an expired 3rd class certificate or had passed the Normal School Entrance Examination.

My Inspectorial Division, as it is now constituted, contains 240 schools and departments, there being 1 Grammar, 5 Superior, 2 Graded, and 213 Primary schools. During the past year I made 394 visits,—207

during the term ended June 30th, and 187 during the term ended Dec. 31st, 1904.

The following review of each Parish is a brief statement of the most important items :—

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Botsford.—There are 23 districts in this wealthy and populous parish, 20 of which operated schools during the year. The ratepayers in this section of my Inspectorate deserve credit for their neat and comfortable school houses. As a general rule, the schools are well equipped and efficiently conducted. Out of the 20 schools in operation during the year, 17 were in charge of progressive 2nd class teachers. Woodside, No. 1, has improved its grounds and painted its building. The unfortunate dissensions which arose in No. 2, Bayside, over the site of a new school house, will, I sincerely hope, be satisfactorily settled. The ratepayers might well take pride in the splendid building recently erected. An effort will be made to re-open the school during the coming term. Nos. 5 and 6 need better equipment. No. 11, Murray Road, has provided new furniture. The enrolment in No. 18, Little Cape, is too large for one teacher. The building should be considerably enlarged, a class-room laid off and an assistant employed. Extensive repairs were made on the buildings in No. 20, and needed apparatus was furnished in Nos. 10, 14 and 21.

Dorchester.—My monthly reports have dealt so minutely with the educational conditions of the districts under my supervision in this parish that the present remarks shall necessarily be brief and general. All the schools, 18 in number, have been in operation during the year. Considerable activity has been displayed in the general improvement of school houses and premises, and a deeper interest taken by ratepayers in the welfare of their schools. There is still room for improvement and progress, but the steady growth along educational lines indicates that efforts are being appreciated. I do not suppose a better field for rural consolidation can be found elsewhere in the Province. Districts which are actually maintaining poorly equipped and deficient schools could easily consolidate and establish schools which would be an object lesson to the surrounding country. My expectations, with regard to better school accommodation in No. 8, Memramcook, have been fully realized. An addition has been made to the building and a class-room opened to accommodate the increasing attendance. My thanks are due to the trustees for their promptness in carrying out my suggestions. The new building erected in No. 27 is a credit to the district. No. 13 deserves special mention for its neat surroundings and splendid equipment. New

furniture has been procured in No. 17. I am led to believe that No. 25 is a case of culpable neglect. No. 7 is the poorest school in the parish. No redeeming feature is to be found. The lack of attendance is scandalous. No. 16, Belliveau Village, sheathed and painted its building, and supplied needed apparatus. No. 15, Beaumont, and No. 24, Boudreau Village, should be joined. These districts would then be in a position to support a well-equipped and efficient school.

Moncton.—The five schools under my control in this parish were in operation the whole year. Educational matters in this section are not in as satisfactory a condition as I would like to have them. With the exception of No. 26, Lake Settlement, all the schools have a large enrolment. The building in No. 27, Lakeburn, should be enlarged, as the present structure fails to afford the necessary accommodation. I called the Trustees' attention to the matter, but to no avail. School affairs are in a very unsatisfactory condition in No. 26, Lake Settlement. The interested parties seem to be satisfied with any kind of a school, and do not care about giving any encouragement to the teacher. Owing to the largely increased attendance, the school at Legere's Corner, No. 4, should be a graded school of two departments. I am informed that the ratepayers are in favor of the movement. I hope that the scheme shall be successfully carried out, as No. 4 is a growing centre.

Shediac.—This parish is divided into 24 districts. All are organized, and all maintain schools. 27 teachers were employed during the term ended June 30th, and 29 during the term ended Dec. 31st. Nearly all the schools in this section have improved in tone and efficiency. One of the most encouraging indications of educational progress is the growing tendency to employ a higher grade of teachers. No. 1, St. Andrews, has a satisfactory school. No. 2 has put up a neat fence. A more regular attendance might improve the standing of the school. No. 3 has made some improvements, but should not stop there. Better furniture is needed, and paint should be used unsparingly. The present teacher is doing good work. No. 6, Aboujagane, has practically a new building, with splendid surroundings. Within a mile or so of this progressive school lies a small district, struggling along under the burden of heavy taxes, a sad but practical example of the untimely division of districts. No. 8, Barachois, has painted its building. Scoudouc, No. 14, and Shediac Bridge, No. 17, have made the long-required changes. The buildings now give the necessary accommodation. Reading was an utter failure in Nos. 14 and 22. The pupils have adopted a sing-song tone, which the present teachers have been unable to correct. No. 14 employed a local licensee.

KENT COUNTY.

Acadieville.—All the schools in this parish, with the exception of No. 5, were in operation during the year. A new district, No. 6, Belliveau Road, has been formed on the south side of the Kouchibouguac. A meeting for the purpose of organization will be held early in the new year. Owing to a lack of interest and to the niggardly spirit shown by the trustees in No. 1, McInnis Brook, I have thought it advisable to recommend that the County Fund Draft be withheld until matters be re-adjusted and the house rendered fit for school purposes. I am pleased to state that the remaining districts have shown a commendable spirit, and given evident proofs of their desire to improve their educational condition. Nos. 3 and 4 are worthy of praise in this respect. The school and premises in No. 3 are a credit to the district.

Dundas.—Three schools were closed during the second term,—Nos. 5, 5½ and 14 A. The teacher in 5½ refused to accept a reduced salary. The trustees seem to be remiss in the performance of their duties, and are indifferent as to whether the school is in operation or not. No. 14 A is a weak and isolated district, with barely the required number of children to keep a school in operation. No. 3, Notre Dame, has a good school. An effort was made to arrange matters in No. 11½, St. Antoine. Owing to a want of harmony, the furtherance of the proposed plans had to be delayed. A firm step will have to be taken in the very near future. New furniture and appliances have been provided in No. 6. The school houses in Nos. 4 and 10½ should be enlarged so as to provide more ample accommodation for the increased number of pupils attending those schools. The schools are at present fairly well equipped, and in charge of painstaking teachers. There would be an excellent chance for the establishment of a graded school of two departments, should Nos. 1 and 13, Cocagne, consent to a union.

Carleton.—This parish is progressing very slowly. Great difficulty is experienced in securing trained teachers. If more activity were displayed by the trustees, such an undesirable state of affairs would not exist. I refused to recognize the work done by an untrained teacher in No. 6. The site of the school house was changed in No. 8 and a new building erected. No. 2 is disorganized. No. 1 is improving under Miss Alice Barry's splendid management. Better school accommodation is needed here.

St. Louis.—This is one of the most satisfactory parishes in my Inspectorate. Schools are regularly maintained, houses kept in good condition, and, in many cases, grounds rendered neat and attractive. Work of a satisfactory class is being done in nearly all the schools. The excellent opportunities afforded the children of the parish for a higher educa-

tion, evidently act as a stimulant in matters educational. As a consequence, St. Louis supplies its own schools with its own well-trained teachers. I must make special mention of the school conducted by Miss Marguerite M. Richard at McLeod's Mills. This is a model country school. I might add that, in a recent competition (open to the whole Province) for excellency in writing, Miss Richard's pupils won the respectable sum of \$120 in gold. Mr. Honore Maillet also conducts a good school in No. 7, St. Charles. Reading was an agreeable feature in No. 10. Ten schools were in operation during the year.

St. Paul.—All the schools in this Parish were in operation during the second term. No. 1, Legereville, extensively repaired its buildings, provided new furniture, and improved its grounds. This interesting state of affairs is due to the enterprising efforts of the teacher, Mr. Pierre M. Belliveau. Substantial progress was made in No. 2, Sweeneyville. The house was thoroughly repaired and the school conducted in a more efficient manner. Nos. 4 and 8 should repair their buildings and improve their grounds. No. 8 has a small but good school.

St. Mary's.—I have nothing to add to my former reports concerning the schools in this parish. My monthly reports cover the ground fully. Out of 9 schools in the parish, 8 were in operation during the year. No. 13 has repaired its building. Irregularity of attendance impairs the efficiency of the school. School has been closed in No. 14, King, for the last year and a half.

Richibucto.—All the schools in this section were in operation during the last term. Nos. 5 and 10, two remote districts, employed untrained teachers. A new building is greatly needed in No. 9, Upper Mill Creek. It would surely be in the best interests of all concerned to have Mill Creek and Upper Mill Creek unite and build a central school. No. 8, Richibucto Village, has just completed one of the most up-to-date buildings in the parish. It is a graded school of two departments, excellently furnished and well supplied with the necessary apparatus. The success of the enterprise is especially due to the zeal and untiring efforts of the secretary of the district.

Wellington.—This parish is slowly but steadily coming to the front. All the schools were kept in operation during the last term, and 29 teachers were employed. Shabby and dilapidated school houses will soon be a thing of the past. Many districts still have poor buildings and an inferior class of apparatus. No. 16, St. Gabriel, is a weak district. School is kept in operation very irregularly. No. 4, Little River Bridge, should replace its present building. It is hardly fit for school purposes. No. 18, St. Croix, has a neat little house and a well conducted school. This shows what a progressive Board of Trustees can do. No change has

taken place in No. 5, Dixon's Point. The present state of affairs is detrimental to the best interests of the district.

Harcourt and Welford.—As I have not yet visited all the schools in these parishes, I do not deem it advisable to refer to the educational condition of the various districts. My monthly reports give an idea of the standing of the schools and districts I did visit.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Rogersville.—It is a matter of regret that enough trained teachers cannot be secured to allow all the schools in this progressive parish to be kept in operation the year round. Out of the 13 schools in the parish, 10 had schools in operation last term. No. 5 has had its school open for the first time. No. 13, St. Marcel, has greatly improved under the able management of Miss Melvina Godin. An application for a new district has been received from the inhabitants of St. Augustine, a newly settled part of the parish. I thought it advisable to delay action in the matter. In the very near future this parish will have reason to congratulate itself upon the establishment of a central and up-to-date school. The beneficial advantages derived from such an institution will assuredly be felt and highly appreciated by the surrounding districts.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Westmorland County.—The Superior School in Shediac, No. 10, is a graded school of 6 departments,—3 in the Public School building and 3 in the Convent. Mr. T. J. Allen succeeded Mr. Webb as Principal of the school. Five hundred dollars have been spent during the year in making repairs and providing the school with necessary apparatus. I cannot offer too much praise to the worthy Board of Trustees for the zeal they have displayed in affording improved facilities. This commendable energy might well be imitated by other trustees.

The required recommendations were made in regard to Fox Creek, No. 3, and I hope that they will be carried out in the near future.

Kent County.—The Grammar School of the county is at Richibucto. Mr. Cowperthwaite remains in charge of the Grammar department. Mr. A. E. Pearson, who resigned in June, was replaced by Miss Vince.

Owing to a severe illness during the summer holidays, Miss Caulie McInerney, the efficient Principal of Rexton Superior School, was unable to resume her duties last term. The vacancy was temporarily filled by Mr. Pearson. At the time of my visit the school was in need of a goodly supply of maps.

Mr. Geo. Coates resigned the Principalship of the Buctouche Superior School, and was replaced by Mr. L. Colpitts. Mr. Coates has made an enviable reputation for himself as a teacher, and his retirement is viewed by all as a distinct loss to the profession.

Mr. H. H. Stuart has succeeded Mr. E. Estabrooks as Principal of the Harcourt Superior School. A meeting was recently held by the rate-payers of the district to consider the advisability of conveying the pupils from Mortimer, an adjoining district, to the school at Harcourt. This would necessitate the opening of a third department in the Superior School building. No definite action has been taken.

Miss Mary Carruthers, I am informed, remains in charge of the Bass River Superior School.

ARBOR DAY.

Fifty-four districts sent in the usual reports. The day must have been observed in a very perfunctory manner. Very many school lots are still unfenced and unimproved, and as a result teachers are not encouraged to beautify the grounds. Where the school premises are well enclosed, the grounds are generally neat and attractive. More attention should be paid to the decoration of school-rooms. Everybody is aware of the beneficial effects which a bright and home-like school-room has upon the pupils.

ACADIAN SCHOOLS.

In a report of this nature, it becomes a difficult matter for one to convey an adequate idea of the progress made in these schools during the year. After a careful review of the whole field, I can say without hesitation that the desire for advancement along educational lines is present with all concerned, and that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the results obtained.

It is readily admitted by all that the pressing demand is a supply of higher graded teachers, whose course of training shall have been especially directed to the efficient accomplishment of bi-lingual work in the school-room. Our teachers, as a body, are industrious and earnestly interested in their work, but are handicapped in their efforts through the lack of professional training. Our schools are necessarily bi-lingual, and our teachers, in order to make a success of their work, should follow a uniform method of instruction.

In school work, much progress has been made in the various subjects of the course.

Reading:—The only true method, that of teaching the child to read in his own language before attempting to take up English, is still giving satisfactory results. More attention is given to translation.

Arithmetic is not up to the requirements. Much time and attention are given to the subject, but the results are not commensurate with the outlay of zeal, time and work. The only remedy to the evil would be a translation of the first numbers of the prescribed text-books or the authorization to make use of some other author.

I also observe that in almost every school there is a tendency to advance pupils too rapidly in Reading and Arithmetic. This is a serious defect. Pupils should be promoted according to their attainments, and not always in accordance with the wishes of the parents.

The habit of allowing children to work in ill-ventilated school-rooms cannot be too strongly condemned. At the very least, as much attention should be bestowed upon the physical condition of the rising generation as upon its intellectual development.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you most sincerely for your courteous treatment, and for the timely advice you have given me at all times since I undertook the duties of this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. HEBERT.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 4.

AMOS O'BLENES, Inspector.

P. O. Address, Moncton, N. B.

This District embraces:—In the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Westmorland, Sackville and Salisbury; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 20, 21 and 22 in the Parish of Dorchester; the Parish of Moncton, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30. In the County of Kings, the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock; School District No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. The County of Albert.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectorate No. 4, for the year ending December 31, 1904 :—



SUPERIOR SCHOOL, SACKVILLE, N. B.

I will in a general way review the work done in each Parish.

Sackville.—There are sixteen districts in the Parish of Sackville. Three of these, Second Westcock, No. 1, Cole's Island, No. 8, and Aboujagan Road, No. 14, have very few children, and instead of maintaining schools, send to the nearest outside schools. In Cherrydale, No. 15, the school was closed during the whole year. In Anderson, No. 17, Fairview, No. 7, Lower Rockport, No. 2, and Upper Rockport, No. 3, the schools were open during a part of the year only. In the other districts schools were maintained through the whole year. The school house at Harper's Brook, in Midgie, No. 13, is not comfortable during the winter. The trustees have decided to have it repaired or replaced by a new one and also to supply new furniture for the lower school in the same district. This is one of the wealthiest districts in my Inspectorate, and can well afford to have good houses, equipped with all necessary apparatus.

Westmorland.—All the schools in this parish have been kept open during the whole year. Every ungraded school in the parish, except that at Point de Bute, has had different teachers for the two terms. The same is also true of most of the ungraded schools. Trustees do not seem to understand how much the work is retarded by the too frequent change of teachers. The school at Jolicure deserves special mention. The attendance was large, the pupils were interested in their work and the general tone of the school was excellent. The condition of the school reflects credit upon parents, pupils, and teachers. Fred Anderson, Esq., B. A., was teacher during the winter term, and Miss Janet Reace during the summer term.

Dorchester.—In the Parish of Dorchester, Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22 are under my supervision. There are very few children in South Rockland, No. 21, and Taylor's Village, No. 22. No school is maintained in either district, but the children attend the school in Rockland, No. 14. In Middleton, No. 4, Breau's Creek, No. 5, and Upper Dover, No. 20, the schools were open for a part of the year. In the other districts the schools were open during both terms.

Moncton.—The Parish of Moncton is divided into thirty-three districts. Catamount, No. 29, has no school house and no school. Shaw Brook, No. 33, has been unable to secure the services of a teacher for several terms. In Steeves, No. 12, New Scotland, No. 22, and Groundwater, No. 17, schools have been open for a part of the year only. In all the other districts under my care the schools have been in operation during the whole year. Out of a total of seventy schools or departments, sixty-six have been open during the whole year, and three for a part of the year, while only one has been closed for the whole year. J. A. Bannister, Esq., continues to do good work in Steeves Mountain, No. 14.

Miss M. Maude Hopper has completed her fourth year in Lakeville, No. 1, and is doing work far above the average.

Salisbury.—There are twenty-five districts in the Parish of Salisbury. Three of the schools are graded, making a total of thirty schools or departments. On account of the scarcity of teachers the schools were closed for a part or the whole of the winter term in Scott Road, No. 10, Lower Pollet River, No. 5, Harewood, No. 9, Platform, No. 11, Hicks, No. 15, Glenville, No. 21, and Rockland, No. 22. Elmwood, No. 23, has few children and does not maintain a school. All the other schools in the parish have been open all the year. The trustees of the Superior School at Salisbury had the misfortune, late in November, to lose their school house by fire. It had accommodation for three departments, and was valued at about four thousand dollars. It was insured for about half its value. The schools will be continued for the winter in rooms fitted up for the purpose, and a new house will be ready at the beginning of the summer term. The new building in Central Pollet River, No. 4, was occupied at the beginning of the year. This house, which is finished on the inside in veneering, is the neatest house in my Inspectorate. The school, although small, is very interesting. Miss Eleanor Fletcher did excellent work in the school during the first term, and Miss Kate Colpitts, who succeeded her in August, although without previous experience, gives promise of being a splendid teacher.

Coverdale.—The Parish of Coverdale is divided into fourteen districts. Two of these, Upper Coverdale, No. 2, and Niagara, No. 6, have very few children and are kept open only by special permission of the Chief Superintendent. The school at Stoney Creek, No. 14, is also unable during the winter to make the average required by Sec. 121, and is therefore open only during the summer. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 15, the schools have been kept open during the whole year. The trustees of No. 9 have been unable to secure a teacher for either term. In the other districts the schools have been in operation for a part of the year.

Hillsboro.—There are fifteen districts in the Parish of Hillsboro, including four graded schools. Very few people live in Albert Mines, No. 6, and no school has been maintained for some time. The school in Osborne, No. 8, was closed during the winter term, and those at Berryton, No. 11, and Caledonia, No. 12, for a part of the winter term. All the others have been kept open during the whole year. Rosevale, District A, No. 13, with a small valuation, keeps its school open throughout the year. The attendance is regular, the interest of the pupils in their work is good, and the example set, both by parents and children, is worthy of imitation by some larger districts where the schools are closed for a part of the year, and the attendance and interest are not what they should be even when the schools are open.

Hopewell.—In seven of the ten districts in the Parish of Hopewell, schools have been open during the whole year. In Caledonia, No. 5, the school has been open since the first of May, and in Memel, No. 4, during the summer term. In Ridge, No. 9, the school has been closed during the year. There are very few children in this district, and part of them attend the schools at Riverside. Districts Nos. 1, 9 and 10, in Hopewell, and Nos. 5 and 9 in Harvey, have consolidated. Two of these, Riverside, No. 1, and Albert, No. 10, in Hopewell, are graded schools of two departments each, so that the consolidated school will embrace what is now seven schools or departments. Good progress is being made on the building for the united schools. The house, when completed, will be one of the best in the province, probably the best outside the towns. It is to be hoped that the example of ex-Governor McClellan, who is donating five thousand dollars towards the school building, may be followed by others in other sections, and that the time is not far distant when we may have several strong consolidated schools in the province.

Harvey.—The Parish of Harvey is divided into thirteen districts. There are very few families in Nos. 6, 11 and 13, and the schools have not been in operation for some time. In New Ireland, No. 7, and Brookton, No. 8, the schools were open for a part of the year only. In all the other districts the schools have been continued throughout the year. The school in Upper New Horton, No. 12, taught by Miss Susie Daley, is doing excellent work. The pupils deserve credit for their regular attendance.

Alma.—Of the nine districts in Alma, Nos. 1 and 4 have few families and no schools. In Nos. 6, 7 and 9 the schools have been open for a part of the year, and in the other four districts for the whole year. The enrolment in Sinclair Hill, No. 6, is only seven. It would be greatly to the advantage of the pupils to have them conveyed to the graded school at Alma. The long hard hill leading from Alma to Sinclair Hill would make the conveyance of the children somewhat difficult, but not impossible. I hope the ratepayers may be prevailed on to try conveying the children for a term; when I am sure the advantages of the graded school, with the inspiration that will come to the pupils from their connection with large classes, will be so apparent that the plan will be adopted permanently.

Elgin.—There are twenty districts in the Parish of Elgin. Three of these, Nos. 1, 14 and 16, have no school houses and no schools. No. 14 should be united to No. 7, and No. 16 to No. 5. I hope to find time during the coming term to ascertain if it will be possible, in either or both cases, to secure the union. Hopper District, No. 17, has only two or three children of school age, and accordingly has no school. The

schools have been closed for a part of the year in Church Hill, No. 5, Gowland Mountain, No. 9, Lake Road, No. 7, Ferndale, No. 19, Pleasant Vale, No. 11, Streves, No. 20, Fir Grove, No. 4, and Pleasant Mount, No. 18. Flint Hill, No. 15, has had no school during the year. The others have been open during the year. Most of the schools in this parish have been closed because the trustees found it impossible to secure the services of teachers. In some cases, however, the cause has been the parsimony of a majority of the ratepayers, who, at the annual school meeting elect as trustees men who have no personal interest in the school, and who will endeavour to keep down expenses by having the schools closed as often and for as long periods as possible. In all such cases I shall consider it my duty to compel the opening of the schools. The school in Pleasant Vale, No. 11, is one of the most interesting ungraded schools in my Inspectorate. The school is well equipped with apparatus, the children are bright, and the parents seem to be interested in the school.

Havelock.—Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15, in the Parish of Havelock, are in my Inspectorate. In Manhurst, No. 14, and Knightville, No. 15, the schools have been open during only one term. The other districts have had schools during the whole year. The schools at Anagance Ridge, No. 1, and Corn Hill, No. 2, are both large. They are well supplied with apparatus and are doing good work. Much credit is due Mrs. Margaret S. Cox, who is at present teaching at Corn Hill, and who formerly taught at Anagance Ridge, for the supply of apparatus in both schools. She, by means of entertainments, provided the money for purchasing maps, globes, etc. While it is to be regretted that trustees will neglect to procure the necessary apparatus for the schools, and will compel the teachers to labor with poor or insufficient supplies, or else to do extra work in preparing entertainments, yet I believe the entertainments themselves, given by the children, do much good, especially in rural districts, in awakening a deeper interest in the school, its equipment and its work, on the part of both pupils and parents.

Cardwell.—Of the ten districts in the Parish of Cardwell, two, Nos. 2 and 5, have no schools. Goshen, No. 4, has had no school during the year. The schools in Anagance, No. 3, Portage, No. 6, South Branch, No. 8, and Springdale, No. 9, have been open for one term only. The others have been open during the year. In Picadilly, No. 10, the enrolment during the summer term was only seven. This school will, under Sec. 121, be closed unless special permission be granted by the Board of Education for its continuance. As there are about a dozen schools in my Inspectorate unable to make the required average, and as most of them are not conveniently located for having the pupils conveyed to

other districts, I would recommend that special permission be granted for the continuance of the schools in the districts that apply for such permission until such time as I may be able to meet with the ratepayers of those districts and ascertain if provision can be made for conveying the children to other districts. The school at Moore's Mills, No. 7, is the largest ungraded school in the parish. Miss Elizabeth M. O'Leary did excellent work there during the winter term, and Miss Annie E. Wilson, who has had charge of the school during the summer, is doing good work.

Waterford.—The Parish of Waterford is divided into nine districts. In Philamaroe, No. 1, good work is being done by Miss Parthenia O'Leary. The average, however, is too small for the number enrolled, the enrolment being twelve, and the average only six. In Chamber's Settlement, the school is also small. It has been open for the summer term only. Wolfe Lake, No. 3, has no school, as there are no children in the district. Donegal, No. 4, has had no school for some time. There are very few children in the district. In Walker, No. 5, a good school has been maintained during the year. Miss Marion Moore is doing excellent work there. Her work in number and arithmetic in the primary grades, was far above the average. The school in Urney, No. 6, has been open during both terms. This is another small school, the enrolment being only eleven. The school at Cedar Camp, No. 7, which had been closed for a year, was re-opened during the summer, with Miss Elizabeth O'Leary as teacher. I hope the trustees have secured a teacher for next term to take the place of Miss O'Leary, who goes to Springdale. The school at Waterford, No. 8, which has been open during the whole year, is large and interesting. Miss Adelia H. Moore, who has been in charge for three terms, is doing splendid work. Elmdale, No. 9, has been unable to secure a teacher during the year.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR, AND OTHER GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are one hundred and two departments in the graded schools in this Inspectorate. There are two Grammar Schools—one for Westmorland in Moncton, and one for Albert in Alma. The Moncton Grammar School is steadily improving. The standing made by the school in the Matriculation Examinations last July was the best in the history of the school. When it is remembered that it is one of the youngest Grammar Schools in the province, that it is located in a city of great commercial and industrial activity, and full of offices that hold out strong inducements to boys of high school age, and that the trustees and teachers have had to contend against a strong opposition to the principle of free high schools, the school is to be congratulated on the work it has been able

to do. The staff is made up of Principal G. J. Oulton, M. A., G. Fred McNally, B. A., H. B. Steeves, M. A., and W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.

T. E. Colpitts, B. A., continues to do good work in the Grammar School at Alma.

The Superior Schools are located at Port Elgin, Middle Sackville, Sackville, Dorchester, Salisbury, Petitcodiac, Havelock, Penobsquis, Hillsboro, Hopewell Hill, and Elgin.

The other Graded Schools are at Lewisville, Sunny Brae, Bay Verte, Lutz Mountain, Dawson Settlement, Forest Glen, Surrey, Hopewell Cape, Riverside, Albert, Harvey, and Demoiselle Creek.

The Port Elgin Superior School was under the management of Roy Fullerton, B. A., for the winter term, and R. B. Masterton, for the summer term. The school sustained a loss in the retirement from the staff of the Primary Teacher, miss Birdie Doyle, who for six years conducted that department with marked success. She took charge of the Primary Department of the Dorchester Superior School in August. F. A. James, B. A., has been Principal at Middle Sackville during the year. F. A. Dixon, M. A., who has been Principal of the Sackville Superior School for five years, remains in charge. B. P. Steeves, B. A., is Principal of the Dorchester Superior School. The school lost two excellent teachers in June, T. T. Goodwin, who for three years taught with success Grades VII and VIII, and Miss Rebecca Chambers, who for four and a half years did excellent work in Grades I and II. M. J. Wallace, retired from the Principalship of the Salisbury Superior School in June, after two years of successful work. He was succeeded by Fred B. Anderson, B. A., who is giving general satisfaction. Miss Maggie Gaynor, who is completing her eighth year in the Primary Department of the school continues to do excellent work. M. G. Duffy and T. T. Goodwin have been the Principals of the Petitcodiac Superior School. S. M. Burnett completes his ninth year in the Intermediate Department, and Miss Laura M. A. Fowler her fifth year in the Primary Department. Both continue to do good work. L. A. Corey, was Principal of the Penobsquis Superior School during the winter term. He was followed in August by Amasa Ryder. Principal J. C. Rayworth, B. A., of the Havelock Superior School, resigned in June and was succeeded by J. B. DeLong, B. A. The school continues to do good work. The house is not in keeping with the needs of the school, and I am anxious that steps may be taken at an early date to have it replaced by a more modern and more comfortable building. M. C. McCann completes his third year as Principal of the Elgin Superior School, and Miss Bessie B.

Horsman her fourth year as teacher of the Primary Department. Miss Horsman is one of the best Primary teachers I have met. The Hillsboro-Superior School remains in charge of Harry Burns, B. A. Miss M. Beatrice Steeves, after seven and a half years of very successful work in the Primary Department, resigned in June. Miss Bessie M. McNally, M. A., resigned her position as teacher of the Intermediate Department in December, after three terms of good work. The Hopewell Hill school has had three Principals within the year. H. H. Stuart, after three and a half years of service in the school resigned in June, and Aaron Perry, M. A., who took charge of the school in August, was permitted by the trustees to accept a more lucrative position in British Columbia. He was succeeded by L. A. Corey, who will continue in charge next term.

In most of the other graded schools good work is being done.

The schools in Moncton are doing good work. They have excellent school rooms, well equipped with apparatus, and a staff of good teachers. Under such conditions I expect much from the schools, and am well satisfied with the work done in most of the subjects. The reading and spelling are good, and the results in writing and manual work in general are above the average, especially in the primary grades. I believe that the manual work done in the Wesley Street School in all the Grades from I to VIII, will equal, if not excel, the work done in any school in the province. With the steady improvement that is being made in all the other schools of the city, that school will need to continue its efforts along that line if it hopes long to take the lead. The work in number and arithmetic, however, is not quite satisfactory. The teachers are meeting to discuss methods of teaching arithmetic, and I look for better results in that subject next year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There is great need of improvements in the school rooms in many districts. While a number of trustees keep their school rooms neat, clean, and comfortable, too many allow them to become the dirtiest, the dreariest, and the most uncomfortable buildings in the district. They are left without paint either on the inside or the outside, or if painted, the gloomiest colors are chosen; the walls are dirty and entirely destitute of decorations; the floors are often worn through in many places; the stoves are without shields to protect those who sit near them from the heat, and are often so broken that for safety they are surrounded by shallow boxes of sand; the steps under the doors are worn away so that the children's feet are seldom comfortable during the winter; and the general aspect is one of carelessness and neglect, and well calculated to make

school a prison and school life repulsive. I am pleased to find, however, that in most cases where I have recommended improvements the work has been promptly done, and I hope to see the houses and yards much improved in a few years. If each district would spend a small amount each year in repairs and improvements, a great change for the better might be made in a short time.

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Harrisville—New furniture and teacher's desk.
Berry's Mills—New furniture and maps.
Harewood—Map of Maritime Provinces.
Steeves Mountain—House painted.
Stilesville—House painted.
Irishtown—Hyloplate blackboard.
Wilson—New furniture.
Boundary Creek—General repairs to house.
Mitton—Map of Canada, window blinds.
Scott Road—House thoroughly repaired and new furniture supplied.
Fawcett Hill—New floor, map of Maritime Provinces.
Kinnear Settlement—Ceiling sheathed, map of World.
Rockland, Salisbury Parish—New furniture.
Corn Hill—House painted.
Lower Pollet River—New floor.
Upper Point de Bute—New outhouses, inside of house thoroughly repaired.
Grand Ance—New floor.
Weldon—New outhouses, house painted.
Canaan Road—Globe and map of Europe.
Hicksville—A neat and comfortable new school house has been built.
Glenvale—House thoroughly repaired and new furniture supplied.
Midgie—House repaired and new furniture supplied.
Blakney Road—House repaired and painted.
Wheaton Settlement—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
Middlesex—Roof shingled, blackboard supplied.
Cookville—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
Walker Settlement—Interior of the house sheathed.

INSTRUCTION.

Writing:—In the lower grades the writing is generally good, but the pupils become careless in the more advanced grades.

Reading:—In most of the schools the reading in the primary grades

is very satisfactory. In a few, however, a method of memorizing the sentences before the words are known is adopted, and spelling is deferred until the pupils can read the lessons in the first primer. In such cases the words are not known from their appearance but from their position in the sentence which has been memorized, and a habit of reading or rather of reciting almost entirely from memory is formed. I have found the best results in reading where spelling is taken up from the beginning. The reason is clear. The child, in learning to spell the word, is compelled to examine it more closely and acquires the habit of seeing at a glance all the letters in the word, and thus recognizing it by its appearance, just as we do when we read. In the more advanced grades too little attention is given to the exact meaning of the passage read, and the exercise becomes mechanical and uninteresting. If the lessons are made short, and the meaning of every sentence mastered, most pupils will read well with few rules or mechanical aids. Pupils delight to get at the full meaning, and to examine closely the noble thoughts and beautiful expressions in the poetical selections. Time taken for such work is well spent, since it helps to cultivate a taste for the good and the beautiful in literature.

Spelling:—The spelling in the lower grades is much more satisfactory than in the more advanced grades. Most pupils spell from remembering the picture of the word rather than the sounds of the letters, and hence spelling should be taught largely through printing and writing the words.

Arithmetic:—The results in Arithmetic, especially in Grades I, II and III, is not satisfactory. Very often the pupils, even in the higher grades, are unable to add by using the addition tables, and obtain the result in addition questions largely by counting. I believe we make a mistake in confining the pupils too long to numbers below ten, and in mixing all the operations in Grade I. The average pupil can in six or eight weeks be taught to count and read and write numbers to one hundred. He is then ready for the addition tables, and should be taught to use them in adding long columns as fast as he learns them, that is, as soon as he knows the tables of ones and twos he should add with ones and twos, and so on with the other tables as they are learned. While objects should be used in building up the tables, the tables should be memorized so that the pupil may know that three and four are seven without any thought of the objects. In many schools good work is being done in the higher grades, yet in some the reasons for the various operations is not well understood.

The great majority of the teachers are diligent, painstaking and energetic, and gladly avail themselves of any suggestions that may help

them to do better work. On the whole the work is as good as can be expected from teachers of limited experience.

ARBOR DAY.

A large number of schools observed Arbor Day. I was sorry to find that a few teachers had not read Reg. 20, and as they did not observe the day in accordance with the regulation, I was unable to include their schools in my report to the Chief Superintendent.

While a few yards have been greatly improved by the observance of the day, too many, from the need of a fence around the yard, show no results. I believe that until the trustees can be induced to fence the yards, the observance of the day, where no fence exists, will be of little use.

INSTITUTES.

The Teachers' Institute for Albert County was held at Hopewell Cape, and for Westmorland at Sackville. As full reports of the Institute are generally given elsewhere in the School Report, it will not be necessary for me to mention the work done at those gatherings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS O'BLENES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 5.

RUFUS P. STEEVES, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Sussex, N. B.

This District embraces:—The County of Kings east of the St. John River, with the exception of the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell, and School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock, also No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. In Queens County, the Parishes of Brunswick, Johnston, Wickham, Cambridge, Waterborough and Chipman. In St. John County, the Parish of St. Martins.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I beg to lay before you the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectorate No. 5, for the year ending December 31, 1904 :

New school houses have been built in Western Narrows, No. 12, Cambridge and Summerfield, No. 5, Studholm. Both buildings were occupied during the latter part of the summer term.

No. 11, Chipman (the Village), and Cole's Island, No. 5, Johnston, at special school meetings voted money for new houses. These will probably be put up during the coming year.

No. 2, Rothesay, No. 3, Sussex and No. 1, Johnston have made extensive repairs to school houses. In a large number of districts repairs of a minor nature, such as flooring, shingling or painting, have been made.

Thorough repairing and renovation of present houses, or new buildings are needed in the following named districts:—The Range, No. 1, and Young's Creek, No. 8, Waterborough; Bagdad, No. 8, and West Waterloo, No. 11, Johnston; Grey's Mills, No. 10, Kingston; Dickie Mt., No. 9, Norton; Basley's Rock, No. 6, Kars; Patterson Sett., No. 12, and Grove Hill, No. 21, St. Martins.

New furniture has been supplied as follows:—No. 3, Sussex, No. 1, Kars, No. 19, Studholm, No. 1, Norton, No. 16, Springfield, Nos. 2 and 4, Waterborough, No. 14, Studholm, No. 4, Brunswick, No. 1, Johnston, No. 6, Cambridge.

The supply of apparatus used in the school-rooms throughout this Inspectorate is gradually increasing.

Brunswick.—Central Canaan, District No. 2, had a school of about

six pupils during the summer term. Economy of labor would demand that the few pupils of this district should be taken to the schools nearest them. Canaan Forks, No. 3, has the largest school of the Parish. Hunter's Home and Brookvale have usually much difficulty in getting teachers. No. 5 has engaged a teacher for the coming winter term. No. 1 operates a school steadily.

Cambridge.—White's Point, No. 4, and Central Cambridge, No. 9, had no school during the year. White's Cove, No. 5, lacks good school equipment,—in fact this may be said of the schools of the Parish as a whole. The Jemseg Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, have the best supplies of apparatus. The new school house at the Narrows is substantial, but I fear too small, especially if the school becomes larger. Nos. 2, 5, 10 and 12 have large schools.

Wickham.—Educationally this Parish is in many respects sluggish and non-progressive. A constant pressure must be kept up to effect improvements. The school in District No. 1, at present taught by Miss Jennie McCutcheon, gives evidence of very satisfactory work. Miss Georgie Sherwood is also doing good work in District No. 3. The house in this district has been painted, some apparatus has been procured, and more is to follow. No. 8 has a poor school,—apparatus almost entirely wanting. The trustees of No. 12 are negligent of their duties. No. 5 needs apparatus. No. 6 needs both furniture and apparatus. No. 2 is persistently lax and the school suffers. The Secretary lives in another Parish. I have repeatedly made urgent requests for better things, but with little change thus far.

Chipman.—There are two Districts in this Parish not organized. All others except one—Head of Grand Lake, No. 12—have had school during some portion of the year. Many of these schools are deficient in apparatus necessary for successful teaching. School grounds are little cared for. Briggs' Corner is the only District in which grounds are enclosed. The condition of school buildings is gradually improving.

The village of Chipman (District No. 11), which has the only Superior School in the County of Queens, is poorly off for school room accommodation. A liberal sum of money was voted by the people to be expended in the erection of a suitable house. Owing to some difficulties which have arisen in selecting a new site, the work has not yet been begun.

The largest country schools are those in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 8. The others are small.

Waterborough.—One District in this Parish—Union Settlement, No. 9—has had no school this year. The school property at The Range shows want of care. The house is unpainted, the school room furniture

poor. The fence next to the road has fallen down and been carried away. General neglect is apparent. Miss Cynthia Barton successfully conducts the school at Cox's Point. The schools in Nos. 5 and 6 are small, irregular and inefficient. Educational sentiment is weak.

Johnston.—Two Districts in this Parish have had no school during the year. The house at present occupied by the school in Cole's Island, No. 5, is too small. Miss Ada M. Small is the teacher in charge of the school, and she gives excellent satisfaction. District No. 11 has had a few months of school this year. The school room in District No. 17 has been very much improved by sheathing. New furniture is to be provided. I am assured by one of the trustees that the house in District No. 8 will be repaired. There is much room for improvement in school conditions in this Parish. Several districts have only a few children each.

Havelock.—Perry Settlement, District No. 3, has had no school this year. Trustees were not willing to pay salary sufficient to secure a teacher. The district is not poor. Lower Ridge, No. 7, has a very fair attendance in both departments. The Primary Department shows the best results. The pupils are now receiving their fair share of attention. White's Mountain, District No. 4, has a very irregular attendance. The school in No. 6 is not satisfactory. The house is getting out of repair. Mace, District No. 5, has a small school.

Studholm.—District No. 1 has been annexed to Head of Millstream, District No. 3, which is now financially strong, and may be expected to keep up a first-class, well-equipped school. Miss Margaret Murphy has done good work in this school. Northrup, No. 2, is the only district in which there has been no school. For the first time in years a school has been operated during the autumn in Bunnell, District No. 22. All the children of the district did not attend. Miss Lizzie Somerville is much appreciated by pupils and ratepayers in Fenwick, District No. 17. English Settlement, No. 16, will have no school during the coming winter, there being but few pupils to attend, and most of them live far from the house. Sharp, District No. 14, lacks apparatus. Very great interest is taken in keeping down expenses. There should be a new house for a graded school in Lower Millstream, No. 13. As matters stand now the school is very large, discipline poor, and efficiency out of the question. Miss Tillie McClelland is doing excellent work in District No. 12. Jordan Mt., No. 7, at last annual meeting voted to unite with Newtown, No. 8. If No. 5, Havelock, and Pisgah, No. 9, could be induced to enter this union, a strong consolidation would be formed, insuring an excellent school. Mr. Walter O'Regan takes much interest in his school in Smith's Creek, No. 10. A large addition has been made to the library.

The Superior School at Apohaqui is in good condition. The build-

ings are in fine order and the equipment is satisfactory. Mr. F. S. Small is Principal, with Miss L. Ada Northrup Primary Teacher.

Springfield.—An excellent opportunity presents itself for a consolidated school at Belleisle Creek. The roads are, for the most part, level and good. Nos. 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, and parts of Nos. 18 and 21 would be the Districts to receive advantage from such a move. Nos. 4, 18 and 21 have very few children, and for this reason have operated no schools for several years. The children irregularly attend the schools nearest them. The house in No. 4 has fallen into decay. The house in No. 18 is being kept in repair. Such is not the case with the one in No. 21. The largest enrolment of pupils is found in Nos. 1, 12, 5 and 7. There are many small schools. Miss Augusta Mahood gives good satisfaction in No. 17. District No. 5 regrets to lose the services of Miss Gertrude Morrell, who retires on account of ill-health. West Scotch Settlement, No. 11, with a large number of children, does not keep up a continuous school. Bates, No. 9, needs new furniture. The largest, probably the best school house in the parish, is in District No. 2.

Kars.—This Parish has six schools, with little more than enough pupils for one. At least four of these Districts should be united. The school houses in Tenant's Cove and Downeyville are only about three-quarters of a mile apart. No. 6 has a very poor house. Chapel, No. 3, has a new building. The house in Eastern Kars is situated near where two roads cross. The attendance is very small. There seems to be no choice but to allow this school to continue, as under the present arrangement of districts the pupils could not go to other schools. A consolidated district with centre at or near Downeyville, to accommodate the children of Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6 and the western part of No. 2, and another school for No. 4 and the eastern part of No. 2, would, in my opinion, give the best results for the Parish.

Miss Ethel McCrea has for several terms taught very acceptably in No. 2.

Sussex.—Lakefield, No. 9, with a large number of children, is not sufficiently alive to the advantages of education to keep school in operation all the time. No. 11 has few children and no school. Old Cumberland Road, No. 8, has lately come well to the front among country schools. To the efforts of Miss Adeline McCartv, who taught the school for several terms, much credit is due for what has been done. Her successor, Miss Maggie Lockhart, has done excellent work. Secord, No. 13, will open school next term for the first time in several years. Repairs have been made to the house, which should now be comfortable.

The schools in the town of Sussex give nothing to record in the way of advancement. All departments, except the Grammar School, are

crowded. A new school building to give increased accommodation is a present need. An excellent opportunity is now afforded to make Sussex the centre for a large consolidated school. The signs are 'hopeful that at the next annual meeting efforts will be made to recover the waning prestige of the school, and re-establish its former reputation.

Westfield.—Six districts of this Parish lie within the bounds of Inspectorate No. 5. A consolidated district, to embrace all the territory, with school house between Bayswater and Milkish, would afford to the children such opportunities for education as under existing conditions cannot possibly be given them. No. 7, Longreach, has a large school and fair equipment. In the other districts the attendance is small and in some, very irregular. The interest taken by ratepayers is not sufficient to stimulate regular attendance.

Kingston.—One of the best schools in this Parish is in Williams, No. 11. Miss Bessie Holder is the teacher. More apparatus is a necessity. Apart from the Kingston consolidated school a general survey of the parish affords little opportunity for encouragement as to improvement in educational conditions. Since the decline of the milling industries at Moss Glen, that district has steadily weakened, until now it is ranked on the poor list.

The Kingston Consolidated District comprises six districts in this parish and one in the parish of Rothesay. From the opening of school in September last successful work has been assured. On almost every hand one hears favorable comments from ratepayers. Such words give promise of the wide influence the school is bound to exert throughout the province. The enthusiastic Principal, Mr. D. W. Hamilton, M. A., and his able and accomplished staff of teachers, may be safely relied on to lose no chance to popularize the movement and to give to the pupils under their care the very best educational training that any rural section of the province has had the good fortune to receive. All are tried successful teachers. Already the pupils exhibit a most lively interest in their work. The regularity of attendance has been unprecedented in so large a section.

The Manual Training department, under Mr. C. M. Kelly, B. A., is the first to be opened in Kings County. The equipment is most efficient. Mr. Kelly's well known ability as a teacher, and his skill in his special work, bespeak marked success.

The formal opening of the school on November 9, was a most interesting event. The attendance of visitors, representative of various parts of the province, was large. In the forenoon there was an exhibition of the regular class exercises. In the afternoon in Assembly Hall, a programme was rendered by the pupils and addresses delivered by Prof.

Robertson, Chief Superintendent Dr. Inch, Premier Tweedie and Hon. F. J. Sweeney. An address to Sir William McDonald and Prof. Robertson was read by Miss Saunders, one of the pupils. Before the close of the afternoon's proceedings Dr. Inch, in a most impressive manner, made a formal declaration of the opening of the school.

A public meeting was held in the evening at which Prof. Robertson delivered a most eloquent and instructive address. Dr. Inch, T. B. Kidner, Director of Manual Training, and Prof. Brittain also addressed the meeting. Several others spoke briefly.

The large number present at these meetings bears testimony to the wide-spread interest manifested in the work of the school.

Rothsay.—The school in Rothsay Village is in a prosperous condition. The efforts of the teacher, Miss Lenora Gleeson, are much appreciated. Some improvements have been made in Gondola Point, No. 3. No. 7 is not progressive. No. 6 had no school during the summer term. A consolidation of the districts of this parish would give great advantages. I have heard some expressions of favorable sentiment. Upper Golden Grove, No. 19, keeps a good school.

Hampton.—I much regret that the attempt to establish a consolidated school at Hampton, was not successful. Rev. C. D. Schofield, and many other intelligent people, exerted themselves in behalf of the movement, but the fear of increased cost of school maintenance, and other motives of a lower nature, created an opposition which was successful in defeating the project in all districts but one,—Hampton Village. An effort is being made to open school for the winter term in No. 10, Darling's Island. There has been no school here for some time; the number of children is small. The school in District No. 8 is doing efficient work. Miss Hattie McMurray is the teacher. Nos. 6, 5 and 9 have few children each. Miss Hattie Smith has started a library for No. 9.

Norton.—No. 6, after a break of about thirteen years, has again opened school, but only for the summer term. The district is weak. It should be united with No. 2. The Bloomfield Superior School, under Mr. George E. F. Sherwood as Principal, is larger than for some time past. I am informed that the condition of this school is improving. In No. 1, Norton Station, three departments should be open this winter. Miss Margaret Pearce has for some time done excellent work in District No. 4. The school house at Passekeag has received some repairs. School room apparatus is needed. The house in No. 9 is unfit for use.

Upham.—The Titusville school is now doing good work, with Miss May McVey as teacher. Salt Springs, No. 4, is well-to-do, but keeps school very irregularly. Unwillingness to pay salary asked by teachers seems to be largely the cause. Under Miss Elizabeth Wetmore the equip-

ment in the school of District No. 2 has been largely increased. Conner Settlement still has no school. No. 5 had no school during the summer term. The trustees reported that they could not find a teacher.

Hammond.—After a lapse of some years, Londonderry, No. 3, opened school again this year. It is very small. No. 4 has a good school. The trustees have been able to retain the services of Miss F. McCarty, who has taught the school with much success. More apparatus is needed in No. 8. I understand some twenty dollars is soon to be spent for this purpose. The school in No. 6 is much smaller than formerly. At present there are but four schools in the parish.

St. Martins.—Outside of the village of St. Martins there were but six schools in the parish during the winter term. Hanford Brook, No. 10, had school during the summer term. Mountain, No. 30, is conveniently situated to St. Martins, and should be united with it. Bayne's Corner, No. 1, has an excellent house, with grounds tastefully laid out. For a country school I have seen none better. The pleasures of the school room would be greatly enhanced in all districts if conditions similar to those found here could prevail.

There are four school houses in the village of St. Martins. The West building is poor, as is also the school furniture. Attendance at this school is small. I believe it would be better to convey the children to the central schools. The house on Orange Hill is unsatisfactory and poorly furnished. At the time of my visit the Middleton building looked well from the outside but its interior was much out of repair. During the summer it was remodelled at considerable cost, and I believe it now contains two comfortable and convenient school rooms. The grounds of the Superior School had some time ago been artistically laid out, but from lack of sufficient cultivation and care, they do not now show to the best advantage.

The grounds in Districts Nos. 3 and 4 are enclosed. Those of No. 3 are somewhat better cultivated. At my visit during the summer term I learned that other improvements were to be made. Maps and apparatus are needed.

The Secretary of St. Martins Trustee Board gave me an opportunity for inspection of the school accounts, which are kept in admirable shape. The plan of the books was designed by W. E. Skillen, Esq., a member of the Board. For concise arrangement and adaptability to the needs of a large district, they cannot I think, be excelled.

The Kings County Institute was convened at Hampton on Sept. 22. The attendance was not so large as on some former occasions. The papers read were of a high order of excellence, and the discussions which followed were quite generally participated in by the teachers.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, Director of Manual Training, was present, and by request of the Institute gave a very interesting and practical address on cardboard work in the public schools, and its educational advantages.

The Chief Superintendent was present at the public meeting on Thursday evening in Agricultural Hall, and delivered an earnest address, which was attentively listened to by a large audience. Mr. Kidner, Rev. C. D. Schofield, and other speakers also addressed the meeting. The evening's proceedings were interspersed with music.

The excursion to Smithtown on Thursday afternoon for Nature Study was highly successful. The Smithtown ladies most hospitably entertained the teachers at luncheon before they left for Hampton.

Very few local licenses have been issued during the year—none during the summer term. I always discourage such applications, as the work of teachers of this class is generally unsatisfactory. From present indications, I fear several such licenses must be granted the coming term, as it appears more difficult than usual to obtain teachers.

As the standard of qualification for teachers has advanced, the number of teachers that have continued in the profession has steadily declined, and will continue to decline until the salaries paid are commensurate with the quality of work required. It is gratifying to know that this point has been about reached, and that salaries are advancing. If the amounts paid to teachers from the Provincial Treasury could now be increased, it might have the effect of retaining in the service efficient teachers, and of calling to the profession men and women of good ability, who are now seeking employment in other fields. If high qualifications are demanded, and rightly so, then remuneration in accordance should follow.

Frequently upon entering a school room I am forcibly struck by the smallness of the number of pupils in attendance. Not only does the number of schools in operation seem to be decreasing, but the number of pupils enrolled is less. These observations have led me to look into the Annual School Reports and make comparisons with former years. I find in the counties of Kings and Queens—the ones with which I am most closely identified—as follows:—

	No. Schools.	No. Pupils.		No. Schools.	No. Pupils.
Report 1899, Kings...	328	8770	Queens... ..	195	4759
Report 1903, Kings...	301	7548	Queens... ..	169	3937
Decrease... ..	27	1222		26	822

GRAND TOTAL DAYS' ATTENDANCE.

Report 1899, Kings.....	570051	Queens.....	290223
Report 1903, Kings.....	475438½	Queens.....	228042½
Decrease.....	94612½		62180½

The above figures speak for themselves and need little or no comment. I believe that the forthcoming Annual Report will show that while there has been a decrease in the number of schools in above named counties, there has been some increase in the grand total days' attendance. In my opinion this increase is due to the less rigid enforcement of the law respecting vaccination of pupils.

It may be true, as has been asserted in some quarters, that the number of children in the country is decreasing, still the most casual observer must realize that there are many children that do not go to school at all, and many more that are enrolled that attend very irregularly. Certainly the conditions revealed call for most careful enquiry.

By Section 121, School Law Manual, it is enacted that under certain stated conditions as to number of pupils in a district, or average attendance, the school in such district shall be closed and the pupils thereof conveyed to the school the most easily accessible. This is on the principle that a small school is usually weak and costs as much as one larger. It might also act as a centralizing influence.

While this section of the law has not actually been enforced in many instances, it frequently has the effect, in small districts, of hampering the efforts of those who wish a school. At the school meeting some governing spirit,—and there is usually one such in every small community,—not interested in having a school, having himself no children to attend, informs his less intelligent neighbors that there are not enough children for a school, and that therefore these children must go to the next district. Conveyance is objected to on the ground of greater cost, and the result is no school, with children left at home or making a straggling attendance at a school three or four miles distant. Those who have no children, and those who care more for the money saved than for the education of their children, combine to perpetuate ignorance.

In addition to the many children in districts that have little or no school, there are many others in districts with good schools who are not enrolled, or if enrolled, who attend very irregularly, and these are the greater menace to society. From wealthy ratepayers one not infrequently hears bitter complaints against a law that compels payment of taxes for general education, and yet permits the money so collected to be spent without obliging those for whose benefit it is given to accept the boon.

This feature of our law is clearly mischievous, and cannot fail to exert a demoralizing influence on the public conscience of the country. If a person be induced to pay money for goods to be used for the avowed benefit of individuals in whom he has only an indirect interest, all the better nature in one rebels if such money be spent upon middlemen in such a way that many of those for whose advantage it was intended receive no help whatever. The principle of compulsory payment demands that there should be little or no waste in expenditure. What costs little is lightly esteemed. The poorer classes, those for whose personal benefit free schools were established, spurn the gift and neglect their opportunity. The state does not receive the protection that an educated population insures. The individuals composing the state are not, in many cases, acquiring the means of self-support and of the highest enjoyment in life. All are becoming accustomed to public expenditure of money which does not give a full return. Contributors on a large scale to educational funds are soured in mind and heart toward a system that has for its basal principle the stability of the state and personal blessing to every individual. It is important that everything connected with the education of the youth of our land that has to do with the development of character, should be of such a nature as would elevate public morals and require that for every expenditure there should be a substantial "quid pro quo."

Without doubt the standard of intelligence has greatly advanced since the introduction of the "Schools Act" of 1871. We have been justly proud of our free school system which this Act inaugurated. Large schools soon became the rule. When the period of opposition passed away, people for the most part began to cordially work out the Act, and the results were good. A fair working acquaintance with its general principles was found among the people of almost every village and hamlet. The newness of the responsibility placed upon them stimulated interest and action. Later as conditions changed, as new districts were created, as others were divided, as local prejudices developed,—and they are especially liable to do this in small communities—as population shifted evils arose that have percolated through the popular administration of the system. Among these perhaps may be named, no schools or small ones, less interest and energy on the part of ratepayers, sometimes of teachers; ignorance of and indifference as to complying with the requirements of the law. Illiteracy has not become extinct. It is sadly true that it is not difficult to find trustees who can neither read nor write, and even whole Boards may be found with the same lack of qualification.

These views are not intended to be pessimistic of educational work in

this province. The conditions that now exist are those that are incident to the development of a free school system in a country such as ours is. What we need is to recognize the stage of development at which we have arrived, and firmly stand for and demand such measures as will carry us forward along the line of educational advancement.

In my opinion such measures would be,—1st. The adoption of a system of Parish Boards of Trustees, instead of District Boards as now. This would ensure to all the children of a parish the opportunities of a school, the establishment of schools at central points, and the conveyance of children from remote sections.

2nd. The adoption of a compulsory education law of a mild type, optional by vote of parish, enforceable by Parish Board of Trustees through their paid Secretary. This would give to all children some education; to many, more than they receive at present, but would in no respect affect a very large proportion of the people. With Parish Boards some of the objections commonly urged against a compulsory law would be answered, since family and neighbor antipathy or favouritism as a factor would be reduced to a minimum; and surely in every parish at least one man of clear judgment and firm moderate action could be found for the work.

3rd. The introduction of Manual Training and Nature Study as an element of education for all. In this way a practical feature, wanting at present, save in a limited degree, would be supplied. Many young people of both sexes, with some mental training and knowledge, seek to their sorrow professional and clerical occupations, who, had they received an all-round education, would have achieved, through their physical powers, distinction in the ranks of producers. It is not the pride of learning, as so many suppose, that leads young people to shun occupations of manual labor, but simply the consciousness of ability to use, in some degree, powers that during childhood and youth have been habitually exercised. Let the moral, mental and physical powers be harmoniously developed in the school room. Then each person at maturity will be more likely to place himself in the niche of life for which his powers best fit him.

4th. Free text-books in all schools. Many good reasons can be assigned in support of this. Many of the most progressive countries of modern times have free text-books, and have no wish to change. One result would be a reduction in cost. Another would be a more careful training in the care of books. Mutilation and unnecessary defacing would largely cease. Neatness and cleanliness in the concrete would be required.

Our school system is not a finality; it is progressive. It must expand. It is just possible that it has brought us to a place where neither

lopping off nor adding to will meet the necessities of the hour, but where reconstruction and rearrangement of principles are required in order that the work so excellently begun and carried on may continue to develop and mature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. STEEVES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 6.

W. S. CARTER, M. A., Inspector.
P. O. Address, St. John, N. B.

This District embraces:—The City and County of Saint John, except the Parish of Saint Martins. The County of Charlotte, except the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December, 1904 :—

The appointment of an additional Inspector for the French districts, and the consequent re-apportionment of territory, has relieved me from the work in the Parishes of St. James and Dumbarton in Charlotte Co., and the Parish of St. Martins in St. John Co. While the number of schools in these parishes is small in comparison with the whole number in my district, yet I find in the reduction, a distinct relief from the constant pressure of hurry, to overtake all my work that formerly existed—a few very stormy days, or any interruption out of the ordinary has often in the past prevented me from completing my work. I am now slightly more at liberty to give attention to matters relating to the schools outside of visitation.

While I am pleased to have less territory, I, at the same time regret severing the many pleasant social ties that have connected me with these parishes for so long a period.

I have been able to visit all my graded schools once, and the ungraded districts twice during the year.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Owing to scarcity of teachers some districts have not had schools during full time, and a few no school during one of the terms. The prevalent scarcity of teachers affects the more remote districts the most seriously, as they can not afford to pay as well as the better districts, which are, for many reasons preferred by teachers. It is not always possible to obtain local licensed teachers.

I regret that I am unable to report any material advancement in the consolidation of districts, save that I think the idea is slowly winning its way among the more progressive and intelligent ratepayers. I have held several meetings during the year and have answered many inquiries. At one time I felt quite confident that Oak Bay and some of the adjacent districts would become united, but the lack of active interest on the part of the central district, which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change, has rather discouraged any further efforts on my part.

In Fairville also several meetings have been held with the trustees of the neighboring districts, and much active and intelligent interest has been shown. There is also some very strenuous opposition. There are, beside, some difficulties in the way of adjusting debts and rate of taxation in the different districts. There is one thing very apparent; that a few cents more in the rate of taxation has more influence upon the average ratepayer than any educational advantages that can be shown. They are willing to have better schools, but are not willing to pay anything more for them. The idea of district autonomy is very much in evidence, and I am convinced that until we can have parish school boards instead of the present district ones, there will be much educational waste.

The law, too, needs amending. At present, districts with less than twelve pupils are supposed to unite with the nearest district, upon which union half the cost of conveyance will be paid by the government. But often the adjoining district is not willing to have them come in, and the disqualified district is not able to pay the whole cost of conveyance and tuition besides. If the whole parish were a school district, the strong districts in it would help the weak.

I have much pleasure in reporting more than the usual activity in the matter of new school houses in my district.

Excellent new houses have been erected and occupied for the first time during the year at Seely's Cove, No. 6, Pennfield; Black's Harbor, No. 5,

Pennfield; Bonny River, No. 5, St. George; Digdeguash Mills, No. 10, St. Patrick; and Musquash, No. 6, Musquash.

A new house has also been built at Red Granite, No. 4, St. George, which will be in readiness at the beginning of the next term. Bocabec, No. 2, St. Patrick, has voted generously for a new house. Letang, No. 14, St. George, has also made some provision for one.

I referred in my last report to the new school building—the Dufferin—in the City of St. John, and occupied now to nearly its full capacity. In Fairville, in response to growing and pressing need, a fine new school house of four rooms is being built, and will be ready for occupation in February next.

At Otter Lake, Chance Harbor, Still Water, Hayman Hill, Bartlett's Mills, Caithness, Chamcook and Roix, considerable repairs and improvements have been made.

More school accommodation is required at Grand Harbor, and its necessity has been more than once pointed out to the Board—thus far without effect. At Seal Cove and Wilson's Beach the attendance warrants two departments.

At Beaconsfield, No. 1, Lancaster, and at Whitehead, Grand Manan, the attendance has decreased to a number below that entitling those districts to two departments.

There have been no district difficulties of magnitude, and they have all ended with the year.

The following districts in St. John Co. have made repairs or improvements :—

Otter Lake, Beaconsfield, Fairfield, Silver Falls, Sutton and Brookville.

In Charlotte County, St. George, Bocabec Lake, Barter, Ledge, Upper Letang, Crocker Hill and Smith districts.

Mr. J. Sutton Clarke has presented the schools of St. George with a set of minerals and chemical apparatus.

Through the agency of G. W. Ganong, M. P., a map of the Dominion of Canada, issued by the department of the Interior, has been supplied to every district in Charlotte County.

Mr. Sedgfield Towers has presented a flag to the school at Ragon's Corner.

During the year St. Andrews and St. George have become incorporated towns. In the former, the school board has in consequence been enlarged, and is constituted as heretofore from among the best and most progressive citizens, with Judge Cockburn as chairman. In St. George the new board has not as yet been appointed.

TEACHERS.

As I have already pointed out, there is a scarcity of teachers, especially those of the higher classes. It has even been difficult to obtain enough first class teachers to supply the graded schools. This state of affairs is productive of considerable uneasiness on the part of those interested in the welfare of our schools. Its cause is not difficult to find. It is due to the low rate of remuneration given to teaching in comparison with the rewards of service in other pursuits. Our best and most ambitious teachers enter business offices, hospitals, or seek employment elsewhere, where the salaries are better. Many of them have gone to our West, to the United States, and some to South Africa.

In a report made some time ago, I pointed out the tendency that I thought was apparent at that time, of the present conditions, and urged the graded school authorities to make timely provision against this by increasing salaries in order to prevent the lowering of the standard of teaching. The town schools have been naturally the last to feel the pinch and while there are nearly enough yet to supply these, the country districts are practically stripped of first class teachers, while the graded schools have, in many cases, appointed teachers not up to their former standards of efficiency.

In many towns the Boards have responded to the scarcity by making small increases, but it has been either too small or too late to check it. Many of the rural school boards have responded by offering increased pay, and I think statistics will show a decided advance in wages in country districts. It depends largely upon the teachers themselves. A competent teacher may now obtain any reasonable salary she may ask. I do not regard the scarcity of teachers as being without some advantages. While it may for a time lower the standard of efficiency of the schools, if it has the effect of educating the people to appreciate good work and to raise the standard of remuneration, it will not be all loss. In some districts, usually the poorer ones, I have found it necessary to recommend local licenses, but I have not found it easy at all times to obtain these. This may be accounted for because of the few first class teachers in country districts, by whom ambitious pupils are incited to obtain higher scholarship. For several years there was scarcely a local license issued in my district, and this has had the effect of producing a disinclination on the part of trustees to employing them, and in not a few instances, trustees have preferred to allow their schools to be closed rather than employ one. In other cases the privilege has been regarded in the light of a good excuse to obtain a cheap teacher.

In the city of St. John an excellent and efficient Teachers' Association has been formed under the presidency of Mr. W. J. S. Myles. It has

already accomplished much, not only in the direction of mutual improvement and social intercourse, but in developing a spirit of self reliance and of the strength which results from unity. Through the efforts of the Association a small increase of salary has been secured from the Board, not indeed as much as was requested or deserved, but which showed a disposition to meet the reasonable desires of the teachers, if not fully at this time, yet as nearly as seemed expedient, and which justifies expectations for the future.

I regret to report the retirement of Mr. John Montgomery, Principal of the Albert School, St. John, owing to failing health. Mr. Montgomery is the Nestor of the teaching profession in this city, and his long and successful career has entitled him to the respect and sympathy of all who have ever come in contact with him in any capacity as pupils, citizens or teachers.

Mr. J. A. Allen, the esteemed Principal of the St. Andrew's High School, was forced to retire owing to the same cause, at the end of the first term. He is followed by the best wishes of all. He has been succeeded by Mr. Geo. J. Trueman.

Very suddenly and unexpectedly Mr. H. E. Sinclair, the esteemed Principal of Milltown Schools, was compelled to seek restoration of health, and I am glad to learn that he may again be able to resume his place, which has been filled by Mr. W. M. Burns.

During the first term Mr. F. O. Sullivan, the popular and efficient teacher of the advanced school in St. Stephen, was incapacitated from work by illness. He has been able to resume in the second term to the satisfaction of all.

There have been many other changes and resignations among the teachers of my district which space will not permit dealing with.

I may mention that Miss Annie Richardson, one of the most efficient teachers of the St. Andrews staff, has resigned to accept an appointment to the staff of the Model School, Fredericton.

The following is a list of teachers who have been instrumental in adding to the apparatus, appointments or improvements in their districts, with apologies for any omissions :—

In Charlotte County—Agnes Milen, Breadalbane; Margaret Scullin, Bayside; Louise Milliken, Ledge; Mary Finley, Crocker Hill; Blanche Nesbitt, Bay Road; Fannie Murphy, Bonny River; Laura Boyd, Mace's Bay; Agnes Cummings, Indian Island; Rheta Allingham, Cummings Cove; LeRoy King, Fair Haven; Fannie English, Lambert Town; Daisy Farnham, Richardson; Mrs. Newman, Wilson's Beach; Evelyn Boone, Letete; Effie Crawley, L. Bocabec; Cecile Hewitt, Chamcook; Stanley Wilson, Waweig; Nellie Douglas, Orr; Sarah Scullin, Dickie; Alice M. Dewolf,

Blacklands; Sara McKenzie, Bayside; Mildred Moore, Heathland; Margaret McNabb, Hayman Hill; and Hattie Trecartin, Upper Mills.

In St. John Co.—Georgia Brown, Upper Loch Lomond; Alvaretta Dorcus, Pisarinco; Katie Girdwood, Musquash.

PUPILS.

While the pupils of the schools of Charlotte Co. have no reason to be ashamed of their record during any year, they have done especially well during the past year. Miss Mary G. Braham, of Milltown, and Mr. Upton Hill, of St. Stephen, were second and third respectively among the three students who secured first division in the University Matriculation examinations. Miss Stella Waldron, Tower Hill, was first among the first class entrance candidates at the Normal School. Master Lawson, of the North Head Superior School, won the Lieut.-Governor's medal in the High School entrance examinations. In St. John County Master Stanley Reid, of Fairville, won this medal.

There are many defects in the manner of grading pupils in both rural and town schools. In the former there is no special time in the year when grading is done and the frequent changes of teachers renders it rather loose. Parents often take advantage of a new teacher to do a little grading on their own account, and rather rapid promotion is the consequence. In the towns grading is only done once a year. It seems to me that some promotions should be made at the beginning of each term. There are few schools in which there are not a small number of pupils who are qualified to advance at the end of the first term. Where there are two grades in the room, this is usually done, but where it involves a change of teacher it is seldom done, and many pupils mark time during the remainder of the year. Grading in towns is too frequently the result of pressure from the lower grades, and the amount of accommodation available above. It seems to me that any pupil who has been graded out of Grade XI should be able to pass with credit the University Matriculation examination. That this is not always done shows either that the matriculation examination is too severe, or the grading examination too lenient.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

As the study of Geometry has been, with advantage, relegated to the High Schools, so also, in my opinion, should Algebra and Latin be. In compensation for this a more accurate knowledge of the other studies

in Grade VIII should be exacted. It should not be necessary, as it now is, to have to take up the subjects supposed to have been completed in Grade VIII, along with the other work in the High Schools. I am also of the opinion that modern commercial education should be introduced in St. John, as has been done in Halifax.

Manual Training has been introduced in my district in St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Andrews and Mascarene. In Musquash the equipment for this was burned with the house. Some steps have been taken, and I hope soon to see it introduced in Beaconsfield, Fairville, Milford and St. George. It has won its way not only with teachers, but with the rate-payers. No household science has been introduced into any of my districts as yet.

I am of the opinion that the option of providing free text books should be given by regulation to each school district.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Excellent Institutes were held in St. John and Charlotte Counties during the year; in the former, at St. John, and in the latter, at St. Andrews.

In St. John the sessions were held during Exhibition week, and the attendance was larger than any in the history of the Institute.

In St. Andrews the attendance was good, though not up to that of some former meetings, but it was more than made up by the interest of the proceedings. While St. Andrews is not as favourably situated geographically to secure a large attendance as St. Stephen, there is no place of meeting in the county which the Institute favors more or in which they are more courteously treated. An excursion to the beautiful residence, grounds and gardens of Sir William Van Horne was a feature of the meeting. The conveyances were provided by the citizens of St. Andrews, and Chairman Cockburn, of the School Board, was indefatigable in his efforts to render all the proceedings pleasant, as well as profitable. A well attended public meeting was held on one of the evenings in Andraeo Hall, which for that and all other sessions, was freely placed at the disposal of the Institute.

At both meetings it was resolved, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, to hold sessions of the County Institute on years alternating with those of the Provincial Institute.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARTER.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 7.

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES, M. A., Inspector.
P. O. Address, Fredericton.

This District embraces:—In the County of Kings, all Districts west of the River St. John. In the County of Queens, the Parishes of Petersville, Hampstead, Gagetown and Canning. In the County of Charlotte, the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James. The County of Sunbury. The County of York, except the Parishes of Stanley, Southampton, Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I hereby respectfully submit my report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904 :—

I have again to report upon the difficulty which the large majority of isolated School Districts are experiencing in obtaining regularly licensed teachers. It is more pronounced in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury than in York, I presume because salaries there have generally been lower and there is not the same ability, or perhaps disposition, to increase the salary to the point where they could obtain a teacher. Some local licenses have been issued along the lines I have previously laid down in my reports, but even these were not to be had, and many districts therefore, in the term just closed, remained without a teacher.

Many of our best teachers are leaving us to take up the work in the West, and for this reason many districts, where only experienced and successful teachers have been employed, are now experiencing their difficulties.

There is no duty which a supervising officer has to perform which perhaps is more beset with difficulties and embarrassments, than that of being obliged to report the deficiencies of teachers to their employers, and yet at present it seems hardly important that this duty should be performed where there is little choice in the selection of a new teacher, but rather a scramble to see who can get one first.

It is fortunate at present that there are many pupils in our schools looking forward to the work of teaching, but the important thing is to keep them in the country. The Western fever is strong in many breasts among our teachers now, and I fear will easily spread.

I have prepared a tabulated statement with regard to the total number of schools and departments in organized districts in my Inspectorial District, and those in which teachers were employed the first and second terms of the year.

I have also prepared a statement from my notes, in detail, regarding the improvements made in the different Parishes, and the needs and requirements of the schools in many districts.

PARISHES	No. Schools and Departments in Organized Dis- tricts.	No. in operation during First Term.	No. in operation during Second Term.
YORK Co.			
Bright.	13	11	13
Douglas.	19	17	16
Dumfries.	5	5	5
City of Fredericton.	26	26	26
Kingsclear.	12	10	11
Manners Sutton.	12	12	11
New Maryland.	5	4	4
Prince William.	9	6	8
Queensbury.	10	9	10
Saint Marys.	24	22	20
SUNBURY Co.			
Blissville.	8	6	3
Burton.	13	10	10
Gladstone.	10	8	8
Lincoln.	6	5	5
Northfield.	5	3	4
Maugerville.	4	4	4
Sheffield.	7	4	6
QUEENS Co.			
Canning.	8	4	6
Gagetown.	8	7	7
Hampstead.	11	8	10
Petersville.	15	14	13
KINGS Co.			
Greenwich.	5	5	5
Westfield.	6	2	5
CHARLOTTE Co.			
Clarendon.	3	1	1
Dumbarton.	8	8	8
Saint James.	17	16	16
Total.	269	227	235

YORK COUNTY.

Bright.—The Superior School under Mr. Wm. M. Barker, has made good progress, and the pupils made a good showing at the Normal School entrance examination. The primary department under Miss Mary Mitchell, is also doing good work. The number of pupils in attendance is not increasing, however, and it will soon become difficult to fulfil conditions necessary to maintenance of a Superior School. The house needs repainting and fence repairing. No school in this parish was closed in the second term, and in one case only, No. 6½, was a local license recommended. The house in Central Haynesville has been painted, and that in No. 10 District has recently been provided with new furniture. In No. 4 a good school has been conducted by Miss Maggie Colter. The house, however, is an old one, and needs some repairs inside.

Douglas.—In No. 1, Nashwaaksis, Miss Bertha Chase has had charge of the largest ungraded school in the county for several years, and although there is too much work for one teacher, I have frequently reported upon the excellent character of the work performed by her. Good school houses, with fair equipment, are found in most of the districts of this large parish. In No. 3, Mouth of Keswick, however, the present condition of affairs is not creditable to a district of such large valuation. The grounds are unfenced, and the foundation of the house, on one side, has evidently given away. It is the intention, I understand, of majority of ratepayers, to make a radical change another year. There is a room here that might be used for Sloyd work without any great expense in preparation. The building in No. 6 also needs a good deal of repairs, and some preparation for this is being made for next summer. In No. 11, Jones Forks, three benches for Sloyd work were introduced, and the work is being taken up by Miss Flewelling, who has taken the course at Normal School. There is a good school house with apparatus in Dorn Ridge, No. 10, but they have sometimes difficulty in obtaining a teacher, and during the last term of the year were unable to obtain one. In No. 12, Kingsley, the house has been repaired and will be painted another summer, and in No. 13, Royal Road, the school room and cloak room were sealed up with matched spruce, and painted. In No. 14 there has been no school for several years, but there are now quite a number of children to go to school, and some provision will be made for their education another year. The school in Hurlitt Settlement, No. 20, will not likely be opened again for some years. In No. 17, Tay Creek, a meeting was called to vote money to provide for Manual Training in the school, but the movement was defeated. As there is a sum of money raised for this purpose in the hands of the Secretary of Trustees, it is not likely

that the matter will be allowed to drop.

Dumfries.—There are five districts in this parish, and schools were maintained in all of them during both terms. No. 1 has a large school, with a number of pupils in advanced grades looking forward to Normal School. Nos. 2 and 3 are strong districts, but with very few pupils in either to attend school. There has been some talk of having them conveyed to schools in adjoining districts, but the schools in the latter are already full enough. Through the exertions of the teacher, Miss Blanche Ebbett, some necessary apparatus has been supplied in the Barony district. No. 5, Allendale, is a long district, some five miles in length, and on this account the attendance is irregular in the winter months. At Poquioc there has been a large school for some years, which has been generally satisfactorily conducted, and as the school is nearer to some of the pupils in No. 3 District, they naturally attend the school within easier distance.

Kingsclear.—The school houses in Districts Nos. 1 and 2 do not reflect credit upon districts of large valuation, and they are hardly large enough for the number of pupils in attendance. In No. 2 the trustees seem to have difficulty in securing the services of a teacher for longer than a term, and the school does not improve as it should with so many changes in control. The school room in No. 3 has recently been re-floored. At Central Kingsclear considerable repairs have been slowly brought to completion upon the school building, but much remains to be done in providing appliances for school work. Hammondville, No. 5, has an excellent school building and grounds. A great improvement was made in the school house and apparatus in Hanwell, No. 8, largely through the exertions of Miss Nellie Foye, who taught the school for several terms. A flag has also been provided. In No. 6 and No. 10 a great improvement could be made easily, by the application of a little paint to the outside of the houses. In No. 12 there has been no organization for several years, as there are no children in the district to attend school. Miss Susie Briggs, the teacher in No. 11, has been able to obtain some useful apparatus by means of an entertainment.

Manners Sutton.—The Superior School at Harvey Station has been in charge of Miss Agnes Alward, B. A., and the attendance has somewhat increased. Miss Emily Hunter, who has, for a number of years conducted the primary department, retired at the end of the year, to the regret of pupils and parents. A change in the school building, so as to allow more room in the advanced department, is necessary.

The school in No. 7 was closed the second term. This is a new district, and the school recently opened, has supplied a long felt want. The school houses, for the most part, in this parish, are carefully looked after. The house in Brockway has been painted and repaired. No. 9 has

a fine new school house, which would do credit to a district of much larger valuation. In No. 10, Wilmot, the school house is now too small as the number of children in attendance is much larger than formerly. Some provision will be made next annual meeting for the erection of a new house. In No. 11, York Mills, Miss Emma Dorcus, the teacher, has been able to procure some needed apparatus.

New Maryland.—There has been a great improvement in the school buildings and surroundings in this parish in the past few years. Nasonworth and Beaver Dam have fine new school houses, neatly painted, and of a size to accommodate the children in attendance for years to come. The house at Charters Settlement has recently been repaired inside, and painted within and without, and as the grounds are well fenced, it presents a very attractive appearance. In No. 1 the ratepayers have signified their intention of thoroughly repairing their house next summer. At Green Point, No. 4, now called Rooth Station, on the C. P. R., there are eight or ten children who have no school privileges. Mr. Rycroft, the agent, has written me that a room can probably be procured in the station to be used as a school room. A local licensed teacher could then be employed, which is the most that could be done, as the district is isolated, and there are but four houses occupied in the district.

Queensbury.—Considerable difficulty was experienced by the ratepayers in some of the districts in obtaining teachers the first term of the year, and the schools in Nos. 6 and 7 remained closed on this account during that term. During the second term all the schools were in operation. The school houses in this parish are not new, but they have been well looked after and are pretty well provided with apparatus. It is the intention of trustees in No. 3, Bear Island, to do considerable in the way of repairs the coming year. But little attention has been paid to the care of the grounds, and they are, for the most part, without front fences. It is hoped an improvement will be made in this respect before long. At Scotch Lake, No. 11, the ceiling has recently been covered with matched spruce, and stained. Mr. Wm. Moore has kindly placed at the disposal of the teacher in this school, a large case of stuffed birds, and one of insects that are beneficial to the farmer.

Prince William.—The house in No. 1, Burden, was newly painted inside, and the blackboards were repainted also. In No. 4, Lake George, the school room was newly wainscotted and painted, and the cloak rooms have been much improved. In No. 5, Magundy, the building was shingled, clapboarded anew and painted, and some improvements made inside. It is needless to say that a great improvement has been made in the appearance of the house. At Blaney Ridge some apparatus has been provided, and in No. 7, Upper Magaguadavic, through the exertion

of the teacher, Miss Frances Hood, some apparatus has been provided, also a new desk and chair and a large flag. Miss Hood has been very successful in her management of this school, and it is much to be regretted that she has resigned to go to the State of Washington.

Saint Marys.—The school at Mouth Nashwaak has been very successfully conducted by Miss Mattie Woods for several years. The school room was newly painted, as well as the blackboards, during the summer.

The Superior School at Gibson has experienced two changes in the Principalship during the year. Mr. Clarence Sansom taught the first term, and Mr. H. R. McGill succeeded him the second term. Both are good disciplinarians and hard workers, but frequent changes are not in the best interests of the school, and a slight increase in salary would enable the trustees to obtain the services of a teacher for some length of time. Miss Ethel McPherson and Miss Gertrude Doak, who had charge of departments in this school, resigned before the summer vacation to engage in teaching in the vicinity of Regina. The trustees were fortunate in obtaining teachers of experience, holding first class licenses, to fill their places.

The schools in Upper Penniac and Upper Durham remained closed the second term, the trustees stating that they had not been able to obtain a teacher. In Lower Durham a new school house will be erected next summer, as the old one is not fit for use and situated in the wrong place. A good school has been maintained at Taymouth, under Miss Alice Norrad. The woodwork of the school room has lately been painted, and the school itself is well supplied with apparatus.

Considerable improvement has been made in the interior of the school building at Nashwaak Bridge, and also in the school apparatus. The school has been faithfully conducted by Miss Regina Neville, for a number of years.

Marysville.—The different departments of the school in this town remain under the control of the same teachers as last year. Mr. W. T. Day, still in his efficient manner, conducts the Superior School. The efficiency of the primary departments is seriously impaired by the irregular attendance in the winter months, as many of the small children are prevented coming so far in the cold weather. It would be better to have four of the departments on one side of the river on the present site, and a building of two departments erected on the opposite side of the stream. Two of the buildings now in use may be regarded as temporary structures. The old substantial building was repainted during the summer vacation. The attendance in the Grades from V to VIII has latterly increased, which argues well for a growing appreciation of a sound education in this large manufacturing centre.

Fredericton.—The different departments have been conducted in the same efficient manner as formerly and largely with the same teachers in charge. In June, Miss Mary Nicolson retired from the Model School, where she had been teaching the V and VI Grades, and for which work she was admirably adapted, and has since assumed control of a department in the schools of Moncton. Miss Thorne, of the High School, obtained leave of absence at the close of the first term for rest and study, and will resume the work in January.

The excellent organization which exists among the teachers is maintained regularly, and undoubtedly is productive of a great deal of good.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that all the schools in York County have been provided with an up-to-date map of the Dominion, having a map of the British Empire on the reverse side, through the office of the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, at the request of Mr. Alex. Gibson.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Blissville.—A large and commodious school room, pleasantly situated, has been erected at Hoyt Station, which is certainly a great improvement upon the old structure. The grounds have also been surrounded with the latest approved style of wire fencing. School was opened in August in the new building under the efficient management of Miss Hester Sleep. During the second term of the year four of the eight districts in the parish were unfortunate enough to be unable to procure teachers. In Patterson, Mill Settlement, Mill Settlement West, and Juvenile, it did not seem possible to obtain even a teacher under local license. Perhaps a little extra exertion on the part of the trustees in these districts, in the summer vacation, with an offer of increased salary, would have accomplished better results. Some much needed repairs were made upon the school house in District No. 7.

Burton.—The house in No. 1, Lower Burton, will be painted in the spring, largely by means of funds raised through the exertions of the teacher, Miss Lena Babbitt. In No. 2, Burton Centre, the school room was refloored, and the wainscotting painted. The school room in No. 3 has been sealed up with matched spruce which will be stained, and the building itself will be painted another year.

In Oromocto, a commodious building has been erected which has certainly been a necessity for a number of years, as the old one was but a disgrace to the village. A good deal of difficulty was experienced regarding the situation, as it seemed impossible for the trustees to obtain a site in the village. The new building, however, while not in the village proper, is situated within easy distance of all the children, and far enough away from dwellings so that no one will be able to complain of

the inconvenience of being situated too near a school house. No schools were maintained in Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 12 during the second term, largely from the fact that teachers were difficult to obtain.

The house in Woodside, No. 7, has been thoroughly painted within and without, and is so pleasantly situated that its appearance compares favourably with any in the county. Some improvements are now necessary in the houses in Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11. Miss Mary Magee, who has for several years very successfully managed the Geary school, was obliged through ill health, to give up the work of teaching.

Gladstone.—The Superior School at Fredericton Junction has been very well attended, with a large enrolment in the advanced grades. There is now a large class in preparation for Normal School entrance examinations. The trustees, however, still experience the difficulty of obtaining a teacher for a longer period than a term. Mr. Chas. Richards, B. A., whose work proved very satisfactory, resigned at the close of the term to accept a position in the Woodstock Grammar School. His successor is Mr. John Keefe. The school building is now thoroughly inadequate, and the ratepayers at the last annual meeting, determined to build a new one. Some difficulties as to location and district boundaries have first to be determined. The building at Tracy Station, also, is not now large enough to accommodate the large number of pupils in attendance, and will probably be enlarged. Little Lake, Hardwood Creek, and Diamond Square are small isolated districts, where the ratepayers are determined to have a school, but in the present scarcity of teachers, it is hardly possible for them to obtain more than a teacher under a local license. District No. 2, a small district situated on both sides of the Oromocto stream, is hardly necessary, as the majority of children are now attending the school at Tracy or the Junction.

Lincoln.—In District No. 1 the school room has been sealed up with matched spruce, and painted, and a set of minerals has been provided. Miss Frances Hoar has taught the school successfully for several terms. Some improvements have been made in the house in Wisely, but considerably more has to be done before the building assumes a creditable appearance. Some improvement is desirable in the school house at Waasis, although some necessary apparatus has recently been provided. Nos. 4 and 5 have good school buildings. No. 6 is a small district with but a small number of children to attend school, and they could easily be conveyed to the Rusagornis school.

Maugerville.—In District No. 1, Lower Maugerville, Miss Nellie Mahoney, the teacher, has provided, by means of an entertainment, more than the mere necessary apparatus. The number of children in attendance at the school in District No. 2, which was the old Superior School,

has very much decreased in the last ten years. The school is being carefully taught by Miss Mabel Brown. Miss Alice McKenzie, who taught the school at Upper Maugerville several terms, resigned last June to go west. Miss May Pinder has succeeded her. The interior of the school room has been much improved by being sealed up with matched spruce, and stained. School was maintained throughout the year at Rear Maugerville, No. 4, but as there is now but one family with children to go to school in the district, it is not likely that the school will be again opened for a number of years.

Northfield.—The school house in No. 1 was thoroughly repaired during the summer, but the trustees were unable to obtain a teacher. Nos. 3 and 5 have good school houses and were in charge of teachers holding licenses of first class, Miss Flora White and Mr. Matthew Duffy. Both schools have made good progress. In No. 2, where there had been no school for at least a year, school was again opened, but the trustees were obliged to apply to Board of Education to order an assessment for the purpose of obtaining money to pay the teacher.

Sheffield.—The house in No. 6 was thoroughly repaired and school opened after it had been closed for two years. In No. 1 A, Maquapit Lake, some needful apparatus was supplied through the exertions of the teacher, Mr. Duncan London. Mr. London's specimens of Indian pottery, which he has been indefatigable in collecting, are really worth seeing.

In District No. 2 the enrolment showed a marked increase, as it is the first time in many years that it has exceeded twenty. No. 1 is a district of large valuation, but there has been no school in operation for a number of years, there being no children in district to attend school.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Canning.—Several districts in this parish could not obtain a teacher part of the year, but during the last term there were six out of the eight schools in operation. In the other two, Douglas Harbour and Sypher's Cove, there are very few children to attend school. Better blackboard surface and some apparatus has recently been provided in the schools at Scotchtown, Clark's Corner, Lower Newcastle and Bailey's Point. The school at Newcastle Bridge is large, and the number of pupils in attendance increasing. In the near future a graded school will be necessary, with the probability of another Superior School in the county.

Gagetown.—Mr. E. C. Weyman, who successfully conducted the Grammar School at Gagetown, resigned in June last. His work was much appreciated by everybody interested in the school. His successor is Mr.

Tuttle. No. 2 A, usually known as Upper Hampstead, has a good school well provided with appliances for school work. In No. 1, Lawfield, the trustees have displayed very little energy in procuring a teacher for the school, as they are apparently not personally interested. In No. 4 new furniture has been procured. In Upper Gagetown, No. 6, through the exertions of the teacher, Miss Currier, some apparatus has been provided, as well as window-blinds, and the trustees have put a new roof on the building. The house in Coytown is becoming somewhat dilapidated. Some improvement has been made in the building in No. 8 A.

Hampstead.—The house in No. 1 has been neatly painted and provided with some apparatus. Miss Mary Tingley, who successfully taught this school for several years, resigned in November. In No. 6, Hamilton Mountain, the new school house so long in anticipation, has been at length completed, and is certainly very creditable to all concerned. New substantial furniture has been provided and some apparatus. During the term just closed about twenty children were enrolled. The house in No. 5, Central Jerusalem, is old and entirely too small for the number of pupils enrolled. The school, under control of Miss Sadie Inch, made one of the very best showings in the Weed competition at the recent Provincial Exhibition in St. John. No. 9, Hibernia, has a good school house, with grounds fenced, and the school is under the efficient management of Miss Annie Wilson. In District No. 10, The Otnabog, there are a large number of children to attend school, but at present it seems impossible to obtain a teacher, even under local license, to take charge of the school.

Petersville.—The large majority of school houses in this parish are in good repair, many of them quite new, pleasantly situated, with grounds cared for and neatly fenced. Those at Welsford, Fowler, Coote Hill and Olinville are among the best. There are a few notable exceptions, viz.: Clarendon Station and North and South Clones, but I have no doubt something will be done to improve the state of affairs in these districts in the near future. Good schools have been conducted at Welsford, Armstrong's Corner, Corbett Border and Pollyhurst. The following districts have been maintained but part of the year: Enniskillen, Nos. 6, 8 and 9, and North Clones. There was no school at Clarendon Station.

KINGS COUNTY.

Greenwich.—Schools in the five districts of this parish were maintained uniformly throughout the year. At Upper Greenwich, where for several years the school had been maintained the long term only, owing to the larger number of pupils to attend, a teacher was employed during

the whole year. The house at Brown's Flats was raised, the foundation improved, and the building painted. The outbuildings were also thoroughly repaired. The attendance at the School at Jones' Creek continues unsatisfactory, owing to the long distance many of the children have to walk. Some apparatus was provided for the school at Greenwich Hill through the efforts of the teacher, Mr. H. A. Wallace.

Westfield West.—The schools at Westfield Station, Nerepis Station, Public Landing and Cheyne remained closed until August, for the ostensible reason that no teacher could be obtained. The school house at Cheyne received considerable repairs during the summer, but the trustees were unable to procure a teacher throughout the year.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Clarendon.—In District No. 2 a new school house has been completed but has yet to be furnished. Some of the children were in attendance at the school in No. 3. The usual difficulty in obtaining teachers was experienced by the districts in this parish, and no doubt will be experienced as all the districts are somewhat isolated, particularly in winter. In the three districts, there are about enough children to make a good school, but they are situated at long distances from each other, in a rough country.

Dumbarton.—Of the eight districts in this parish, all were in operation when I visited them except Thorne Ridge, where the teacher, Miss Osborne, had left for home on account of the death of her father. The school house and shed at Dumbarton had recently been painted through funds raised by the teacher, Miss Irvine, through an entertainment. Rolling Dam and Whittier Ridge have fine school houses, and wire fences were being completed around the grounds of each when I visited the districts.

Saint James.—As this is my first visit to this parish, as well as the adjoining parish of Dumbarton, I am not able to report upon them as fully as perhaps upon another occasion. I have been favourably impressed with the condition of school houses and equipment, but more particularly with the large number of pupils in the advanced grades still attending school in preparation for Normal School, or other advanced work. It speaks well for the appreciation of educational privileges by the parents of these children that they are kept at school in years, when in many districts they would be expected to earn their own living. I might mention some schools that impressed me in this respect,—Lawrence Station, Lynnfield, Oak Hill, Scotch Ridge and Little Ridge. The last mentioned, Little Ridge, is one of the largest ungraded schools that

I visited during the term. The school house and its surroundings are admirable, and the school itself very efficiently conducted by Miss Casswell. I was not able to visit the school at Basswood Ridge on account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Peacock. The school house and grounds, however, are in excellent condition.

Beaconsfield and Canous are small districts, but the school in each was doing good work.

The Superior School at Moore's Mills is under the control of Mr. Clarence Shannon. The enrolment, however, will be much larger another term when many pupils will come in from surrounding districts. Miss Peakes is an admirable assistant for the primary work.

It is not hard to judge from even a rapid glance at our schools and buildings that there are improvements along many lines—in our buildings, in school grounds, and in appliances for school work. It is a pleasure that I report a decided improvement also in the matter of salary, particularly in our district schools. I know of many poor districts that are giving actually more than they can afford to retain the services of their teacher in charge of the school, and if those districts of high valuation would pay accordingly, there would not be many teachers leaving the province at the present time. Trustees have so long been in the habit of receiving a number of applications for their school, and of playing them off one against another, that it seems strange indeed to them to have to go out and hunt for a teacher, and to raise the salary, and many of them appear helpless under the changed state of affairs.

I have recently reported concerning the carrying out of the course of instruction and the matter of grading in our country schools. I do not think it necessary that I should so soon dwell upon it again.

Arbor Day was observed in much the same way as I have previously reported upon. In many instances I am afraid it has degenerated from a tree-planting day into a general house cleaning time, and a raking up of the grounds.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The York County Teachers' Institute convened in the City of Fredericton on the 19th and 20th of May last. There was a large attendance from York County, and the gathering was supplemented by a number of teachers from the Counties of Queens and Sunbury. An excellent programme was carried out, Principal Foster proving an admirable chairman. Some disappointment was felt that the excursion planned on the river could not be carried out owing to the wet weather, but the time was fully taken up by an address from the chairman and discussion on former papers read.

The teachers of Queens County also had the privilege of attending the St. John County Teachers' Institute, of which privilege some fifteen or sixteen teachers availed themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. B. BRIDGES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 8.

F. B. MEAGHER, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Woodstock, N. B.

This District embraces :—In the County of York, the Parishes of Canterbury, North Lake, McAdam and Southampton. The County of Carleton. The County of Victoria, except the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and School District No. 8 in the Parishes of Perth and Drummond.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1904 :
Notwithstanding the rather serious set-back that is being given to the operation of schools in a number of districts in consequence of the continued scarcity of teachers, a review of the year's work shows that on the whole material progress has been made. A good start has been made in district consolidation; a number of school houses have been repaired and painted, or otherwise improved, and large additions have been made in maps, blackboards, and other apparatus; a better professional spirit has grown up amongst the teachers, their district pay has been substantially increased, and the quality of their work has steadily improved; so that, viewed from every point, it may reasonably be inferred that a higher educational level has been reached than any attained in former years. But on the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is much room for further improvement. Shabby school houses may still be found, and outbuildings either wretchedly insufficient in themselves, or in an unseemly condition through lack of proper supervision are occasionally in evidence; there are still some meanly equipped and poorly conducted schools; and Boards of Trustees remiss in their duties, and stubbornly opposed to the expenditure of money for improved school facili-

ties, are not yet unfortunately an unknown quantity. Finally, experience only tends to strengthen one's belief that our rural schools, under their present arrangement, are not giving results commensurate with the money and energy that are being expended upon them, and that they can not supply the growing educational needs of the country until they are centralized, and placed thereby in a position to do thoroughly effective work.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Aberdeen.—A number of small districts in this parish could advantageously be combined, under the provisions of Sec. 57 (2) of the School Manual. A handsome school house of a modern type has been erected in Glassville, No. 4. This district could be made the centre of a consolidated district embracing West, North and East Glassville.

Ketchum Ridge, No. 12, has recently been established as a school district. A school house is being erected, and is nearly completed. A dictionary and stand have been obtained in Knowlesville, No. 5.

Brighton.—No teacher could be obtained for the school in Newburg, No. 1, last term. New furniture has been provided in Lower Brighton, No. 2, and other improvements have been made. Minerals and a cabinet have also been provided through the efforts of a former teacher, Miss Mabel Shaw. A map of the Dominion and a flag have been procured in Mainstream, No. 9. A new house should be erected in Windsor, No. 12. The school in Hayward, No. 13, was closed last term.

Kent.—Miss Evangeline Kinney is now the Principal of the graded school in Bristol, No. 1, and is giving good satisfaction. Bath, No. 2, is operating a graded school. The Principal is Miss Zella Alward. The house in Maplehurst has been painted. A new house is needed in Carlow, No. 13. The schoolroom in Gordonsville, No. 14, has been wainscoted throughout. Last August I attended an informal meeting in a locality known as the Gore, lying in the Parishes of Aberdeen and Kent, for the purpose of interesting the people there in the establishment of a school. There were only a few present at the meeting, the majority of the people being either indifferent about or fearful of the cost of maintaining a school. While nothing definite has yet been done, I shall shortly submit the boundaries of the district in question to your consideration and have it organized, if it be established as a school district.

Northampton.—With the exception of South Newbridge, No. 7, all the organized districts of this parish operated their schools last term. The school in No. 7 was closed to admit of the school room being repaired. New maps have been procured in East Newbridge, No. 8. Kilmarnock, No. 11, has been disorganized for years. It has only a few ratepayers, and probably not more than three or four children. A flag

will be purchased with the proceeds of a school concert recently held in Central Northampton, No. 3. The teacher is Miss Jennie Hemphill. A map of the Maritime Provinces has been supplied to the school in N. E. Newburg, No. 6.

Peel.—At a special meeting held recently in River Bank, No. 2, a vote was taken adverse to consolidation with Florenceville and other contiguous districts, based on the unfounded fear that consolidation would materially increase the rate of taxation, although it was admitted that the superior school privileges it would afford were greatly needed. A school trustee, the heaviest ratepayer of the district, spoke strongly in favor of and voted for the measure. River Bank has made a mistake, as it is doubtful if an opportunity will again be offered it of entering into the proposed consolidation. The house in Bannon, No. 7, has been repaired and painted.

Richmond.—There are seventeen districts in this parish. The school in Oak Mountain, No. 1, was closed during the short term. In McKenzie Corner, No. 8, the school room has been wainscoted throughout and painted. Greenville, No. 13, obtained your consent to operate its school last term. The average daily attendance up to the time of my visit in December, was six. This district could be combined with McKenzie Corner. A terrestrial globe has been procured in Plymouth, No. 5.

Simonds.—There are only five districts in this parish. General improvements have been made on the house and premises in Middle Simonds, No. 1. St. Thomas, No. 6, is very remiss in school matters. The house is dilapidated, and the school has been closed for a year. The present year will see some changes made for the better in that district. St. Thomas, Palmer Settlement, Upper Waterville and Avondale could be combined with great advantage to all concerned, and a central school house built at or near the corner, where the main road and the by-road leading to St. Thomas intersect.

Wilmot.—Lakeville, No. 6, has ceased to operate a graded school. The house has been painted and hyloplate blackboards provided. New furniture has been procured in Good's Corner, No. 13. The damage done by lightning to the house in this district a few months ago, has been thoroughly repaired. The schools in Lower Bloomfield, No. 12; Beekim Settlement, No. 14; and Digby, No. 17, were closed last term. A flag has been procured for the school in Long Settlement, No. 16, chiefly through the efforts of the teacher, Miss Annetta Bradley. The house in Brookville, No. 11, has been repaired and painted.

Wicklow.—All the schools of this parish, with the exception of Clearview, No. 4, were in operation during the short term. In Greenfield, No. 9, new furniture has been provided; also chemical apparatus and minerals, by the teacher, Miss Gaynell Long. The houses in Cogswell and

Gregg Settlement have been painted. A school library has been established in Lower Knoxford, by the teacher, Mr. Grant Hawkins. A good dictionary has been placed in the school in Upper Knoxford, and a new shed has been built. In Mar's Hill, No. 16, a new district, the school house is nearly completed.

Wakefield.—The house in Victoria, No. 2, has been repaired and painted, and other improvements have been made. In Third Tier, No. 6, the children (some four or five in number), are conveyed to the school in Waterville, No. 5. The conveying is done for about sixty cents a day. Through the efforts of Miss Nettie Bearisto, the energetic teacher in Farmerston, No. 9, a terrestrial globe will be provided for the school in that district.

Woodstock.—The house in Bull's Creek, No. 3, has a time-worn and dilapidated appearance. It looks sadly out of place in a wealthy and flourishing district. A graded school is now being continuously operated in Upper Woodstock, No. 6. A new house has been erected in Porton, No. 11. Chemical apparatus and minerals have been procured in Bede'l Settlement, No. 8. After a period of inaction, Speerville, No. 12, operated its school last term. The school in Springfield, No. 13, was also operated. This district contains less than twelve resident children of school age.

Town of Woodstock.—Much interest is being aroused in the study of Chemistry and other branches of natural science in the departments of the Woodstock schools, visited by Instructor Brittain. The school garden work has also met with much success. There is an increasing interest in the Manual Training work, which is being effectively conducted by Miss A. Gertrude O'Brien. Mr. Draper has succeeded Mr. Perry as Principal of the Broadway school, and Mr. Hayward has taken Mr. Logie's place in the College school. Miss Mulherrin and Miss LePage have been granted leave of absence so as to permit them to take a course in Domestic Science at Guelph, and their places are being temporarily filled by Miss Balloch and Miss Dixon. The illness of Miss Neales, the second teacher in the Grammar School department, has caused much regret. Last term her place was filled for a time by E. C. Weyman, B. A., and subsequently by Miss Howie. This term it will be filled by Charles D. Richards, B. A., formerly Principal of the Superior School at Fredericton Junction. It is to be hoped that Miss Neales will soon be restored to health, and be enabled to resume her work next term with renewed vigor.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover.—The school in Hillandale, No. 2, was operated last term with your consent. This district contains less than twelve resident child-

ren of school age, and it should take advantage of the provisions of Sec. 57 (1) or (2) of the School Manual. A good consolidated district could be formed by uniting Andover, Hillandale, Perth Centre and Croos-took Junction, Andover being the central district. The school room in Bairdsville has been wainscoted and other improvements made. Every district in this parish maintained a school during the short term.

At the close of the last school year W. M. Veazey, B. A., resigned the Principalship of the Grammar School at Andover, having accepted a more lucrative position in the District of Alberta. Mr. Veazey did good work at Andover, and he was held in much esteem by his pupils and the people of the village. His successor is Guy J. McAdam, B. A.

Gordon.—The house in Arthurette, No. 1, has been painted and the premises fenced. There is a large and well equipped school in Plaster Rock, No. 4, where Fraser's Mill is located. This is a newly established district. After some difficulty and delay a teacher was obtained for the school in Birch Ridge, No. 8. The school in North View, No. 9, was closed last term.

Lorne.—Several districts of this parish had much difficulty in securing teachers during the year. All the schools, however, were in operation last term. The house in Burnt Land Brook, No. 6, has been repaired and painted.

Perth.—Steps will be taken in the near future to have a new school house erected in Forest Glen, No. 4. A new house has been erected in Lower Kintore, No. 10.

YORK COUNTY.

Canterbury and North Lake.—The house in Shogomoc, No. 1, has been painted. Charley Lake, No. 6, has recently been organized, and an attempt will be made to have a house built and operate a school there this year. Good work is being done by Mr. J. O. Steeves in the graded school at Canterbury Station, No. 8, but his efforts to raise the school to a better standard are greatly hampered by the irregular attendance of the pupils, for which there seems to be no valid reason, so far as I can ascertain.

The house in Back Lane, No. 9, has been repaired and painted. The same improvements have been made in Dead Creek, No. 10. Repairs have been made on the house in Carrol Ridge, No. 12. Last term Miss Ethel McLeod Good succeeded Miss Bessie R. Kelly in the school in Inches' Ridge, No. 21. The manual training work in connection with this school is being carried on with unabated zeal.

McAdam.—Last June I attended a general meeting in Ste. Croix, No. 7, at which the district was re-organized and money voted for school

purposes. A number of the ratepayers of No. 8 were present at my request, and the advisability of consolidating the two districts was discussed, but at a subsequent meeting in No. 8 the proposed consolidation was rejected. The school operated in No. 7 last term was the first that has been held in that district for several years. There was no school in No. 8. It is doubtful if these two districts, taken singly, will ever be able to operate their schools either continuously or effectively. Combined with McAdam, No. 9, they would have a good continuous school service.

Southampton.—The school room in Lower Southampton, No. 1, has been wainscoted throughout, and other repairs have been made. The house in Maple Ridge, No. 10, has been enlarged, repaired and painted. In Millville, No. 11, the house has been enlarged so as to admit of the operation of a primary department. New furniture and chemical apparatus have been provided in Hawkinsville, No. 13, and the house has been painted. The house in Norton Dale, No. 14, has been painted.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Benton.—There is no immediate prospect of a new school house being built in Benton, and there is little likelihood that it will be able to retain its Superior School any longer than the present school year. A union of this district with Benton Ridge, Inches' Ridge, and possibly Oak Mountain, would be a good solution of the difficulty. Such a union would give new educational life and vigor to Benton and to all the districts concerned.

Centreville.—A number of changes have taken place within the past few years in the Principalship of the Superior School at Centreville. The present Principal is Mr. A. F. Stephenson. A new house is much needed in this district.

If Centreville, Tracy's Mills, Pioneer and Gregg Settlement were combined into one district, with the central school in Centreville, a great impetus would be given to educational work in that part of the county. A school garden would be provided, departments operated in manual training, and much more time could be given to secondary work in the Principal's department, which now includes grades VI, VII, VIII, IX and X.

Florenceville.—Mr. John M. Keefe, who had charge of the Superior School in Florenceville last term, has resigned. Under Mr. Keefe's management the school was progressing rapidly, and there has been a general expression of regret throughout the village on account of his resignation. The manual training department is being successfully conducted by the primary teacher, Miss Marion Tompkins. There is also a school

garden, in which interesting practical work is carried on under the supervision of Inspector Brittain.

Hartland.—This village is giving abundant evidence of its interest in educational work. It has a good Superior School, conducted by Mr. H. F. Perkins, a handsome school house, and a school garden. In the near future a manual training department will be operated. A laboratory has been fitted up by Inspector Brittain, who visits this school weekly, and gives the pupils lessons in natural science. Hartland, as the centre of a consolidated district, embracing Somerville, Hayward and Upper Brighton, would be enabled, with little or no additional cost, to extend advanced educational privileges along modern lines not only to its own children, but to the children of the districts named, whose education under present conditions is generally restricted to that afforded by the ordinary rural school.

Jacksonville.—It is a source of deep regret, not only to myself, but to all directly concerned, that Mr. Clinton H. Gray has resigned the Principalship of the Superior School in this district, and will retire from the teaching profession with which he has been connected for about four teen years. Mr. Gray was an earnest and conscientious teacher, and thoroughly devoted to his school work. The primary department has been successfully conducted for eleven years by Miss Annie M. Kinney.

McAdam.—Mr. R. E. Estabrooks has succeeded Mr. Holland R. McGill in the Principalship of the Superior School at McAdam, and is giving satisfaction in that position. It is probable that a manual training department will shortly be operated in connection with this school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The two Grammar Schools of this Inspectorate have already been referred to in a preceding part of this report.

DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION.

Florenceville, East Florenceville and Connell have decided to enter into consolidation and to establish a central school. The new district will be organized as soon as certain requisite legislation will permit of that step being taken, and a large modern house will be erected with rooms for five departments, which will include Manual Training and Domestic Science. It would be to the manifest advantage of Lower Greenfield to join this consolidation, and it will probably do so later on. There are other districts as favorably situated for consolidation as those named, and they will no doubt follow the example of the latter as soon as the success of the plan becomes apparent.

The Florenceville consolidation involved no small amount of labor on the part of Instructor Brittain and myself, and I believe that if the same amount of labor could be expended on other districts, as good results would be produced. To take up actively, however, the task of bringing a scheme of general or even limited consolidation to a successful issue, would necessitate for a time at least the suspension of school and district visitation, which might not be considered advisable. Much good may at least be done, and the way paved for future action by having, whenever an opportunity presents itself, personal talks with trustees and ratepayers explanatory of the plan and its advantages; and, if we be content to wait, time will do the rest, for the idea is growing in popular favor, and consolidation has undoubtedly come to stay.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed in ninety-four districts of this Inspectorate. One hundred and thirty-six flower beds were made, and one hundred and seventy-five trees and thirty-four shrubs were planted.

Some teachers seem to regard the cleaning of school rooms and the tidying of school grounds as a sufficient observance of the day, and report accordingly. Such reports can not be accepted.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held during the year at Andover and at Woodstock. Over ninety teachers were in attendance at Woodstock. Some valuable papers were read, and a Reading and Language lesson, by Miss Lydia E. Alexander, was much appreciated. Mr. T. B. Kidner, Provincial Director of Manual Training, gave an illustrated talk on Educational Handwork, which was listened to with deep interest, and favourably commented upon.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. MEAGHER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. B. ATHERTON, M. D., Chairman.

MR. A. A. STERLING,	MR. WILLARD KITCHEN,
MR. J. J. WEDDALL,	MRS. W. G. CLARK,
MR. J. T. SHARKEY,	MRS. MARGARET L. DEVER,
MR. J. W. SPURDEN,	G. CLOWES VANWART, M. D.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL.D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees of this city have the honor to present for your consideration the following report upon the schools under their supervision for the year just closed.

Upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. John J. Weddall, Mrs. W. G. Clark, and G. Clowes VanWart, M. D., they were re-appointed by the City Council, and therefore the personnel of the Board remains unchanged.

Several changes occurred in the teaching staff during the year. In the Science Department of the High School excellent results are being shown, notwithstanding the change of Instructors. Upon the withdrawal the previous year of Mr. Hagerman to accept a position in the Normal School, his place for the remainder of the year was taken by Mr. Frank N. Patterson. During the past year this important department has been in charge of Mr. Frank A. Good, and we are pleased to report that the members of the High School staff, as at present constituted, are working harmoniously and devoting their best energies to make this

school maintain its good record. The appointment of Mr. Amos O'Blenes to the office of Inspector, rendered vacant the Principalship of the Model School. His successor, Mr. J. E. Page, gives promise of successful work in this interesting and important branch of the city school service. A change has again occurred in the Principalship of the Charlotte Street School by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Mills, who has decided to prepare himself for a broader educational field. In August last Mr. Horace G. Perry succeeded to the management of this school, and gives promise of success in his work. The other members of the teaching staff are in charge of the same departments as reported last year, and we are pleased to know that the work is being carried forward with commendable success, although the difficulties encountered are numerous. The manual training department was opened in August last with Miss Agnes E. Lucas as Instructor. A large class room in the Charlotte Street School building has been especially fitted up for this work, and everything is most conveniently arranged. Here are twenty fully equipped benches of the latest approved pattern, and the working tools embrace every article likely to be brought into requisition in the manufacture of the great variety of forms as provided for in the McDonald working plans. In the term just closed one hundred and forty-four pupils received instruction, and by the arrangement of the time table the general school work was not interfered with. This department was open five days in the week, and instruction was given five hours each day after this plan: Grade IX, 2 hours; Grade VIII, 3 hours; Grade VII, 3 hours; Grade VI, 2 hours; and classes of cardboard work, for girls of Grades VII and VI, 1½ hours. As a general thing the pupils take a deep interest in this work and very quickly show improvement under the skilful instruction of Miss Lucas. In fact the aptitude of many pupils in handling tools and following a design is remarkable, and the chief difficulty of the instructor seems to be to make them "go slow," as all seem anxious to complete the work in hand. After completing their work the more dexterous pupils are allowed to manufacture some article for themselves, and writing desks, tables, and other useful pieces of furniture attest to their handiwork. Manual work develops habits of industry in the pupils, and the industrious schoolboy is likely to make a successful man. At the Maritime Exhibition last fall some fine specimens of manual work were shown, and through the courtesy of Director Macready, who supervised the work, several benches were placed in the Exhibition building and each day pupils gave a practical demonstration of the work in presence of thousands of visitors. As a result of the competition, the members of our school received eight medals and an elegant silver cup. These were presented to the department by the President of the Exhibition Association, and the cup and medals are highly prized.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the year in connection with the school life of the pupils, was the receipt of a number of letters, through your kindness, from pupils of the London Board Schools. These letters had a personal reference to the writer, explained school life in the World's great city, named points of interest, and asked for information in regard to Canada and her schools. These letters were distributed in several of the schools, and subsequently replies were forwarded to London. In order to show the character of the replies, we here incorporate the letter of one of the boys and one of the girls of Regent Street School:—

George Green,
Droop St. School, Queen's Park,
London, W. England.

Dear London Friend,—

Your very interesting and also welcome letter of December, 1903, did not reach our school till February 16, 1904, therefore rendering it difficult for me to answer at an earlier date.

I agree with you in thinking that the plan which was gotten up between the London and Fredericton School Boards is a very good one. I am in the VIII. Standard, am thirteen years old and go to the Regent street school. In school we study Latin, geography, history, algebra, arithmetic and grammar.

Fredericton is a fine city, situated on the right bank of the St. John river, about eighty-four miles from the mouth. Its streets are broad and shaded by beautiful elms and maples. It also has a great many buildings such as the Normal school, Parliament buildings, Victoria hospital, Opera house, Arctic rink, and one fine park called Wilmot park.

I saw by your letter that you would like to know something about lumbering. Lumbering is one of our most important industries, and a great many men are employed in it. The men go to the woods early in the winter and do not return till late in the spring. Some of them go as teamsters, swampers and choppers. The choppers cut down the trees, while the swampers clear the road for the teamsters who with their teams haul them to the banks of the rivers near by. In the spring stream-drivers float the logs down the streams into booms where they are rafted by men called rafters. From the booms they are tugged wherever the lumber merchants want them. As this is only a faint idea of lumbering I will let you know more some other time.

I remain yours sincerely,

MARTIN CARTEN.

Miss Anna Krentzman,
55 Chapel St., Highbury, Islington,
London, England,

My Dear London Friend,—

As your letter of last December did not reach our school till the latter part of February I was unable to answer it before.

It is needless to say that we on this side of the Atlantic approve of the correspondence between the students in the London schools and those in our New Brunswick schools. Perhaps it would interest you to tell you about our little city. It is situated on the right bank of the St. John river, which has been called, on account of its beauty, the "Rhine of America." It is a city of about seven thousand inhabitants, and is also the capital of the Province. It was named after Frederick, second son of George III. We in history have studied about your great London, but I doubt if you ever have heard of our "Fair Canadian Homes." If you were ever to come to this city, as I dearly wish you would, you would find some places and things that would interest you. In the western part stands the old Government House. It was here that Edward VII. was a guest during his short stay in Fredericton. It being the Capital, the provincial buildings such as the Normal School, University and Parliament Buildings are here. The latter are beautifully situated on a front over-looking the river.

Perhaps it would interest you more to tell you of our sports. Have you ever skated? If you have not you have missed some good fun. Every afternoon after school most of the girls and boys go to the rink. Then we have snowshoeing and tobogganing. All these are fine sports as well as good exercise. However we are never sorry when spring comes round with its birds and flowers.

The latter part of June we get our vacation and away we go to the country, where we content ourselves with fishing, picnicking and canoeing. When September comes around it finds us back in school at our studies, which are similar to yours.

In answering this letter, if it should not be too much trouble, I would like very much to know something of the Tower of London. We have not time in the eighth grade to study all we would like to know of these places. Hoping this letter will find you well and getting along nicely with your studies, I remain,

Your affectionate Canadian friend,

ALEXANDRIA M. PURDIE.

We are gratified to report that the schools under our supervision continue to accomplish satisfactory work in the Primary, Elementary and High School sections. The members of the teaching staff are all ladies and gentlemen of experience, and are thus past the experimental stage. The chief weakness in our schools at present is the irregular attendance of pupils, and although the cause of absence is immediately

sought, the difficulty is not removed. Every parent or guardian is supplied monthly with a report showing the attendance and progress of each child. If there are twenty teaching days in a month, and the pupil is only present eighteen, the parent is at once made aware of the fact. While superior advantages are within reach of every child in the community, and the best educational equipment at their disposal, it would seem of first importance that these privileges be appropriated by parents and guardians. At the recent public closing exercises visitors crowded many of the class rooms, thus evincing an interest in the schools, and by their presence no doubt encouraging the teacher in his work. In the High School the classes were grouped in the Assembly Hall, and the closing exercises were enjoyed by the large company present. This year the graduating class numbered twenty-one, and prizes were presented as follows :—

Morris Raymond Perley—Douglas Silver Medal for Classics.

Harold Egbert Alexander—The Governor-General's Bronze Medal for proficiency in English.

Cecelia Nicholls—The Coulthard Memorial Medal for general excellence in Natural Science.

Harold Egbert Alexander—The Mathematical Prize presented by the Senate U. N. B.

Harold Egbert Alexander—The class 1903 prize for French.

Rainsford Hannay Winslow—The class 1903 prize for highest general average among those who won no other prize.

Annie Currie Kelley—Special prize for high general standing.

Cecelia Nicholls—Class 1903 prize for proficiency in History.

Fraser Lynn—Special prize for highest general average in Class B.

Elsie VanWart—Special prize for highest general average in Class C.

Among the gentlemen who delivered addresses on the occasion and presented prizes were, Chancellor Harrison, Dr. Scott, Prof. J. M. Palmer, Dr. Crockett, Dr. Creed, Dr. Atherton, Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Rev. Dr. Rogers, John J. Weddall, Rev. Willard Macdonald, H. V. B. Bridges, Prof. Belliveau, Judge Wilson.

Arbor Day was observed in the schools by the introduction of appropriate lessons and by talks on plants and trees. Considerable emphasis was placed upon Empire Day. In some of the schools patriotic songs and the display of Canada's flag created much enthusiasm among the children; in other schools the pupils were grouped together and addresses were delivered by prominent citizens, and the addresses were interspersed with appropriate selections of music.

At this year's High School entrance examination ninety-four applicants reported for admission. Of this number eleven passed in Division I; forty-three in Division II; thirty-six in Division III; and four failed altogether.

The attached statistical tables will supply information respecting other features connected with our schools.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1903.

ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account—				
Apparatus	\$ 3 40		By Balance, '02	\$ 6462 37
Furniture and Furnishing	251 43	\$ 254 83	City Treasurer	16000 00
			Interest	42 84
			Tuition	30 00
Annual Expenditure—				\$22535 21
Auditors	10 00			
Insurance	27 50			
Rent	200 00			
Fuel	1579 38			
Printing	22 40			
Interest	2683 74			
Repairs	141 93			
Contingent	206 43			
Office	12 84			
Salaries	9828 08			
Janitors	953 00			
Balance	6615 08	22,280 38		
		\$22,535 21		\$22535 21

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT B.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 6 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High.	B. C. Foster	6	20	9	17	26
	A. S. McFarlane.....	27	5	32	.....	32
	Frank A. Good.....	4	39	27	16	43
	Ella L. Thorne.....	35	7	.....	42	42
York Street...	Sadie Thompson.....	22	10	11	21	32
	Lottie E. VanDine.....	51	.....	27	24	51
	Kate McCann.....	54	.....	29	25	54
	Katherine E. Currie.....	55	.....	32	23	55
	Isabel R. Everett.....	54	.....	33	21	54
	L. A. Burt.....	52	.....	23	29	52
	Amos O'Blenes.....	39	1	20	20	40
Model.	Mary E. S. Nicholson.....	48	.....	15	33	48
	M. E. Phillips.....	48	.....	21	27	48
	Lillian Nicholson.....	49	.....	24	25	49
	Horace G. Perry.....	49	4	27	26	53
Charlotte St. ...	A. L. Taylor.....	50	.....	33	17	50
	E. J. Thompson.....	50	1	19	32	51
	N. B. Williamson.....	48	.....	21	27	48
	Ida McAdam.....	48	.....	24	24	48
	J. A. Hughes.....	29	1	12	18	30
Regent Street..	Veronica McKenna.....	30	.....	20	10	30
	Ellen McKenna.....	31	.....	9	22	31
	G. M. Reid.....	44	.....	32	12	44
	C. M. McDevitt.....	31	.....	18	13	31
Brunswick St..	F. McNally.....	61	.....	25	36	61
Mill.....	Rose E. G. Davies.....	23	.....	12	11	23
Doak.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloyd .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1038	88	555	571	1126

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT C.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR
TERM ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 6 to 15 Years.	Over 15 Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High.....	B. C. Foster.....	4	19	6	17	23
	A. Stirling McFarlane..	25	5	30	.....	30
	Frank A. Good.....	1	38	23	16	39
	Ella L. Thorne.....	32	8	.....	40	40
York Street.....	Sadie Thompson.....	27	6	11	22	33
	Lottie E. VanDine....	49	.....	26	23	49
	Kate McCann.....	52	.....	27	25	52
	Katherine E. Currie..	53	.....	31	22	53
	Isabel R. Everett.....	54	.....	32	22	54
	Lillian A. Burt.....	53	.....	27	26	53
	John E. Page.....	35	2	17	20	37
Model.....	Mary E. S. Nicolson..	43	.....	13	30	43
	M. Annie Harvey.....	46	.....	20	26	46
	Lillian Nicolson.....	50	.....	24	26	50
	Horace G. Perry.....	40	8	26	22	48
	Annie L. Taylor.....	48	.....	33	15	48
Charlotte Street...	Emily J. Thompson....	49	1	21	29	50
	N. B. Williamson.....	47	.....	20	27	47
	Ida McAdam.....	45	.....	21	24	45
	J. A. Hughes.....	27	.....	11	16	27
	Veronica McKenna....	28	.....	18	10	28
	Ellen McKenna.....	32	.....	9	23	32
	G. M. Reid.....	44	.....	31	13	44
Regent Street....	C. M. McDevitt.....	29	.....	17	12	29
	F. M. McNally.....	60	.....	25	35	60
	Rose E. G. Davies.....	25	.....	11	14	25
	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill.....						
Doak.....						
Sloyd.....						
		998	87	530	555	1085

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT D.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE
FOR TERM ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
High	B. C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$950	26	22.08	87.07
	A. S. McFarlane.....	G. S.	550	32	30.63	95.72
	Frank A. Good.....	G. S.	550	43	39.39	91.06
	Ella L. Thorne.....	I.	500	42	39.05	94.
York St.	Sadie Thompson.....	G. S.	250	32	28.18	88.06
	Lottie E. VanDine.....	I.	250	51	48.06	94.02
	Kate McCann.....	I.	250	54	46.38	85.08
	Katherine E. Currie...	I.	250	55	47.	85.
	Isabel R. Everett.....	I.	250	54	47.95	88.79
	Lillian A. Burt.....	I.	250	52	47.58	91.
	Amos O'Blenes.....	G. S.	650	40	34.29	85.74
Model.....	Mary E. S. Nicolson....	II.	250	48	43.	89.
	M. E. Philips.....	I.	216	48	43.	90.07
	Lillian Nicolson.....	I.	216	49	45.05	92.08
	Horace G. Perry.....	Sup.	600	53	46.77	88.02
Charlotte St.....	A. L. Taylor.....	G. S.	250	50	44.05	89.
	E. J. Thompson.....	I.	250	51	43.74	85.76
	N. B. Williamson.....	G. S.	250	48	40.19	83.72
	Ida McAdam.....	II.	250	48	41.50	86.45
	J. A. Hughes.....	I.	600	30	27.07	92.34
Regent.....	Veronica McKenna.....	I.	250	30	25.	85.
	Ellen McKenna.....	I.	250	31	28.39	91.58
	G. M. Reid.....	I.	250	44	39.05	89.09
	C. M. McDevitt.....	I.	250	31	23.	75.
Brunswick St ...	F. M. McNally.....	I.	250	61	52.	86.06
Mill	Rose E. Davis.....	II.	200	23	17.	75.86
Doak.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	I.	300			
Sloyd.....						
				1126	38.05	87.86

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT E.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE
FOR TERM ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1904.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
High...	B. C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$950	23	30.93	91.
	A. Sterling McFarlane	G. S.	550	30	27.79	92.57
	Frank A. Good.....	G. S.	550	39	32.07	83.08
	Ella L. Thorne.....	I	500	40	34.	85.
York Street.....	Sadie Thompson.....	G. S.	250	33	25.66	77.75
	Lottie E. VanDine....	I.	250	49	42.77	87.08
	Kate McCann.....	I.	250	52	44.23	85.
	Katherine E. Currie..	I.	250	53	45.	86.
	Isabel R. Everett....	I.	250	54	42.47	78.64
	Lillian A. Burt.....	I.	250	53	45.69	86.02
	John E. Page.....	G. S.	650	37	33.34	90.
	Mary E. S. Nicolson..	II.	250	43	36.	83.
Model.....	M. Annie Harvey....	I.	216	46	41.62	90.48
	Lillian Nicolson.....	I.	216	50	43.27	86.54
Charlotte St.....	Horace G. Perry.....	Sup.	600	48	41.98	87.06
	A. L. Taylor.....	G. S.	250	48	40.58	82.05
	E. J. Thompson.....	I.	250	50	41.43	82.86
	N. B. Williamson....	G. S.	250	47	37.49	79.34
	Ida McAdam.....	II.	250	45	33.85	75.
Regent St.....	J. A. Hughes.....	I.	600	27	22.48	83.27
	Veronica McKenna...	I.	250	28	24.47	86.
	Ellen McKenna.....	I.	250	32	27.49	85.90
	G. M. Reid.....	I.	250	44	36.56	83.09
Brunswick St....	C. M. McDevitt.....	I.	250	29	23.	80.
Mill.....	F. M. McNally.....	I.	250	60	42.24	70.04
Doak.....	Rose E. G. Davies....	II.	200	25	15.08	63.02
Sloyd.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	I.	300	.....	.....	.....
				1085	34.67	83.00

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

CITY OF MONCTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1904.

.MR. J. T. HAWKE, Chairman.

MR. H. H. AYER,

L. N. BOURQUE, M. D.,

MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,

MISS HATTIE TWEEDIE,

MR. JAMES DOYLE,

MRS. ANNIE M. PURDY,

MR. JOHN HARRIS,

MR. H. S. BELL,

F. A. McCULLY, B. A., LL. B., Secretary.

STAFF OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1904.

GEORGE J. OULTON, M. A., Principal.—Teacher of Chemistry, Physics, Geometry, Physical Geography, Nature Lessons, Arithmetic, Physiology.

G. FRED McNALLY, B. A.—Teacher of Greek, Latin, History and Civics.

H. B. STEEVES, M. A.—Teacher of Botany, Book-keeping, Algebra, Agriculture, Arithmetic, (Grade IX.)

W. A. COWPERTHWAIT, M. A.—Teacher of French, English, Literature, Grammar and Composition.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR,—The Board of School Trustees for the City of Moncton have the honor to present for your consideration the annual report of the Public Schools in the City of Moncton for the year 1904.

On the 20th of January, 1904, Mr. H. H. Ayer, whose term of office had expired, as trustee, was reappointed by the City Council. Mrs. Annie M. Purdy, an appointee of the Local Government, whose term of office had expired on the 14th of December, was reappointed trustee by the Government. The personnel of the Board, therefore, has not been changed during the year.

ENROLMENT.

The number of pupils in attendance in the public schools has increased largely during the year. The grand total enrolment for 1904 was 1890, the largest number in the history of the City. Thirty-five teachers were engaged, with an average number of 54 pupils to each teacher. The overcrowding of pupils at the Wesley Street School was so marked that the Board was compelled to engage another teacher for that building at the opening of schools in August last. Many of the primary and intermediate departments in the Aberdeen and Victoria Schools are at present overcrowded, some teachers having sixty-six pupils enrolled. It is impossible for a teacher to do good work with so many pupils. The indications are, therefore, that at least two new schools will have to be opened in the city next year, one at the Aberdeen building, the other at the Victoria.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The work of the High School has been successfully carried on during the present year. General efficiency has marked the progress throughout the year, and the discipline of the whole school has been exceptionally good. No change has taken place in the staff of the High School, which has also contributed to the excellent results attained. A number of changes in the staff in the Aberdeen Building have occurred during the year. Miss Ethel Murphy was granted leave of absence for one year, and her Grade was supplied by Miss Emma A. Smith, who came highly recommended, having had several years of experience. The other, Grade VII, formerly taught by Miss Cormick, was supplied by Miss Mary E. Nicholson, formerly of the staff of the Fredericton schools, and who had successfully taught in that city for a number of years. Much to the regret of the Board, Mrs. Gross, who for many years had been a very successful primary teacher on the staff of city schools, was granted a further leave of absence. The interior of the Aberdeen School Building was entirely renovated during the summer holidays. The halls, throughout the entire building, were cleaned and coated with alabastine, thus greatly improving the appearance and making the building more sanitary.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL,—1904.

The following constitute the graduating class for 1904, who, having completed the required High School course, received diplomas in order of merit :—

1. Hazel Knight.....	.....	Division 1
2. Alice Oulton... ..	.....	" 1
3. Lennie Ayer... ..	.....	" 1
4. Louella Kinnear... ..	.....	" 1
5. Iris Fish.....	.....	" 1
6. Nine Givan (without Latin) .....	.....	" 1
7. Gertrude Welling... ..	.....	" 2
8. Edith McHaffie.....	.....	" 2
9. Jack Grant... ..	.....	" 2
10. May Bell.....	.....	" 2
11. Janet McKean (without Latin)... ..	.....	" 2
12. Emma Jones... ..	.....	" 3
13. Herbert Clark.....	.....	" 3
14. Pawnee Starkey... ..	.....	" 3
15. Marietta Gross.....	.....	" 3
16. Arthur Edington (without Latin).....	.....	" 3
17. Ben. Toombs... ..	.....	" 3
18. Annie Lea.....	.....	" 3

MATRICULANTS, 1904.

The following pupils of the High School successfully passed the Matriculation Examinations of the University of New Brunswick in 1904 :—

Hazel Knight.....	.....	Division 1
Alice Oulton... ..	.....	" 2
Lennie Ayer... ..	.....	" 2
Iris Fish.....	.....	" 2
Herbert Clark.....	.....	" 3
Edith McHaffie.....	.....	" 3

To Miss Hazel Knight was awarded the scholarship for the County of Westmorland for 1904, and to Miss Iris Fish the scholarship for the County of Northumberland for 1904. Both are now students in the University of New Brunswick.

PRIZE LIST.

The following prizes were awarded at the closing exercises of the High School for 1904 :—

Highest general average, Grade XI, medal donated by Mr. J. T. Hawke, Chairman of the School Board, won by Hazel Knight, (95.76.)

Highest in Latin and History in Grade XI, course at Moncton Business College, offered by Miss Johnson, won by Hazel Knight, (95.5.)

Highest in Mathematics, Grade XI, Scott's Poems, donated by Mr. J. H. Harris, won by Alice Oulton, (99.)

Highest in English Subjects, Grade XI, prize offered by Dr. C. A. Murray, won by Hazel Knight, (98.8.)

Highest in Science Subjects, Grade XI, prize offered by Mr. F. A. McCully, won by Alice Oulton.

Highest in French, Grade XI, prize offered by Hon. F. J. Sweeney, won by Hazel Knight, (96.)

Highest general average, Grade X, prize offered by Mayor Ryan, won by Blanche Harper, (92.46.)

Highest general average, Grade IX, medal offered by His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, won by Lumina Gauvin, (96.59.)

At the closing exercises of the High School held in June last, the following excellent programme was carried out :—

March and Song—High School.

Essay—Japan—Nina Givan.

Essay—History of Moncton—Christine Mitchell, Grade X.

Reading—"Telephone Talk"—Grace Lockhart, Grade IX.

Piano Duet—Katie Knight, Annie Wilbur.

Essay—Patriotism—Alice Oulton.

Valedictory—Ben. Toombs.

Presentation of diplomas to graduates.

Class Song—"Pulling Hard Against the Stream"—Graduates.

Post Graduate Society—W. A. H. Coleman.

Awarding of medals and prizes.

Chorus—"The Land of the Maple."

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

In June last the entrance examination to the High School was held in the Aberdeen Building, under the supervision of Principals Oulton, Irons, and the Secretary of the School Board.

Eighty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination. Of the number presenting themselves, seventy-one were admitted into High School. His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Jabez Bunting Snowball, offered for annual competition a silver medal, open to the County of Westmorland, to be awarded to the candidate making the highest marks in the examinations for entrance to the High Schools of this County. The examination papers of the candidates making the highest marks in the respective localities in the county were forwarded to Fredericton for final decision. The examiners at Fredericton awarded the medal for the County of Westmorland to Miss Evelyn Bradshaw, a pupil of Principal Irons, Victoria School.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

The Governor-General's medal, won by Miss Lumina Gauvin, and the Lieutenant-Governor's medal, won by Miss Evelyn Bradshaw, were fittingly presented, by order of the School Board, by Mr. J. T. Hawke, Chairman of the Board, at the closing exercises of the Aberdeen School on the 23rd of December inst.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

The graduates of the Moncton High School have organized an Alumni Society.

The following are the officers for 1904 :—

Principal of High School.....	Honorary President.
Edward Lynch.....	President.
Miss Mabel McLeod.....	1st. Vice President.
Miss Iradell Baxter.....	2nd. Vice President.
Ivan Rand.....	Secretary-Treasurer.
George Patterson.....	Recording-Secretary.

The Society has offered the following prizes for competition in the High School :

\$5.00 gold for best average Grade XI, to be awarded June, 1905.

\$10.00 gold for the best aggregate average made in two years' course to be awarded June, 1906.

Gold medal for highest aggregate average made in the three years' course, to be awarded June, 1907.

The marks in each case to commence from August, 1904.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

The enrolment in this school for 1904 reached 566. Some changes in the staff occurred during the year. Miss McLaren, teacher of Grades I and II, asked for leave of absence, and her place was supplied by Miss Lottie Nichol, who has been doing good work. Miss Eunice Brown, an experienced teacher, who had been upon the Moncton staff for many years, having resigned her position, the Board of School Trustees accepted the same and passed a resolution acknowledging the benefit of her many years of service rendered while on the staff of Moncton Schools. Miss Etta Cormick of the Aberdeen was placed in charge of her department. Miss Hazel Taylor, teacher of Grade IV, Victoria, was transferred to Aberdeen and placed in charge of Grade II, and Miss Mabel McLeod of Aberdeen took charge of Grade IV in Victoria. The work of the school

has been successfully carried on during the year. Principal Irons is to be congratulated upon preparing a student in his school who led all competitors in this county in the High School Entrance Examinations. Victoria School has had during the year extensive repairs put upon it; the basement was entirely remodelled and improved, and additional light admitted. The plumbing throughout the basement was found unsatisfactory, and was taken out and new and up-to-date plumbing substituted therefor. A new drinking fountain was placed on the first floor, and also tap in the basement. The furnaces were relined for the use of coal. Wood as a fuel has been discarded, whereby the Board have effected a saving in the matter of fuel. The main doors of the halls and corridors which formed the exit for the school children, and which all opened inwards, were changed, and proper swing hinges were attached and made to open outwards so as not to block the entrance in case of sudden exit. The stone steps and approaches were all repaired, and the walls of the building cemented and windows properly stopped. All the woodwork of the exterior received two coats of paint and one of sand; the windows were all reglazed and sashes painted. Substantial repairs were also made to the roof. The new bell, the gift of the Chairman of the Board, was also placed in position on the roof of the building. The indications are that another school will have to be opened in this building next term. The only provision that can be made for the present is to utilize a portion of the Assembly Hall for that purpose.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

The enrolment in this school steadily continues to increase, and in 1904 numbered 497. At the beginning of the term in August last it was found the rooms in this building were very much overcrowded, and it was necessary to open a new school. Miss Elmiro Girouard, who holds a first class license, and who had passed a very successful course at the Normal School, Fredericton, was appointed teacher of this school. With this exception no other changes have taken place in the staff of this school. As usual excellent results accrued from the earnest and energetic work put forth by the teachers in this school.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND SPECIAL REPAIRS.

During the year the Board expended the following amounts for special repairs :—

VICTORIA.

G. O. Dunham, painting walls and windows.....	\$108 45
W. S. Kinnear & Son, painting.....	353 86
W. Watson, drinking fountain.....	43 00
W. Watson, general plumbing.....	233 90
Maurice LeBlanc, basement and labor.....	165 00
Paul Lea, lumber.....	92 50
C. H. Cassidy, tin work, basement.....	9 80
City, asphalt.....	32 00
Sumner Co., supplies, locks, nails, etc... ..	32 51
Maritime Engineering Co., rep. furnace... ..	3 25
Rutley Warm Air Co., new grates, furnace... ..	106 85
G. P. Jones, repairs to roof.....	33 75
W. Watson, putting up bell.....	8 43
Sumner Co., stock for repairs.....	13 15
George Christmas, plaster.....	26 25
	<hr/> \$1262 70

ABERDEEN.

George Christmas, repairing plaster.....	97 00
A. E. Metzler, alabasting building.....	355 00
C. H. Cassidy, repairs to furnace pipe, etc.....	22 45
	<hr/> \$ 474 45

WESLEY STREET.

W. S. Kinnear & Son, alabast. walls and paint. blk'bds	50 32
Sundry repairs... ..	24 29
	<hr/> \$ 74 61
Total repairs.....	<hr/> \$1811 76

MERIT CARDS.

The Board of School Trustees have awarded, at the close of each term, merit cards to the pupils taking first and second places in general standing at the close of each term for all Grades from 3 to 8 inclusive. These cards are presented at the close of each term.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The playgrounds of the Aberdeen School have been very much enlarged and appearance greatly improved by the removal of the old Central school building. It was removed during the summer and sold for

the sum of \$200. The building was taken away in sections, and grounds and buildings were not injured thereby.

VICTORIA PLAYGROUND.—This playground was purchased in February, 1902, for \$2,000. That amount was borrowed from the Bank at 5 per cent. The balance due on this account, \$1,058.37, has been paid and the entire debt wiped out.

VOCAL CULTURE.

The Board having discussed the advisability of introducing the systematic teaching of vocal music in the schools, decided to make an experiment for the next term in that direction. They accordingly engaged Miss McCarthy, a teacher holding a license of the first class, to teach this study during the coming term. The Board of Education have been asked for the usual grant.

Attached to this report are a number of tabular and comparative statements relating to the City Schools, all of which are respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

F. A. McCULLY, Secretary.

JOHN T. HAWKE, Chairman.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING INCREASE IN ENROLMENT.

YEAR.	TERMS.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Schools.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.
1888.....	{ First term.....	1070	19	57
	{ Second.....	1028	20	62
1889.....	{ First.....	1160	20	58
	{ Second.....	1271	22	58
1890.....	{ First.....	1237	22	56
	{ Second.....	1464	24	61
1891.....	{ First.....	1408	24	59
	{ Second.....	1612	28	58
1892.....	{ First.....	1544	28	56
	{ Second.....	1632	28	59
1893.....	{ First.....	1536	28	56
	{ Second.....	1621	28	57
1894.....	{ First.....	1572	28	56
	{ Second.....	1641	28	59
1895.....	{ First.....	1664	29	57
	{ Second.....	1716	31	57
1896.....	{ First.....	1661	31	57
	{ Second.....	1720	31	57
1897.....	{ First.....	1700	31	56
	{ Second.....	1749	31	58
1898.....	{ First.....	1678	33	50
	{ Second.....	1741	33	53
1899.....	{ First.....	1682	33	51
	{ Second.....	1825	33	55
1900.....	{ First.....	1736	33	52
	{ Second.....	1717	34	50.5
1901.....	{ First.....	1693	34	50
	{ Second.....	1778	33	54
1902.....	{ First.....	1712	32	54
	{ Second.....	1795	34	53
1903.....	{ First.....	1746	34	51.3
	{ Second.....	1789	34	52.6
1904.....	{ First.....	1731	34	50.9
	{ Second.....	1890	35	54

STATEMENT No. 2.

TEACHERS AND GRADES, 1904.

TEACHERS.	Cls s.	STANDARDS		RELIGIONS.				
		1st Term	2nd Term.	Pres.	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Epis.
ABERDEEN.								
Geo. J. Oulton, M. A.....	Gr.	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
G. Fred McNally, B. A.....	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A. . .	"	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
H. B. Steeves, M. A.	"	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
S. B. Anderson.....	Sup.	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethel Murphy.....	I	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary E. Nicholson.....	II	.....	7 & 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Emma A. Smith.....	I	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Etta Cormick.....	I	6 & 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alice Lee.....	I	6	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Agnes McSweeney.....	II	5 & 4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mame I. Smith.....	I	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary A. Moore.....	I	4 & 5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mabel E. McLeod.....	I	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elspeth Charters.....	I	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ella J. McKay.....	I	1 & 2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Emma Condon.....	I	1 & 2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lottie Weldon.....	I	1 & 3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hazel Taylor.....	I	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
VICTORIA.								
S. W. Irons.....	I	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catherine Barton.....	I	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mary H. McBeath, B. A.....	I	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ella Stevens.....	II	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Etta Cormick.....	I	.....	2 & 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Florence Murphy.....	II	5	5 & 6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Taylor.....	I	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. May Forge.....	I	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mabel E. McLeod.....	I	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Eunice Brown.....	I	1 & 2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT No. 2.—Continued.

TEACHERS AND GRADES, 1904.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS.		RELIGIONS				
		1st Term.	2nd Term.	Pres.	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Epis.
VICTORIA.—Continued.								
Fannie McLaren.....	I	1 & 2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edith L. Mitchell.....	I	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lottie Nichol.....	II	.....	1 & 2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Agnes Quirk.....	I	7 & 8	7 & 8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kate Hamilton.....	Sup.	5 & 6	5 & 6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Natalie Allain.....	II	4 & 5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth Richard.....	I	3 & 4	3 & 4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Catherine Hennessey.....	I	2 & 3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Evangeline Bourque.....	I	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Elodie Bourque.....	I	1	1 & 2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Evangeline LeBlanc.....	I	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Girouard.....	I	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
				12	10	6	5	7

STATEMENT No. 3.

GRAND ENROLMENT FOR THE TERM COMMENCING AUGUST, 1900, 1901, 1902,
1903, 1904.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Grade XI.....	33	25	45	26	28
Grade X.....	41	51	42	44	41
Grade IX. (A).....	47	38	32	36	42
Grade IX. (B).....	44	38	37	36	42
Grade VIII.....	51	48	43	50	54
Grade VII.....	42	46	83	45	46
Grade VI. & VII.....	.....	.....	.....	42	47
Grade VI.....	58	93	59	55	46
Grade V.....	109	100	105	43	53
Grade IV. & V.....	.....	.....	.....	47	48
Grade IV.....	89	75	83	56	56
Grade III. & IV.....	99	112	89	89	102
Grade II. & I.....	163	176	182	115	129
Grade I.....	.....	.....	.....	58	66
	776	802	800	742	800
VICTORIA SCHOOL.					
Grade VIII.....	38	49	45	50	36
Grade VII.....	74	61	52	51	55
Grade VI.....	54	52	63	50	55
Grade V.....	60	66	62	52	52
Grade V. & VI.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Grade IV.....	59	57	104	121	67
Grade III.....	55	122	71	109	62
Grade II. & III.....	52	39	43	.....	63
Grade II. & I.....	121	57	58	49	66
Grade I.....	.....	60	58	60	66
	513	563	556	542	573

STATEMENT No. 3.— Continued.

WESLEY SCHOOL.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Grade VIII. & VII.....	36	38	37	43	38
Grade VI. & V.....	50	60	52	56	50
Grade IV. & V.....	53	57	....	57	....
Grade V.....	....	....	48	....	52
Grade III. & IV.....	55	56	53	106	54
Grade III. & II.....	59	65	58	59	60
Grade II. & I.....	58	137	...	....	55
Grade II.....	....	....	59	59	60
Grade I.....	56	....	132	138	127
	367	413	439	468	496

STATEMENT No. 4.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session. 1904	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen,	1 Geo. J. Oulton.....	\$850	Jan. 4 to June 25	27	7	20	2803	197	24.27	90.
"	2 G. Fred McNally.....	650	" " "	40	19	21	3619	451	30.77	76.92
"	3 W. A. Cowperthwaite....	500	" " "	35	18	17	3364	439	28.38	81.08
"	4 H. B. Steeves.....	500	" 25	31	13	18	3009	372½	23.46	82.13
"	5 S. B. Anderson.....	565	" 27	52	22	30	5340	746	43.35	83.3
"	6 Ethel Murphy.....	275	" 30	45	15	30	4455	685	36.	81.
"	7 Etta Cormick.....	275	" " "	42	21	21	4347½	774½	35.5	84.53
"	8 Alice Lea.....	275	" " "	51	26	25	5708	565	46.76	91.49
"	9 Agnes McSweeney.....	275	" " "	43	28	15	4262	1113	35.	81.
"	10 Amelia Smith.....	275	" " "	58	29	29	589½	792½	48.6	83.8
"	11 Mary A. Moore.....	240	" 25	50	21	29	5148½	674½	43.	86.
"	12 Mabel E. McLeod.....	275	" " "	47	21	26	4715	586	39.3	83.5
"	13 Elspeth Charters.....	275	" " "	48	20	28	4832½	837	40.6	84.
"	14 Ella J. McKay.....	275	" " "	61	31	30	5703½	1301½	48.	79.
"	15 Emma Condon.....	275	" 30	57	29	28	5656½	1356½	45.69	80.15
"	16 Lottie Weldon.....	225	" " "	61	35	26	5683	1942	46.96	76.98
Victoria,	17 S. W. Irons.....	850	" 27	49	18	31	4492	770	37.7	77.
"	18 Catherine Barton.....	275	" 25	51	16	35	4602½	920½	39.	76.50
"	19 Mary H. McBeath.....	240	" 29	50	27	23	5374	826½	44.4	88.8
"	20 Florence Murphy.....	240	" 29	50	27	23	5224	576½	43.2	86.4
"	21 Ella Stevens.....	275	" 24	56	33	22	5931	512	49.43	89.80
"	22 Hazel Taylor.....	240	" 29	64	31	33	6470	860½	53.	82.8
"	23 G. May Forge.....	240	" 29	62	31	31	6200½	1105	51.3	82.7
"	24 Eunice Brown.....	275	" 29	51	23	28	5332½	628	43.6	85.5
"	25 Fannie McLaren.....	275	" 24	50	23	27	4809	1014½	40.42	80.85
"	26 Edith Mitchell.....	265	" 29	58	32	26	6021½	933½	48.8	84.
St. Bernard,	27 Agnes Quirke.....	400	" 29	39	13	26	4376½	359½	35.44	90.87
"	28 Kate Hamilton.....	265	" 30	54	27	27	4944½	921½	40.32	74.6
"	29 Natalie Allain.....	275	" " "	51	23	28	5139½	467½	41.	81.
"	30 Elizabeth Richard.....	275	" " "	55	27	28	5233½	725½	43.17	78.30
"	31 Catherine Hennessey.....	275	" " "	59	32	27	5616	619	45.39	76.93
"	32 Evangeline Bourque.....	240	" " "	62	24	38	5877½	890½	48.3	77.9
"	33 Elodie Bourque.....	240	" " "	65	34	31	5912½	1129	48.	74.
"	34 Evangeline LeBlanc.....	225	" " "	58	26	32	5741	756½	46.84	80.75
				1731						

STATEMENT No. 5.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS
OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTALS.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation, . .	295	253	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1653
Composition, . . . . .	...	...	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1105
Grammar and Analysis, . . . . .	...	...	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1105
History, . . . . .	...	...	...	43	220	214	143	113	66	40	27	866
Form,	201	168	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1474
Industrial Drawing,	201	168	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1474
Print Script,	295	253	168	182	220	159	143	113	...	...	...	1533
Writing,	295	233	168	182	220	159	143	113	...	...	...	1533
Arithmetic,	295	253	203	212	220	159	143	113	66	40	27	1731
Geometry, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	40	27	133
Mensuration, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Algebra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	113	66	40	27	344
Geography, . . . . .	...	...	115	182	220	159	143	113	66	40	27	1065
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life, . .	123	283	284	212	220	137	123	113	...	...	...	1495
Colour,	201	168	203	212	220	214	143	113	...	...	...	1474
Temperance Teachings of Science, . .	295	253	201	212	220	123	143	113	...	...	...	1500
Physics, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	66
Physiology, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	...	65
Latin, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	104	107	51	28	22	...	312
French,	108	70	45	...	...	...	24	...	66	39	25	377
Book-keeping, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	40	...	106

STATEMENT No. 6.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 23RD, 1904. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session. 1904	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen.	1 Geo. J. Oulton.....	\$850	Aug. 29 to Dec. 23	29	12	17	1874½	188½	23.7	81.72
"	2 G. Fred McNally.....	650	" "	41	16	25	2851½	291	35.81	87.34
"	3 W. A. Cowperthwaite.	550	" "	42	17	25	3093	176	38.95	92.73
"	4 H. B. Steeves.....	550	" "	43	16	27	2855½	308½	36.16	84.1
"	5 S. B. Anderson.....	565	" "	54	20	34	3618½	441½	45.6	84.4
"	6 Emma A. Smith.....	300	" "	46	24	22	3060½	606½	38.4	84.2
"	7 Mary E. S. Nicholson..	300	" "	47	20	27	3464½	462½	42.	90.
"	8 Alice Lea.....	300	" "	45	27	18	3135	363	39.9	88.69
"	9 Agnes McSweeney.....	300	" "	49	26	23	3315	508	40.	81.
"	10 Amelia I. Smith.....	300	" "	56	25	31	3922½	573½	48.3	86.3
"	11 Elspeth Charters.....	300	" "	52	26	26	3412	009	43.	84.
"	12 Mary A. Moore.....	275	" "	53	30	23	3606½	665½	45.5	85.8
"	13 Emma Condon.....	300	" "	66	35	31	4737½	666½	58.18	88.15
"	14 Ella J. McKay.....	300	" "	66	36	30	4453	603	56.	85.
"	15 Lottie Weldon.....	250	" "	50	22	28	3515½	534½	44.22	88.44
"	16 Hazel Taylor.....	250	" "	63	35	28	4072½	530½	51.5	81.7
Victoria	17 S. W. Irons.....	850	" "	36	15	21	234	232	29.13	80.6
"	18 Catherine Barton.....	300	" "	56	22	34	3870	462	49.	87.5
"	19 Mary McBeath.....	275	" "	55	28	27	3867½	697½	47.37	86.13
"	20 Florence Murphy.....	275	" "	51	26	25	3829	494	46.9	92.
"	21 Ella Stevens.....	300	" "	54	29	25	3860½	358	48.38	89.59
"	22 G. May Forge.....	275	" "	62	27	35	4606	285	57.7	93.
"	23 Mabel E. McLeod.....	300	" "	67	39	28	4580	423	57.7	86.
"	24 Edith L. Mitchell.....	300	" "	66	30	36	4885½	350½	60.97	92.4
"	25 Etta Cormick.....	250	" "	67	31	36	4835	566	58.1	86.7
"	26 Lottie Nichol.....	300	" "	67	31	36	4564	456	57.5	85.8
Wesley	27 Agnes Quirke.....	400	" 22	38	14	24	2769	244	33.85	89.
"	28 Kate Hamilton.....	300	" 23	50	25	25	3364½	439½	43.9	87.8
"	29 Natalie Allain.....	300	" 22	52	28	24	3836½	276	47.48	91.30
"	30 Elizabeth Richard.....	300	" "	56	29	27	3864½	328	47.51	84.83
"	31 Catherine Hennessey....	300	" 23	61	28	33	4186	472	51.78	84.8
"	32 Evangeline Bourgue.....	275	" "	66	28	38	4023½	561	49.7	75.3
"	33 Elodie Bourgue.....	275	" "	57	24	33	3986½	397	48.	85.
"	34 Evangeline LeBlanc.....	275	" "	67	36	31	4494	432½	54.48	81.31
"	35 Elmira Girouard.....	225	Sept. 6	60	34	26	3683	508	45.	75.
				1890						

STATEMENT No. 7.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 23RD, 1904. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTALS
Reading, Spelling and Recitation	354	276	241	202	208	196	155	102	...	...	...	1734
Composition	...	...	195	178	183	197	155	102	...	...	...	1010
Grammar and Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	111	154	197	155	102	85	41	29	874
Form	354	276	241	202	208	197	155	102	...	...	...	1735
Industrial Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Print Script	374	276	239	188	183	197	155	102	...	...	...	1694
Writing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arithmetic	354	276	241	202	208	197	155	102	85	...	29	1849
Geometry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	40	29	153
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	102	85	40	29	282
Geography	...	...	226	202	208	197	155	102	85	41	29	1245
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	354	276	239	178	174	197	155	102	...	...	...	1675
Temperance Teaching of Science	334	276	234	202	208	196	155	102	...	...	...	1727
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	85
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	97	69	30	22	331
French	Grades I to VIII					...	2	49	85	41	25	400
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	41	...	128
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	41	25	156
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	29	69
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	40	29	154

STATEMENT No. 8.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1904.

FINANCE.

MR. H. H. AYER,	MR. H. S. BELL,
MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,	MR. J. H. HARRIS.

REPAIRS.

DR. BOURQUE,	MR. JAMES DOYLE,
MR. J. H. HARRIS,	MRS. PURDY.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY.

THE FULL BOARD.

Names of Trustees Appointed by City Council.

Term: Women, 3 years; Men, 4 years.

Date Appointed.	Names.	In Lieu of
1901, March 5.....	Mr. J. H. Harris,	Mr. G. B. Willett.
1901, March 22.....	Mr. H. S. Bell,	Mr. W. D. Martin.
1902, Jan. 10.....	L. N. Bourque, M. D.,	L. N. Bourque, M. D.
1902, June 17.....	Miss Hattie Tweedie,	Miss Hattie Tweedie.
1904, Jan. 28.....	Mr. H. H. Ayer,	Mr. H. H. Ayer.

Names of Trustees Appointed by Government.

Date Appointed.	Names.	In Lieu of
1903, Feb. 11.....	Mr. James Doyle,	Mr. A. E. Wall, (resigned)
1903, July 15.....	Mr. J. T. Hawke,	Mr. J. T. Hawke.
1903, July 15.....	Mr. James Flanagan,	Mr. James Flanagan.
1904, Dec. 14.....	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy,	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy.

1904.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Current Account.

From City Assessment.....	\$21136 00
From County Fund.....	2643 53
Bonus Library Grant.....	15 83
A. E. Holstead, chairs.....	20 00
J. E. Masters, chairs.....	12 55
Salvation Army, for old school building.....	200 00

Tuition Fees :

Mary Turner.....	\$5 00
Ada Snow.....	6 00
Talmage Cummins.....	6 00
Bradley Cummins.....	6 00
Albert A. Steeves.....	6 00
	<hr/> 29 00

Total receipts for 1904.....	\$21056 91
Cash in Bank Current Account.....	332 70

	<hr/> \$24389 61
Total Expenditures, 1904.....	24215 67

Dec. 31, 1904, Credit Balance.....	\$ 173 94
------------------------------------	-----------

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1904, JANUARY 1, to DECEMBER 31.

Teachers' and Secretary's Salaries.....	\$12,585 46
Janitors.....	1,631 00
Repairs — Sundry.....	70 30
Expense.....	298 61
Interest.....	4,551 03
Real Estate.....	30 00
Insurance.....	243 80
Water.....	150 00
School Supplies.....	200 29
Library.....	15 83
Fuel — Aberdeen.....	785 50
Fuel—Victoria.....	479 51
Fuel—Wesley.....	300 00
Light.....	2 00
Kindling.....	26 50

Total ordinary expenditure... ..\$21,369 83

By special repairs—Aberdeen.....	\$ 474 45
By special repairs—Victoria.....	1,262 70
By special repairs—Wesley St.....	50 32
By balance paid Victoria Play Ground.....	1,058 37
	2,845 84
Total Expenditure for 1904.....	\$24,215 67

RECAPITULATION OF VOUCHERS.—1904.

January.....	\$ 312 80
February.....	2,220 29
March... ..	2,888 51
April... ..	16 08
May.....	2,035 62
June... ..	3,419 11
July... ..	480 76
August... ..	806 64
September... ..	2,573 05
October.....	3,563 63
November... ..	1,650 45
December... ..	4,248 73
Total Vouchers.....	\$24,215 67

TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. CHIPMAN, Esquire, Chairman.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, M. P. P.,	W. McK. DEINSTADT, M. D.,
GILBERT W. GANONG, M. P.,	FRANK TODD,
JOHN BLACK,	JOHN LOCHARY,
MISS GRACE B. STEVENS,	MRS. MARY D. McGIBBON.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—I have the honor to present for your consideration the report of the Board of School Trustees of the town of Saint Stephen for the year ending June 30th, 1904.

The term of office of Frank Todd as Trustee having expired, he was re-appointed by the Town Council, the composition of the Board thus remaining unchanged.

Miss Ethel H. Jarvis having resigned at the close of the term ending December 30, Miss H. Beatrice Smith was appointed in her place.

The graduation exercises of the High School were held as usual in the rink, and were largely attended, and each year are attracting more public attention. The class consisted of six girls and four boys, and at the close of the exercises were addressed by the Rev. W. W. Andrews, LL. D., of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

The Manual Training school has been in operation nearly a year, under the management of Mr. Will Whitney, who is a very efficient and competent teacher, and is doing excellent work.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS A. MILLS, Secretary.

June 30th, 1904.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the Year
Ended June 30, 1904.

1903

June 30,	To balance on hand.....	\$ 746 65
July 7,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	4,000 00
Aug. 27,	To amount from County Fund.....	377 05
Nov. 7,	To amount from Board Education Manual School... ..	284 04
Nov. 21,	To amount from Town Treasurer... ..	1,000 00

1904

Feb. 10,	To amount from County Fund.....	421 20
June 24,	To amount from Town Treasurer... ..	800 00
		<u>\$7,628 94</u>

CR.

1904

June 30,	By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries.....	\$4,443 34
June 30,	By amount paid for Repairs... ..	831 13
June 30,	By amount paid for care of rooms... ..	401 05
June 30,	By amount paid for Contingencies... ..	362 60
June 30,	By amount paid for Fuel.....	684 05
June 30,	By amount paid for Insurance... ..	147 15
June 30,	By balance in St. Stephen Bank... ..	759 62
		<u>\$7,628 94</u>

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC. FOR THE TERM
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.....	P. G. McFarlane.....	I	700	12	18	26.62	88.73	IX., X., XI.
	M. Olivia Maxwell.....	I	360	8	9	14.56	85.70	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.....	F. O. Sullivan.....	I	665	37	46	71.40	86.02	VII., VIII.
	Etta E. DeWolfe, Assistant..	I	320					
	M. Flora Boyd.....	I	280	22	27	44.10	88.20	V., VI.
	Bertha M. Brown.....	I	260	27	26	45.9	86.6	V., VI.
	Jessie D. Henry.....	I	300	28	22	42.96	85.92	V., VI.
	Mercy Murray.....	I	320	19	22	33.02	80.53	II., III.
Cove.....	C. H. Murray.....	I	320	23	25	42.75	89.06	III., IV.
	Ella M. Veazey.....	I	320	23	26	43.20	88.16	I., II.
King Street	Emma Veazey.....	I	260	30	16	41.54	90.00	III., IV.
	Ethel Jarvis.....	I	260	24	23	40.06	85.2	I., II.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC. FOR THE TERM
ENDED 30 JUNE, 1904.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.....	P. G. McFarlane	I	700	13	21	25.48	74.96	IX., X., XI.
	M. Olivia Maxwell.....	I	360	5	8	11.23	86.39	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.....	{ F. O. Sullivan, P. Arnold }	I	665 }					
	{ Jewett, and 3 others. }	I	500 }					
	Etta E. Dewolfe, Assistant..	I	320	36	46	67.5	82.4	VII., VIII.
	M. Flora Boyd.....	I	300	21	26	40.20	85.53	V., VI.
	Bertha M. Brown.....	I	260	28	23	44.04	86.3	V., VI.
	Jessie D. Henry.....	I	320	27	21	43.82	91.2	V., VI.
	Mercy Murray.....	I	320	18	20	32.52	85.5	II., III.
Cove.....	C. H. Murray.....	I	320	23	27	40.03	80.06	III., IV.
	Ella M. Veazey.....	I	320	27	24	43.78	85.06	I., II.
King Street.....	Emma Veazey.....	I	280	19	17	38.9	84.56	III., IV.
	H. Beatrice Smith.....	I	260	24	24	40.9	85.2	I., II.

TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

Board of School Trustees.

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

JAMES E. OSBORNE,
ANDREW MUNGALL,
W. H. LAUCLIN,
ALICE GRAHAM,

W. S. ROBINSON,
J. M. DEACON,
P. M. CASEY,
FANNIE E. TODD.

To J. R. INCH, LL. D.

Report to June 30th, 1904.

The death of Mr. J. B. Sutherland, the Principal, occurred during the summer vacation of 1903.

Mr. H. R. McGill was engaged as Principal and opened the Superior School at the proper date, but owing to ill health was obliged to retire after a service of about three months.

Mr. H. E. Sinclair, who was in charge of the department formerly conducted by Miss Caie, was advanced to the vacant situation, and Miss Sarah Sterling employed to teach Grades VII and VIII.

The sad loss of the former Principal and the changes above named, were against the efficiency of the school for the first term of the year.

For the second term the teachers continued as engaged during the previous term, doing excellent work.

The department for manual training begun in first term and kept up through the year, has proved successful in interesting the pupils and winning the favor of parents and others.

The graduating class of nine members, all of whom took part in the exercises of the occasion, held a public meeting in the Congregational church in the evening of June 24th, and an informal reception of friends in the vestry.

Hon. G. W. Ganong, M. P., spoke appropriate and instructive words to the class, and Mrs. Todd, of the Board, presented the well earned diplomas.

Statements of attendance, etc., half yearly, and statement showing expenditure for the school year, are submitted herewith.

STATEMENT, FIRST TERM, DECEMBER 31, 1903.

School.	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 Years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	Standards.
Superior.	McGill and Sinclair.	12	20	41	18	33.93	82.75	IX., X., XI.
Intermediate.	Sinclair and Sterling	14	27	41	1	37.58	91.41	VII., VIII.
"	E. Kinney	23	27	50	....	42.44	84.88	VI.
"	M. E. Connolly....	19	15	34	....	28.84	84.8	V.
"	C. M. Caswell	25	15	40	....	34.85	87.	IV.
2nd Primary.	M. C. Osborne	22	24	46	....	40.71	98.5	II., III.
Primary.	T. S. Kirk.....	14	14	28	....	26.45	94.46	I., II., III.
"	B. J. Dewar.....	24	28	52	....	46.16	88.76	I., II.

STATEMENT, SECOND TERM, JUNE 30, 1904.

School.	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 Years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	Standards.
Superior.	H. E. Sinclair	12	26	38	18	33.09	87.08	IX., X., XI.
Intermediate.	Sarah Sterling.....	15	29	44	4	36.	83.18	VII., VIII.
"	E. Kinney	22	26	48	....	39.36	82.	VI.
"	M. E. Connolly....	19	14	33	....	28.7	86.96	V.
"	C. M. Caswell	26	16	42	....	36.87	87.78	IV.
2nd Primary.	M. C. Osborne	22	23	45	....	37.79	83.98	II., III.
Primary.	B. J. Dewar	23	27	50	....	45.23	90.	I., II.
"	T. S. Kirk.....	14	14	28	....	24.38	87.07	I., II., III.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

First Term.—Teacher Will Whitney. 48 pupils; in session 22 days; open 2 days per week 5 hours daily; total attendance, 556 days. 11 benches equipped. Cost of equipment \$389.05.

Second Term.—Teacher Will Whitney. 42 pupils; 47 days; open 2 days per week; total attendance 1045 days; 11 benches equipped. Cost of equipment during term, \$43.26.

EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$2,719 88
Manual Training Equipment.....	432 31
Construction account.....	683 03
Fuel.....	135 40
Insurance.....	90 75
Care of Rooms.....	266 00
Expense account.....	320 32
Total.....	\$4,647 69

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. BALKAM, Secretary.

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.
Milltown, July 13, 1904.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman.

J. L. STEWART,

R. A. LAWLOR,

P. COLEMAN,

WM. LAWLOR,

J. D. B. F. McKENZIE,

M. S. HOCKEN,

MRS. MINNIE R. LOGGIE,

MRS. JAMES F. CONNORS.

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

To JAMES R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—I herewith submit report of our schools for the year ending June 30th, 1904.

R. W. Alward, teacher of Grade VIII, tendered his resignation at end of June term, 1903. C. J. Mesereau, M. A., was appointed to the second department of Grammar School, and Mr. McIntosh placed in charge of Grade VIII. The number of pupils enrolled shows a considerable decrease in comparison with recent years; 915 at end of present term, compared with 1019 in June, 1898. There is no doubt that our population has increased in that time, and enrolment should increase in proportion. To my mind a necessity exists in towns at least for a compulsory attendance law.

Wm. McNaughton won the Governor-General's medal for highest standing.

Attached you will find statements showing names of teachers, pupils enrolled and financial statement.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR
TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph., D.....	\$750	14	23	37	X., XII.
C. J. Mersereau, M. A.	450	12	8	20	IX.
James McIntosh	500	29	14	43	VII., VIII.
Miss Annie M. Loggie.....	200	26	20	46	VII.
" M. Mowatt.....	280	28	13	41	VI.
" Ida I. Haviland.....	200	27	14	41	V.
" Maude K. Lawlor.....	200	31	14	45	III., IV.
" Laula S. Smith.....	200	36	16	52	I. II.
" Muriel Ellis.....	200	28	15	43	I., II.,
" K. I. B. McLean.....	200	16	5	21	III., IV.
Sister M. Barden.....	280	.....	44	44	VIII., IX., X.
" S. Jane Curry.....	200	.....	45	45	V., VI.
" E. O. Keefe.....	200	.....	61	61	III., IV.
" Ellen Walsh.....	200	.....	76	76	I., II.
Miss M. C. Edgar.....	280	23	11	34	VI.
" Essie L. Keoughan.....	200	24	12	36	V.
" V. C. Wright.....	200	22	17	39	IV.
" Mabel I. Flood.....	200	27	19	46	III.
" A. M. Curran.....	200	29	19	48	II.
" K. A. McDonald.....	200	32	18	50	I., II.
" M. C. Sutherland.....	200	30	29	59	I.
Totals.....	.....	434	493	927	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XII.
167.	161.	114.	98.	106.	91.	57.	56.	53.	21.	3.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR
TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1904.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph., D.....	\$750	12	16	28	X., XII.
C. J. Mersereau, M: A.....	450	14	12	26	IX.
James McIntosh.....	500	26	14	40	VII., VIII.
Miss Annie M. Loggie.....	200	24	20	44	VII.
" Maggie Mowatt.....	280	29	12	41	VI.
" Ida I. Haviland.....	200	25	13	38	V.
" Maude K. Lwlor.....	200	29	15	44	III., IV.
" Laula S. Smith.....	200	35	14	49	I., II.
" Muriel Ellis.....	200	29	14	43	I., II.
" K. I. B. McLean.....	200	14	6	20	III., IV.
Sister Ellen Walsh.....	200		70	70	I., II.
" E. O. Keefe.....	200		49	49	III., IV.
" S. Jane Curry.....	200		40	40	V., VI.
" M. Barden.....	280		69	69	VII., VIII, IX, X.
Miss M. C. Edgar.....	280	24	11	35	VI.
" Essie L. Keoughan.....	200	29	12	41	V.
" V. C. Wright.....	200	24	17	41	IV.
" Mabel I. Flood.....	200	31	19	50	III.
" A. M. Curran.....	200	27	19	46	II.
" K. A. McDonald.....	200	27	17	44	I., II.
" M. C. Sutherland.....	200	27	30	57	I.
Totals		426	489	915	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XII.
176.	133.	111.	93.	99.	96.	77.	49,	35.	43.	3.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Expenditures.

Balance, June, 1903.....	\$ 204 03
For Salaries.....	6,125 00
For Fuel, Water and Light.....	616 04
For Insurance.....	58 75
For Interest.....	1,883 06
For Repairs and Incidentals.....	383 47
For Rent.....	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,430 35

Receipts.

County School Fund.....	\$1,560 91
Town Treasurer.....	8,475 00
Tuition Fees.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	10,055 91
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$625 56

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chairman.

GILBERT W. VANWART,

P. BRADLEY,

W. D. N. SMITH,

WILLIAMSON FISHER,

W. B. BELYEA,

GEORGE E. BALMAIN,

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Woodstock submit the following statement of their receipts and expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1904.

RECEIVED.

Balance in Treasurer's hands June 30th, 1904.....	\$ 257 52
Received from County Drafts.....	842 62
“ “ Town Treasurer.....	9,225 00
“ “ Rental... ..	8 00
“ “ Tuition Fees.....	6 00
“ “ Sloyd School Fund.....	376 06
“ “ Interest on Deposits.....	6 45
	<u>\$10,721 65</u>

PAID OUT.

Janitors.....	\$ 451 00
Teachers, Summer Term.....	1,758 00
Teachers, Winter Term... ..	2,532 00
Fuel.....	361 06
Incidentals, Sloyd School and Repairs... ..	911 19
Insurance.....	48 32
Secretary.....	100 00
Debentures... ..	3,025 00
Interest on Debentures.....	244 25
Interest on Overdraft.....	11 63
Rental... ..	50 00
Balance.....	<u>1,229 20</u>
	<u>\$10,721 65</u>

The following tables give the names of the different teachers of the several schools under the care of the Board, together with the Standards taught and the attendance thereat during the year just closed :—

SUMMER TERM.

TEACHERS.	Standards Taught.	Per Cent. of Pupils Daily Present.	No of Pupils.
Minnie Carman	I. and II.	78.	60
Maude McAdam	I. and II.	84.83	54
Mary Milmore	I. and II.	69.97	47
Francis Peters	III. and IV.	90.78	57
Lydia E. Alexander	III. and IV.	90.75	45
Elizabeth Cupples	III. and IV.	86.91	45
Helena Mulherrin	V. and VI.	86.9	56
Kate Appleby	V. and VI.	87.58	43
Alexandra Comben	V. and VI.	87.	46
Myrtle Harmon	VII. and VIII.	75.62	50
H. Burton Logie	VII. and VIII.	83.17	38
Aaron Perry	VII. and VIII.	83.60	50
Julia Neales	IX.	80.12	40
G. H. Harrison	X. and XI.	86.81	36
			667

WINTER TERM.

TEACHERS.	Standards Taught.	Per Cent. of Pupils Daily Present.	No. of Pupils
Minnie Carman	I. and II.	90.28	57
Maude McAdam	I. and II.	84.5	52
Mary Milmore	I. and II.	72.64	37
Francis Peters	III. and IV.	89.	57
Lydia E. Alexander	III. and IV.	85.8	47
Elizabeth Cupples	III. and IV.	85.89	45
Helena Mulherrin	V. and VI.	87.	56
Kate Appleby	V. and VI.	78.71	45
E. Mabel Lepage	V. and VI.	85.	43
Myrtle Harmon	VII. and VIII.	75.34	46
H. Burton Logie	VII. and VIII.	83.14	37
Aaron Perry	VII. and VIII.	80.64	47
Julia Neales	IX.	74.68	35
G. H. Harrison	X. and XI.	82.83	33
			641

The Manual Training School has now been in operation for one school year, and, under the very efficient management of Miss A. Gertrude O'Brien, has proved a great success.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

July 9th, 1904.

TOWN OF NEWCASTLE.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D., Chairman.

MRS. A. J. CLARKE,
MR. J. R. LAWLOR,
MR. A. A. DAVIDSON,
MR. S. W. MILLER,

MRS. J. A. MORRISSY,
MR. S. McLEOD,
MR. J. CLARK,
MR. M. BANNON.

P. F. MORRISSY, Secretary.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—The Board of School Trustees of the Town of Newcastle submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the School Year ending on 30th June, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

1903		
July 1,	By balance in Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$ 241 47
1904		
June 30,	Amount from County Treasurer.....	825 11
	“ Chief Superintendent... ..	36 00
	“ Town Treasurer... ..	4,550 00
	“ “Debenture” Fund... ..	1,750 00
		\$7,402 58

EXPENSES.

1904		
June 30,	For Salaries.....	\$3,595 00
	“ Fuel.....	473 12
	“ Printing.....	8 00
	“ Insurance.....	12 00
	“ Furniture and Repairs.....	335 22
	“ Interest.....	328 15
	“ Rent.....	267 50
	“ “Debenture” Fund... ..	2,280 82
	Balance.....	102 77
		\$7,402 58

STATEMENT.—First Term.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
A. E. G. McKenzie.....	20	25	45	IX., X., XI.
M. J. Dunnet.....	28	22	50	V.
M. B. Reid.....	11	11	22	VII.
L. B. Troy.....	21	10	31	VI.
O. N. Brown.....	20	18	38	VIII.
P. F. Morrissey.....	8	9	17	I., II., IV., V., VI.
H. M. MacLeod.....	21	26	47	I., II., III., V., VI., VII.
S. M. Harriman.....	43	14	57	III., IV.
A. O. McLeod.....	33	19	52	III., IV.
A. I. Bell.....	38	15	53	I., II.
J. S. Crammond.....	30	17	47	I., II.
M. G. Creaghan.....	33	23	56	I., II.
Totals.....	306	209	515	

STATEMENT.—Second Term.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
A. E. G. McKenzie.....	17	20	37	IX., X., XI.
M. J. Dunnet.....	26	21	47	V.
M. B. Reid.....	10	12	22	VII.
K. B. Troy.....	20	10	30	VI.
O. N. Brown.....	21	21	42	VIII.
P. F. Morrissey.....	6	8	14	I., IV., V., VI.
H. M. MacLeod.....	23	19	42	I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
S. M. Harriman.....	41	15	56	III., IV.
A. O. McLeod.....	30	20	50	III., IV.
A. I. Bell.....	39	15	54	I., II.
J. S. Crammond.....	29	19	48	I., II.
M. G. Creaghan.....	31	18	49	I., II.
Totals.....	293	198	491	

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. MORRISSY,

Secretary.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D.,

Chairman.

Newcastle, N. B., July 12th, A. D. 1904.

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

DANIEL MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

JOHN MAIR,
MRS. MINA DUNCAN,
JOHN McALISTER,
LOUIS G. PINAULT, M. D.,

THOS. CARTER,
MRS. JOSEPHINE G. VERGE,
A. McG. McDONALD,
JOHN T. VAUTOUR:

S. LAUGHLAN, Jr., Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR,—We respectfully submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton, together with statistical tables and a brief sketch of educational work generally, in connection with our town schools, for the school year ending June 30th, 1904.

TRUSTEES.

The vacancy which occurred on the Board by the death of Dr. Venner, a Government appointee, was filled by the appointment of Dr. L. G. Pinault. Mrs. Josephine Venner, another Government appointee, also retired by virtue of expiration of tenure of office, and her place was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Josephine G. Verge. Mr. A. McG. McDonald, an appointee of the Town Council, whose retirement occurred a year ago, by virtue of expiration of tenure of office, and who was then succeeded by Mr. John McAlister, was this year re-appointed by the Town Council to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Wm. F. Yorston, whose term of office had expired. Mr. James Kean, whose term of office had also expired, was succeeded by Mr. John T. Vautour, by appointment of the Town Council. A list of the members of the School Board as now constituted, with the dates of their appointment by the Government and Town Council, respectively, will be sent you at an early date, in order to have the date of retirement of each member

fixed and determined by the Governor-in-Council, thereby avoiding any confusion in making future appointments.

TEACHERS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the School Board at a meeting held on the 2nd day of May, all teachers in the employ of the Board received legal notice that their contracts would terminate on the 30th day of June. At a subsequent meeting the following members of the teaching staff were re-engaged, viz :—E. W. Lewis, B. A., Catherine F. Mair, B. A., Martha G. Barnes, and Bertha J. Asker. To fill the other vacancies, the following appointments were made, viz :—Beatrice N. Richards, Lena Miller, Mary A. Reid, and Maggie E. McNair. Miss Asker resigned at the close of the first term and was succeeded by Miss Lavinia A. McTaggart.

MANUAL TRAINING.

This new department, instituted in our school upwards of 2 years ago, is still gaining in popularity. The working space and equipment have been considerably increased, and now, with pardonable pride, we point to the fact that we have, without exception, the oldest and best equipped manual training school in the province. Two valuable prizes, were given by the Board at the close of the year, one for the best work exhibited, and one for the greatest progress made during the year. The prizes consisted of complete wood carving sets in oak cases, and were won respectively by George Patterson and Ray Young. There are upwards of 200 pupils taking the course in wood work, and almost without exception are making excellent progress. Nearly all the pupils from Grade IV to Grade X are included in these classes. Paper cutting, model making and drawing, are also taught to pupils in Grades III and IV by the manual training teacher. The wholesome effect of the diversion afforded by manual training is already noticeable in connection with other school subjects. Concrete study renders abstract knowledge more readily assimilated. Besides making school life more attractive and less monotonous, it develops the pupil's resourcefulness and individuality. Motor activities are cultivated, which gradually develop certain brain areas which might otherwise remain forever inert.

We must congratulate the Government in appointing such a competent director as Mr. Kidner, to take charge of this department for the province.

ARBOR DAY.

The day fixed by the School Inspector being too early for tree planting in this northern climate, the School Board set apart Friday, May 27th, for that purpose. On that day the teachers and pupils planted a large number of young maple trees, most of which were between 15 and 20 feet in height. The trees were arranged in single rows along the east and south sides of the school lot, greatly improving the appearance of the grounds, besides adding materially to the freshness and beauty of the surroundings. The school lot contains 2 acres of land, and we hope to have it completely surrounded with trees, bearing in season Canada's emblematic leaf, before another year has passed.

We must apologize on behalf of our school for the lack of interest which was shown here in the "weed competition," which was participated in so generally by schools throughout the province, and scored such a success at the exhibition in St. John. We trust, however, that the impetus given to that branch of industrial research elsewhere will stimulate us to greater activity along those lines in future.

EMPIRE DAY.

May 23rd was wholly devoted by our teachers to historical lectures and exercises on the growth and greatness of the British Empire, and the causes which led thereto. The Canadian Ensign floated to the breeze on the flag pole of the school building. Patriotic songs and recitations followed brief and systematic lessons on the principal features of responsible government, educational advantages and the consequent intellectual and industrial development which must necessarily inaugurate and perpetuate true spontaneous patriotism.

MEDALS.

The Governor-General's medal, competed for at the University matriculation examination, was won this year by Master Douglas Mair, but for some unexplained reason the medal was not received, and consequently could not be presented. The Lieut.-Governor's medal, for the best examination in the VIII Grade work, was won by Master Blair Graham.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

All the class rooms were furnished with double windows, which will add greatly to the comfort of the pupils during the winter months, besides economizing our fuel account.

A Fire Gong was placed in the hallway on the second floor, which can be rung from any floor in the building, and is to be used only in case of fire or for fire drill. The pupils have had frequent fire drills, and on several occasions, without previous warning, and while busily engaged at their usual work, 400 school children have been marshalled out of the building, in excellent order, at the sound of the gong, in the short space of 45 seconds. The result of such drill in the case of an actual fire, such as has occurred in two school buildings in the City of Toronto within the past year, cannot be overestimated.

In conclusion it is not our intention in this report to criticize the text books used in schools, nor the subjects taught in some of the Grades. We will reserve these matters for a future report. We will say, however, that there is a steadily growing conviction that Stenography should occupy a place as a regular subject in the school curriculum. Too little attention is also given to singing in schools. All children can sing, just as certainly as they can talk, screech, yell or shout, if required to do so from the commencement of their school life. So long as this useful art, which tends so much to stimulate the emotions and develop the true moral side of the child's higher life, is neglected in school, a large proportion of children, in whose homes singing is unknown, will go out into the world with their education sadly defective and become as the poet says, "fit for treason, tyranny and crime." If greater stress was placed on this subject at the Normal School, and the ability to sing and to teach singing made a necessary qualification for the obtaining of a teacher's license, this important branch of instruction would soon be accorded the position which it deserves in the curriculum of our public schools.

Respectfully submitted,

D. MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

S. LAUGHLIN, Jr., Secretary.

Campbellton, N. B., June 30th, 1904.

**STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1904.**

Receipts.

By County Drafts.....	\$ 716 01
By Cheques from Town Treasurer...	3,600 00
By Refund from Government for Manual Training Dept.....	156 39
By Refund from Government for High School Entrance Ex...	6 00
By Tuition Fees.....	40 50
By sale of Ashes.....	5 00
By rent of vacant room to Miss F. Rogers, Elocution Teach...	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,526 90

Expenditures.

To Bal. due Bank of N. S. July 30th, 1903... ..	\$ 141 48
To Salaries paid for year ending June 30, 1904...	3,179 16
To Interest on Debentures.....	800 00
To interest on Overdrafts in Bank of N. S.....	5 88
To paid Bank for Drafts for Interest on Debentures....	2 00
To paid Fuel Accounts.....	488 81
To paid Water Rates.....	32 50
To Expenses Arbor Days in 1903 and 1904.....	27 80
To Sundries Account.....	13 83
To Supplies Account.....	206 83
To Repairs Account.....	46 52
To Furniture Account.....	17 90
To Trucking Account.....	1 00
To Insurance Account.....	208 00
To Auditing Books... ..	5 00
To Examining papers for High School Entrance. Ex...	17 80
	<hr/>
	\$5,194 51
Balance due Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$ 667 01

S. LAUGHLAN, Jr., Secretary.

Campbellton, N. B., June 30, 1904.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.,
TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

No.	TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	Ernest W. Lewis, B. A.	Gr. School.	G. Class.	\$650	11	20	31	IX., X., XI.
2	Catherine F. Mair, B. A.	Advanced.	I. Sup.	350	28	18	46	VII., VIII.
3	Beatrice N. Richards.	Intermediate.	I. Sup.	225	28	25	53	VI., VII.
4	Lena Miller.	"	I.	225	37	23	60	V.
5	Maggie E. McNair.	"	I.	225	21	26	47	III., IV.
6	Mary A. Reid.	"	I.	225	20	28	48	III., IV.
7	Bertha I. Asker.	Primary.	II.	225	37	21	58	I., II.
8	Martha G. Barnes.	"	I.	275	37	23	60	I., II.
9	Louise Wetmore.	{ Manual Training }	I. Sup.	300				{ V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X.
				\$2700	219	184	403	

*Exclusive of Government allowance.

S. LAUGHLAN, JR., Secretary.

Campbellton, N. B., December 31st, 1903.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.,
DURING TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904.

No.	TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	Ernest W. Lewis, B. A.	Gr. School.	G. Class.	\$ 650	12	19	31	IX., X., XI.
2	Catherine F. Mair, B. A.	Advanced.	I. Sup.	350	28	18	46	VII., VIII.
3	Beatrice N. Richards.	Intermediate.	I. Sup.	225	32	23	55	VI., VII.
4	Lena Miller.	"	I.	225	35	26	61	V.
5	Maggie E. McNair.	"	I.	225	23	25	48	III., IV.
6	Mary A. Reid.	"	I.	225	20	28	48	III., IV.
7	Lavina A. McTaggart.	Primary	I.	225	39	23	62	I., II.
8	Martha G. Barnes.	"	I.	275	42	21	63	I., II.
9	Louise Wetmore.	{ Manual Training }	I. Sup.	300				{ V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X.
				\$2700	231	183	414	

*Exclusive of Government allowance.

S. LAUGHLIN, JR., Secretary.

Campbellton, N. B., June 30th, 1904.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Appointed by Lieut.-Gov. in Council.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,
Chairman.....1906
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN.....1904
JOHN KEEFE.....1905
MRS. E. C. SKINNER.....1907
JAS. V. RUSSELL.....1908

Appointed by Common Council.

MRS. M. DEVER.....1904
DAVID H. NASE.....1905
MICHAEL COLL.....1906
ROBERT MAXWELL.....1907
C. BERTON LOCKHART.....1908
WALTER W. WHITE, M. D....1909

COMMITTEES.

Real Estate and Buildings.

M. COLL, Chairman,
D. H. NASE,
R. MAXWELL,
J. V. RUSSELL,

MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
MRS. M. DEVER,
C. B. LOCKHART.

Schools and Teachers.

A. I. TRUEMAN, Chairman,
M. COLL,
D. H. NASE,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
W. W. WHITE, M. D.,
C. B. LOCKHART,

J. V. RUSSELL,
J. KEEFE,
MRS. M. DEVER,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
R. MAXWELL,

Finance.

W. W. WHITE, Chairman,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
C. B. LOCKHART,

J. KEEFE,
R. MAXWELL.

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., Ph.D.,
Superintendent.

EDWARD MANNING, M. A.,
Secretary.

JAMES COLL, Clerk.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—We have the honor to present for your consideration this report on the public schools of the City of Saint John, for the year ending on June 30th, 1904, being the thirty-third report of this Board.

During the school year Mr. James V. Russell's term having expired, he was re-appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and Dr. W. W. White was also re-appointed by the Common Council of the City. Thus the composition of the Board remained unchanged.

Regular meetings have been held by the Board throughout the year, on the second Monday of each month, besides eight additional special meetings. The various committees and sub-committees have also held several meetings when necessary. The Chairmen of the Building Committee and of the Finance Committee remained in office.

The plan of school visitation also remained as before, and stood as follows—the Lady Trustees, as before, visiting all the schools :—

SCHOOL VISITATION AND SUPERVISION PLAN.

BUILDINGS.	Departments.	OFFICIAL VISITORS.
Sandy Point Road (1), Millidgeville (1), Alexandra (9), Newman Street (4), Douglas Avenue (5), Dufferin (9), St. Peter's Boys (8), St. Peter's Girls (8).....	44	M. Coll, D. H. Nase.
Victoria (13), Victoria Annex (6).....	19	Dr. White, J. V. Russell.
High School.....	13	A. I. Trueman, Dr. White.
St. Vincent's.....	7	A. I. Trueman, Dr. White.
Aberdeen.....	7	R. Maxwell, J. Keefe.
Winter Street.....	12	C. B. Lockhart, R. Maxwell.
Centennial.....	10	R. Maxwell, J. V. Russell.
St. Joseph's.....	7	J. Keefe, W. C. R. Allan.
St. Malachi's.....	11	A. I. Trueman, J. Keefe.
Queen St. (1), Brittain St. (2).....	2	W. C. R. Allan.
Albert (10), Latour (4), St. Patrick's (5), Leinster Street (5).....	24	W. C. R. Allan, C. B. Lockhart.
Total.....	157	

An additional room had to be opened in the new Dufferin school, and another will apparently soon be needed there. Rooms are ready when required in the last three new buildings furnished by the Board, namely one in each. The number of departments has, since 1900, increased by seven.

The following tables show the changes in the teaching staff during the year, which have been somewhat more numerous than usual :—

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

RESIGNED.	SCHOOL AND DEPARTMENT.	APPOINTED.
Geo. W. Dill.....	Douglas Avenue Principal.....	A. L. Dykemen.
E. J. Quinn.....	Leinster Street Principal.....	W. L. McDiarmid.
	St. Peter's Boys', Girls'.....	
	Dufferin School Principal.....	Malcolm D. Brown.]
	Dufferin School, Grade , new school.	Edith Cummings.
	Newman Street Principal.....	Miles McCutcheon.
	Victoria Annex, Grade V.....	Angus Dewar.
	Winter Street, Grade I.....	M. R. Graham.
Ada Cowan.....	Alexandra, Grade ,.....	Isabella Donaldson.
J. V. Kierstead.....	Millidgeville.....	Maggie M. Briggs.
Mary Walsh.....	St. Joseph's, Grade ,.....	Maggie McKenna.
	St. Patrick's, Grades VII-V, Girls,	Genevieve Cassidy.
Ella Connell.....	Douglas Avenue, Grade I.....	Alexandra Comben.
Bertha Brittain.....	Albert, Grade II.....	Florence Estabrooks.
	Winter Street, Grade ,.....	Harriet Comben.
Laura Salter.....	Victoria Annex, Grade IV.....	Ella Wetmore.
	" " III.....	Maude Cumming.
Geo. E. Armstrong.....	Latour Principal.....	Wm. A. Nelson.
	" Grade III.....	Lottie R. Fullerton.
Josephine Carmile (died).....	St. Vincent's, Grade ,.....	Francoise Bourgeois.
Mary C. Evans.....	Centennial, Grade III, Boys', ..	Ada Tupper.
Ada Tupper.....	Leinster Street, Grade IV.....	Ada Wright.

Besides the above appointments, the following were appointed on the Reserve list, most of whom were afterwards advanced :—Blanche Myles, Alexandra Comben, Annie McGuiggan, Maude Cumming and Edith Cummings.

Throughout the year the Lady Trustees have continued their visits to all the schools, having especial regard to their sanitary conditions, and the Superintendent has also thoroughly looked after the various educational necessities of each department whenever and wherever required.

The Dufferin school was opened in the fall, and the old Madras building sold and removed. The Common Council, by levelling and covering the rock with soil, and also improving the street in front, has greatly benefitted the whole locality, which now presents a fine appearance. It remains, however, for the Board to enclose the school grounds with suitable fences, a necessity in the case of most of the schools erected within the last few years.

During the year the Buildings Committee recommended that a new school be built on the Weldon lot in Lower Cove, but it was judged better that no action be taken in the matter at present.

The Board decided to petition the Provincial Government to allow an issue of new bonds sufficient to meet the extra cost of the Dufferin and LaTour schools.

At the beginning of the year there remained, as stated in the last report, \$17,500, or half of the Dufferin issue unsold, but this year \$8,000 of this balance was sold, (as before, at par) leaving now only \$9,500. The amount paid towards the sinking fund during the year was \$1,983.33, leaving \$14,212.04 to the credit of the Board at the end of June, 1904.

The amounts of the County Fund earned this year were as follows:—

First term, ending Dec. 31, 1903.....	\$6,088.96
Second term, ending June 30, 1904.....	\$6,191.96
Total.....	\$12,280.92

During the spring the Teachers' Association sent a deputation to the Board urging an increase of pay for the female members of the staff. This request was granted by the Board, as it seemed reasonable, and it was accordingly resolved that the rate of annual pay for all female teachers be raised \$25, and moreover that reserve teachers should in future begin at \$200 per annum, instead of \$150, as heretofore. This increase is to commence with the next school year.

The audit of the Board's accounts has now, by agreement with the Common Council, to end at June instead of December—a change made necessary by the recent change of the school year.

The insurance having elapsed on June 27th, 1904, the Finance Committee re-insured the property of the Board according to the schedule established in 1901, for a further period of three years, fixing the amount at \$250,000.

The public celebration of the Ter-centenary of Champlain's discovery of this harbor in 1604, which awoke much interest throughout the province, occurred at the end of the spring term, causing two extra holidays. At the same time the Royal Society of Canada requested and obtained the use of the High School Assembly Hall and two of the school rooms, and held their sessions there. The Society of High School Alumni also obtained the use of one of the vacant rooms in the upper story of the same building for a reference library, which they will at once present to the school in addition to the fine piano given by them two years ago.

At the closing examinations of the High School, the following were the winners of the yearly medals:—

Corporation Gold Medal for dux of school.....	E. Stanley Bridges
Parker Silver Medal for Mathematics.....	Harry Bennet
Governor General's Silver Medal for Grade X.....	Frank McDonald
Senator Ellis' Gold Medal for English Essay, open for competition to pupils of the graduating class.....	S. Henry Prince
Chairman's Gold Medal for Grades VIII of the whole city...	Grace O'Neill

The principal repairs of the year were :—

At Victoria, mason work and kalsomining; at Leinster St., repairing of the walls and kalsomining; at Centennial, retaining wall, gravel roof, asphaltting basement floor and improvements in the lavatories; at Winter St., repairs in the roof and new furniture in Grade I; at Douglas Avenue, the yard levelled, new blinds, and repairs to the pipes; at Newman St., whitewashing and kalsomining, and the fence and outbuildings repaired; at Albert, new floors, improvements in the basement, and a boiler removed; and at St. Malachi's, painting and kalsomining, besides new desks in the Principal's room.

Herewith are enclosed the usual tabulated statements, educational and financial.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants, .

EDWARD MANNING,
Secretary.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,
Chairman.

St. John, N. B., November 1st, 1904.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.—GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO JUNE.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904.....	\$	7 25
Lands and Buildings, see Table.....	\$390,508 62	
Furniture, see Table.....	35,435 44	
		425,944 06
Sinking Fund.....	\$ 14,212 04	
City of St. John.....	20,787 96	
Water Bond, No. G.....	500 00	
Ground Rent due.....	456 00	
Assessment due from City.....	48,933 34	
County Fund due from County.....	6,191 96	
Supplies on hand.....	60 00	
		91,141 30
Excess of Liabilities over Assets...		25,663 30
		\$542,755 96

LIABILITIES.

Debentures issue	1900.....	\$26,500 00	
"	" 1901.....	69,500 00	
"	" 1883.....	6,000 00	
"	" 1884.....	11,500 00	
"	" 1885.....	5,941 00	
"	" 1892.....	20,000 00	
"	" 1894.....	10,000 00	
"	" 1895.....	20,000 00	
"	" 1895.....	17,000 00	
"	" 1898.....	1,500 00	
"	" 1898.....	23,000 00	
"	" 1897.....	69,500 00	
"	" 1898.....	35,000 00	
"	" 1900.....	78,000 00	
"	" 1901.....	25,000 00	
"	" 1902.....	25,500 00	
Portland.....		8,750 00	
		<u>\$452,691 00</u>	
Total issue of Bonds.....			
Coupons Unpaid.....		1,160 00	
Over Draft Bank of New Brunswick.....		84,455 13	
To Cr. of General Maintenance.....		4,449 86	
		<u>\$542,755 99</u>	

TABLE II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Sold Debentures during year Nos. 690 to 705, due 1927, at 3 p. c. at par.....	\$ 8,000 00
From Current Account, 1903.....	18,705 71
	<u>\$26,705 71</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Purchased Furniture.....	\$ 1,817 16
Expended on Dufferin School.....	7,052 85
From Current Account.....	17,835 70
	<u>\$26,705 71</u>

TABLE III.—CURRENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1903.....	\$ 2 02
Due from Bank of New Brunswick...	84,455 13
Received from Ground Rent.....	533 00
Received from County Treasurer.....	12,214 88
Assessment.....	97,866 67
Medal Fund.....	110 00
	<u>\$195,181 70</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Schools, see Table IV.....	\$81,323 10
Incidental Expenses.....	234 83
Printing and Advertising.....	70 75
Balance due Bank of New Brunswick, June.....	74,106 79
Sinking Fund Account.....	1,983 33
Coupon Interest.....	17,326 55
Bank Interest.....	2,180 65
Special Coupon Interest.....	120 00
To Current Account.....	17,835 70
	<u>\$195,181 70</u>

TABLE IV.—MAINTENANCE, COST OF SCHOOLS, OFFICE AND SHOP. TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1903.

SCHOOLS.	Salaries.	Care.	Repairs.	Fuel, Water & Light.	Rent.	Insurance.	Supply.	Expense.	Totals.
Sandy Point Road.	\$ 284 35	\$ 27 96	\$ 2 60	\$ 35 00	\$	\$	\$ 1 44	\$	\$ 351 35
Millidgeville	321 50	42 00	20 05	15 00	20 00	. . . . .	1 73	. . . . .	420 28
Alexandra	3,096 03	399 96	67 63	587 87	150 00	. . . . .	7 50	1 50	4,310 49
Newman Street.	1,510 59	120 00	58 08	296 08	80 00	. . . . .	5 68	. . . . .	2,071 31
Douglas Avenue.	1,836 81	129 90	253 55	331 35	50 00	. . . . .	5 23	. . . . .	2,596 94
Dufferin	2,196 08	256 62	229 80	631 77	100 00	269 04	6 94	. . . . .	3,690 25
St. Peter's, Boys.	3,037 15	204 00	298 89	929 07	425 00	. . . . .	6 04	11 50	4,231 63
St. Peter's, Girls.	2,477 72	192 00	142 83	163 89	425 00	. . . . .	7 05	10 00	3,418 49
Winter Street.	3,958 90	399 96	58 13	425 17	. . . . .	. . . . .	6 78	. . . . .	4,848 94
Aberdeen.	2,574 18	199 92	82 76	387 08	. . . . .	. . . . .	8 06	. . . . .	3,252 00
Centennial	3,486 73	420 00	839 54	693 31	. . . . .	. . . . .	6 59	37 00	5,483 17
St. Vincent's.	2,011 98	209 50	65 30	166 00	300 00	. . . . .	6 20	12 73	2,771 71
High School.	8,267 27	499 92	147 02	921 98	. . . . .	10 00	6 67	3 00	9,835 88
Lenster Street	1,682 57	200 00	116 40	272 80	350 00	. . . . .	5 76	20 00	2,647 63
St. Malachi's.	3,878 96	372 00	421 16	254 61	738 12	. . . . .	12 29	24 00	5,701 14
St. Joseph's.	2,154 90	249 96	74 47	288 36	425 00	. . . . .	5 65	3 50	3,201 84
Victoria	4,451 40	399 96	883 61	538 15	. . . . .	. . . . .	7 89	29 50	6,310 51
Victoria Annex	1,649 61	240 00	83 95	310 90	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 12	. . . . .	2,287 58
Albert.	3,941 19	360 00	757 63	495 80	. . . . .	10 00	6 00	5 80	5,576 42
Latour.	1,426 40	240 00	547 10	683 73	. . . . .	. . . . .	6 67	. . . . .	2,903 90
St. Patrick's	1,772 18	192 00	30 63	230 75	262 49	. . . . .	3 33	. . . . .	2,541 38
Queen Street	520 00	42 00	26 08	5 40	75 00	. . . . .	2 55	. . . . .	671 03
Brittain Street	300 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 36	. . . . .	305 36
Spar Cove (disused)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10 00
Office.	1,399 92	48 00	9 00	9 49	300 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	51 50	1,817 91
Shop.	. . . . .	. . . . .	28 65	7 71	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36 36
Weldon Lot . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6 00	3 60	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9 60
Totals.	\$59,240 07	\$5,435 76	\$5,961 76	\$8,294 65	\$3,710 61	\$ 289 04	\$ 134 53	\$ 185 93	\$81,323 10

TABLE IV.—MAINTENANCE, COST OF SCHOOLS, OFFICE AND SHOP. TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904.

SCHOOLS.	Salaries.	Care.	Repairs.	Fuel, Water & Light.	Rent.	Insurance.	Supply.	Expense.	Totals.
Sandy Point Road.....	\$ 187 70	\$ 14 02	\$	\$ 36 00	\$	\$	62	\$	\$ 238 34
Millidgeville	143 24	21 00	..	30 50	10 00	..	58	1 00	206 32
Alexandra	1,753 17	225 00	51 13	316 05	75 00	..	2 60	..	2,422 95
Newman Street	825 74	60 00	19 47	4 15	40 00	..	1 68	..	951 04
Douglas Avenue.....	1,055 94	60 00	41 04	162 25	25 00	..	4 23	..	1,348 46
Dufferin	1,794 24	225 00	60 63	390 48	..	150 74	3 99	8 25	2,826 03
St. Peter's, Boys,	1,881 00	102 00	102 20	230 09	212 50	..	3 99	..	2,538 12
St. Peter's, Girls.....	1,502 82	96 00	13 86	127 92	212 50	..	5 40	..	1,958 50
Winter Street.....	2,349 02	200 02	148 26	352 76	..	..	2 75	..	3,052 81
Aberdeen.....	1,563 08	120 08	33 96	164 18	..	..	16 06	..	1,897 36
Centennial	2,011 06	210 00	223 72	407 09	..	10 00	5 79	11 75	2,889 41
St. Vincent's	1,306 59	102 00	31 64	248 94	150 00	..	7 75	37 25	1,884 17
High School	4,788 60	250 00	131 66	648 61	..	10 00	2 27	..	5,831 18
Leinster Street	985 79	100 00	6 63	325 00	175 00	..	1 93	..	1,594 35
St. Malachi's	2,354 29	186 00	85 38	306 75	545 81	..	7 07	19 25	3,504 05
St. Joseph's	1,309 85	125 02	12 75	104 20	212 50	..	6 85	6 75	1,777 92
Victoria	2,789 26	200 02	194 73	493 67	..	..	7 09	1 51	3,986 28
Victoria Annex	1,073 55	120 00	19 61	212 86	..	10 00	2 12	6 50	1,434 64
Albert	2,242 67	180 00	6 55	354 50	..	10 00	4 53	..	2,798 25
Latour	785 10	120 02	50 02	100 00	..	..	1 42	..	1,056 54
St. Patrick's	1,024 31	96 00	6 00	104 51	131 25	..	3 73	..	1,365 80
Queen Street	308 23	21 00	7 60	12 13	37 50	..	1 73	..	388 19
Britann Street	177 93	..	..	..	..	..	3 64	..	181 57
Spar Cove (disused).....	..	..	..	..	5 00	..	..	..	5 00
Shop.....	..	..	20 50	..	..	..	..	..	20 50
Office	700 04	24 00	2 40	5 73	150 00	..	..	20 00	902 17
Totals	\$34,913 31	\$2,837 90	\$1,989 74	\$5,148 37	\$1,981 56	\$ 190 74	\$ 98 77	\$ 110 26	\$46,569 95

TABLE NO. V.—DETAILS OF ASSETS IN REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE.

PROPERTY.	LANDS AND BUILDINGS.	FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.	TOTALS.
Sandy Point Road School	\$597 40	\$165 84	\$763 24
Millidgeville	1,236 92	167 47	1,404 39
Spar Cove " disused	355 00		355 00
Alexandra	34,553 04	2,378 90	36,931 94
Newman Street	2,787 66	504 33	3,291 99
Douglas Avenue	9,126 54	721 59	9,848 13
Elm Street		919 91	919 91
Dufferin	51,050 22	2,288 79	53,339 01
St. Peter's Boys'		1,311 43	1,311 43
St. Peter's Girls'		1,123 17	1,123 17
Winter Street	35,896 96	2,217 28	38,114 24
Aberdeen	20,917 41	1,066 75	21,984 16
Centennial	34,175 11	2,518 77	36,693 88
St. Vincent's		939 92	939 92
High School	53,724 21	4,440 09	58,164 30
Leinster Street		842 38	842 38
St. Malachi's		1,769 67	1,769 67
St. Joseph's		1,475 42	1,475 42
Victoria	54,819 03	2,962 44	57,781 47
Victoria Annex	9 230 52	1,242 01	10,472 53
Albert	33,137 86	1,778 28	34,916 14
Latour	30,566 94	1,384 72	31,951 66
St. Patrick's		676 10	676 10
Queen Street		136 80	136 80
Brittain Street		95 77	95 77
Office		1,335 84	1,335 84
Shop	1,330 98	123 90	1,454 88
Weldon Lot	3,000 00		3,000 00
Grammar School Lots	13,000 00		13,000 00
St. Malachi's Addition	668 67		668 67
St. Patrick's Addition	283 90		283 90
	\$390,458 37	\$34,587 57	\$425,045 94

TABLE No. VI.—INSURANCE IN FORCE TO JUNE 27, 1907. APPORTIONMENT.

COMPANIES.	REPRESENTED BY.	Amount	Period.
British American.....	Knowlton & Gilchrist.....	\$ 6,000	3 years.
Phoenix of Hartford.....	" ".....	6,000	"
Home.....	" ".....	2,000	"
North British.....	D. R. Jack.....	13,000	"
Connecticut.....	Vroom & Arnold.....	13,000	"
Norwich Union.....	T. B. & H. B. Robinson.....	10,000	"
London Mutual.....	" ".....	3,000	"
Hartford.....	Geo. E. Fairweather & Son.....	5,000	"
Ætna.....	" ".....	4,000	"
London & Lancashire.....	" ".....	4,000	"
Guardian.....	McLean & Sweeney.....	12,000	"
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	Wm. M. Jarvis.....	12,000	"
Western.....	R. W. W. Frink.....	5,500	"
London Assurance.....	" ".....	5,500	"
Phoenix of London.....	Samuel S. Hall.....	11,000	"
Royal.....	J. M. & C. H. Grant.....	5,500	"
Scottish Union & National.....	" ".....	5,500	"
Northern.....	Peter Clinch.....	11,000	"
Commercial Union.....	A. C. Fairweather.....	9,000	"
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	" ".....	2,000	"
Caledonian.....	Cowie & Edwards.....	10,000	"
Manchester.....	Wm. H. White.....	7,000	"
Ottawa.....	" ".....	3,000	"
Sun.....	Tilley & Fairweather.....	8,000	"
Alliance.....	" ".....	2,000	"
Queen.....	Jarvis & Whittaker.....	6,000	"
Insurance Co. of North America.....	" ".....	4,000	"
Atlas.....	H. C. Chubb & Co.....	10,000	"
Royal.....	J. S. Kaye.....	8,000	"
Keystone.....	S. G. Leavitt.....	8,000	"
Law, Union and Crown.....	E. R. Machum.....	8,000	"
Quebec.....	R. S. Ritchie.....	7,000	"
Canadian.....	P. C. Clarke.....	7,000	"
Union Assurance.....	G. O. D. Otty.....	6,000	"
Anglo American.....	J. F. Sullivan.....	4,000	"
Equity.....	E. K. MacKay.....	3,000	"
Boiler Insurance Co.....	R. W. W. Frink.....	2,000	1 year.
Canadian Boiler Ins. Co.....	W. A. Lockhart.....	2,000	"
		\$ 250,000	

TABLE VII.—DETAILS OF FIRE INSURANCE IN FORCE TO JUNE 27TH, 1907.

	On Buildings.	On Furniture.	In Force.	TOTAL.
1 Sandy Point Road School	\$ 400	\$ 140	\$	\$ 540
2 Milidgeville "	800	140	.....	940
3 Spar Cove "	160	.....	.....	160
4 Alexandra "	21,300	2,000	.....	23,300
5 Newman St. "	2,000	400	.....	2,400
6 Douglas Avenue "	5,600	600	.....	6,200
7 St. Peter's Boys " .....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
8 St. Peter's Girls " .....	.....	850	.....	850
9 Winter Street "	21,000	1,500	.....	22,500
10 Aberdeen "	13,000	850	.....	13,850
11 Centennial "	21,000	1,800	.....	22,800
12 St. Vincent's " .....	.....	650	.....	650
13 High "	30,600	3,000	.....	33,600
14 Leinster St. " .....	.....	650	.....	650
15 St. Malachi " .....	.....	1,325	475	1,800
16 St. Joseph's " .....	.....	920	.....	920
17 Victoria "	35,000	2,400	.....	37,400
18 Victoria Annex "	5,600	850	.....	6,450
19 Queen St. " .....	.....	110	.....	110
20 Brittain St. " .....	.....	150	.....	150
21 Albert "	20,000	1,310	.....	21,310
22 Latour "	15,000	1,000	.....	16,000
23 St. Patrick's " .....	.....	500	220	720
24 Duffin "	29,000	1,000	.....	30,000
25 Shop	850	250	.....	1,100
26 Office .....	.....	600	.....	600
	\$221,310	\$ 23,995	\$ 695	\$246,000

Albert School Boiler, (annual).....	1,000
Victoria School Boiler.....	1,000
High School Boiler.....	1,000
Centennial School Boiler.....	1,000

Total.....\$250,000

TABLE VIII.— School Estimates for 1904.

1. Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent.....	\$61,765 00
2. Salaries of Officers.....	1,400 00
3. Fuel, Water and Light.....	7,935 00
4. Care of Buildings.....	5,766 00
5. Rent of Buildings and Land.....	3,753 12
6. Insurance.....	3,722 55
7. Printing and Advertising.....	300 00
8. Repairs.....	3,950 00
9. Incidentals.....	150 00
10. Bank Interest on Overdraft.....	1,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$90,341 67
Less—County Fund.....	\$12,000 00
Ground Rent and Interest.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	12,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$77,841 67
Add for Debenture Interest :—	
On \$25,250 @ 6 p. c.....	\$1,515 00
On 6,941 @ 5 p. c.....	347 00
On 204,000 @ 4 p. c.....	8,160 00
On 229,000 @ 3½ p. c.....	8,015 00
On False Bond.....	120 00
Payment on Sinking Fund.....	1,868 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,025 00
	<hr/>
	\$97,866 67

TABLE NO. IX.—PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1904.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Class of License.	GRADES TAUGHT.		FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.
Sandy Point Road	M. E. Keagin	Sup.	B. & G. 5, 1	.....	11	9	56	11	7	67
Millidgeville	E. G. Cummings	I	" "	.....	26	23	88	.....	.....	.....
	M. Briggs	I	.....	B & G	.....	.....	.....	27	18	68
Alexandra	Hedley V. Hayes	I	B & G	8	41	36	87	40	34	86
	Jean Scott	Sup.	"	7	53	49	93	50	43	86
	E. la McAlary	II	"	7, 6	56	51	92	51	46	89
	Ada Cowan	I	"	6	46	39	85	.....	.....	.....
	I. Donaldson	I	.....	B & G 6	.....	.....	.....	42	36	84
	Effie E. McDougall	I	"	5	51	45	88	52	44	84
	Grace Murphy	I	"	4	59	53	90	59	53	87
	Bertha Forbes	II	"	3	46	39	85	45	41	82
	Jessie McLean	I	"	2	58	51	87	58	49	83
	Elizabeth Stevenson	I	"	1	53	47	88	55	43	75
Newman Street ..	Myles McCutcheon	Sup.	B & G 5, 4	.....	49	42	85	50	37	73
	Pauline Livingstone	II	"	3	38	34	89	35	30	84
	Edna Powers	I	"	2	48	58	80	51	43	80
	Jean H. Mowry	II	"	1	50	36	72	48	38	80
Douglas Avenue ..	A. L. Dykeman	Sup.	B & G 8, 7	.....	36	31	85	36	28	78
	Alice Gale	I	"	6, 5	50	41	82	48	37	76
	Louise Brown	II	"	4, 3	55	44	80	52	44	79
	Helen Dale	II	"	3, 2	50	42	84	51	42	81
	Ella Connell	II	"	1	43	33	77	.....	.....	.....
	A. Comben	I	.....	B & G 1	.....	.....	.....	44	31	69

Dufferin	Malcolm D. Brown	I	B & G	6	50	42	84	49	41	83
	Kate A. Kerr	I	"	5	54	47	85	53	44	83
	Isabelle Donaldson	I	"	4	63	58	92	.....	.....	.....
	Gertrude Webb	I	.....	B & G 4	.....	.....	.....	50	44	86
	Blanche Alward	I	"	3	62	51	82	55	43	78
	Ethel Emery	Sup.	"	3, 2	62	52	82	47	35	72
	Sarah Gray	II	"	2	65	55	84	48	41	82
	Edith Cummings	I	.....	B & G 4, 3	.....	.....	.....	48	38	79
	Margaret Strang	II	"	1	72	47	65	56	39	65
	Jennie Munro	I	"	1	53	40	76	55	35	64
St. Peter's Boys' ..	Maurice Coll	G. S.	B	8, 6	34	29	86	32	26	82
	Michael Sweeny	II	"	6, 5	42	35	83	42	34	86
	Josephine Quinn	I	"	5	45	40	90	44	37	84
	Minnie McGuire	I	"	4	43	35	81	40	33	81
	Mary McMillin	II	"	3	55	48	86	56	43	76
	Annie McInnes	II	"	2	44	37	84	46	35	76
	Kate Buckley	II	"	2, 1	49	44	89	48	38	78
	Alicia McCarron	II	"	1	47	37	79	42	29	69
St. Peter's Girls' ..	Joanna Carney	I	G	8, 7	41	35	86	33	29	89
	Maggie McClaskey	II	"	6	49	43	87	46	37	81
	Annie Cassidy	I	"	5	43	36	85	38	31	81

TABLE No. IX—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Class of License.	GRADES TAUGHT.		FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.
St. Peter's Girls.	Martina Quinn	II.	G 4		45	36	82	41	33	86
	Marguerite Kelly	II.	" 3		41	36	89	41	33	80
	Gertrude Fitzgerald	II.	" 3, 2		43	37	84	41	33	80
	Sara Boudreau	II.	" 2, 1		46	37	81	45	32	71
	Ellen Marry	II.	" 1		45	34	76	42	29	66
Winter Street	Thomas Stothart	I.	B & G 8, 7		34	28	84	30	25	84
	F. Iva Thorne	G. S.	" 7		47	41	87	43	36	84
	Jessie Sutherland	II.	" 6		47	42	90	46	39	84
	Jennie Drake	I.	" 5		39	35	88	36	29	81
	Alberta McLeod	I.	" 5		52	44	90	49	41	83
	Sarah Taylor	I.	" 4		44	38	87	43	37	86
	Maud Gibson	G. S.	" 4, 3		53	47	88	55	47	85
	Gertrude Webb	I.	" 3		57	49	84			
	Harriet Comben	I.		B & G 3				58	48	83
	Lilian Simpson	II.	" 2		42	34	80	40	31	77
	Maggie R. Gray	II.	" 2		61	53	87	61	53	87
	Etta Barlow	I.	" 1		61	48	73	60	51	84
	Maggie Graham	I.	" 1		40	32	81	51	38	74
Aberdeen	Wm. M. McLean	G. S.	" 8, 7		30	26	85	27	20	75
	Elizabeth Corbet	I.	" 6		47	37	79	44	34	78
	Annie Honneywill	I.	" 5		52	41	79	44	34	78
	Mary Anderson	I.	" 4		49	38	77	45	34	74
	Jessie Caird	II.	" 3		51	40	79	49	37	75
	Mary Fowler	I.	" 2		57	43	76	57	39	68
	Mary Lawrence	II.	" 1		58	43	73	55	38	66
Centennial	Henry Town	I.	B 7		37	31	83	35	27	77
	Jenny M. Rowan	I.	" 6		48	42	87	46	38	82
	Mary Evans	I.	" 3		50	40	77			
	Ada Tupper			B 3				50	42	82
	Isabel Estabrook	I.	" 2		57	47	81	55	41	74
	Annie B. Allen	II.	" 1		56	47	82	52	38	71
	Annie M. Hea	I.	G 5		46	37	80	42	33	77
	Edith McBeath	II.	" 4		41	34	82	39	31	80
	Maggie Campbell	II.	" 3		47	40	82	49	38	78
St. Vincent's	Jessie Milligan	I.	B & G 2		53	44	82	54	37	67
	Lily MacKay	I.	" 1		58	43	74	50	36	72
	Mary McDonald	Sup.	G 12, 10		34	28	84	32	26	82
	Ellen Carey	I.	" 9, 8		35	31	90	33	28	85
	Helen Kirk	I.	" 5, 4		43	36	83	40	31	77
	Isabelle Reed	Sup.	" 3, 2		51	33	80	39	32	82
	Josephine Cormier	I.	" 2		51	40	81	47	35	75
High School	Rose Gallagher	II.	" 1		55	39	71	50	35	70
	Bridget Cosgrove	II.	" 6, 1		52	47	91	45	42	93
	Dr. Bridges	G. S.	B & G 12		6	5	91	6	5	85
	W. J. Myles	G. S.	" 11		43	41	94	33	30	90
	William Brodie	G. S.	G 11		36	31	87	41	37	91
	Thos. E. Powers	G. S.	B 10		43	38	88	38	35	92
	Mary Knowlton	G. S.	G 16		40	35	89	38	31	82
	Kate R. Bartlett	G. S.	B & G 10		35	31	88	29	23	81
	H. May Ward	G. S.	B 9		37	31	86	34	25	75

TABLE No. IX.—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Class of License.	GRADES TAUGHT.		FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.
High School.....	Bessie H. Wilson.....	G. S.	G	9	44	38	86	41	34	83
	Jessie Lawson.....	G. S.	B & G	9	43	38	88	36	31	86
	Elizabeth McNaughton.....	G. S.	G	9	42	36	86	39	31	90
	Phoebe VanWart.....	I	B	9	38	35	91	36	30	85
	L. H. Yandall.....	I	B & G	8	37	34	92	36	.....	.....
	Alice Lingley.....	I	B	8	45	40	89	43	37	87
Leinster Street ..	Wm. McDiarmid.....	Sup.	B	7	41	36	88	42	37	87
	Edna Gilmour.....	Sup.	"	6	42	36	86	41	35	83
	Laurestine Ingraham.....	I	"	6	40	35	87	40	34	85
	Frances Dieuaide.....	I	"	5	42	38	90	40	35	82
	Ada Wright.....	I	"	5, 4	44	36	84	44	36	83
St. Malachi's.....	Joseph Harrington.....	I	"	8	25	21	82	20	16	80
	Minnie Carlyn.....	I	"	7, 6	39	34	88	36	31	85
	Minnie Coughlan.....	II	"	6	46	37	81	42	33	80
	Mary T. Sugrue.....	I	"	5	48	38	79	42	34	81
	Emily Bardsley.....	I	"	5, 4	48	38	79	49	39	80
	Elizabeth Hayes.....	I	"	4	52	44	84	49	34	85
	James Sugrue.....	II	"	3	50	38	76	42	35	54
	E. McInerney.....	I	"	3	42	36	87	49	38	77
	Kate A. Cotter.....	II	"	2	47	37	79	44	36	81
	Catherine Hogan.....	II	"	2, 1	39	31	79	40	28	66
	Kate E. Lawlor.....	II	"	1	60	42	73	63	44	70
St. Joseph's.....	Sarah Burchill.....	I	G	8, 7	34	28	83	32	24	74
	Maggie McKenna.....	I	"	7, 6	44	35	79	42	29	69
	Kate O'Neil.....	II	"	6, 5	46	36	82	47	35	74
	Kate Haggerty.....	II	"	5, 4	48	42	87	44	35	79
	Maggie Corkery.....	II	"	4, 3	49	4	91	49	43	88
	Mary Legere.....	I	"	2	42	36	81	43	35	81
	Pauline Delaney.....	II	"	1	49	34	70	44	31	70
Victoria.....	Wm. H. Parlee.....	I	G	8, 7	41	34	82	38	32	84
	L. Maud Kavanagh.....	I	"	7	40	32	81	35	28	80
	Edith Godard.....	I	"	7	38	34	88	36	32	89
	Mary Morrow.....	I	"	6	50	45	84	47	36	76
	Maggie Sharpe.....	II	"	6	48	40	84	44	39	88
	June Estey.....	I	"	6	48	38	78	46	39	84
	Edith Comben.....	I	"	5	43	35	82	45	36	81
	L. M. Lingley.....	I	"	4	47	40	84	48	39	80
	Stella Payson.....	I	"	4, 3	45	36	80	43	34	76
	Annie D. Robb.....	I	"	3	47	39	83	46	36	75
	Bessie Thompson.....	I	"	2	55	45	81	54	45	80
	Emma Colwell.....	II	"	2, 1	53	43	81	54	41	77
	Harriet Gregg.....	I	"	1	56	43	79	54	40	71
Victoria Annex...	W. McDiarmid.....	Sup.	B	5	47	39	82	.....	.....	.....
	Agnes Dewar.....	Sup.	.....	B 5	.....	.....	.....	47	38	80
	E. Kate Turner.....	I	B	4	49	42	86	47	41	86
	Maud Cumming.....	Sup.	"	3	44	35	79	.....	.....	.....
	Ella Wetmore.....	I	.....	B 3	.....	.....	.....	45	36	78
	Grace Brown.....	Sup.	B	3, 2	53	47	88	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IX.—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Class of License.	GRADES TAUGHT.		FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.		
			First Term.	Second Term.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attended.	Per Cent.
Victoria Annex...	M. Cumming.....	Sup.		B. 3, 2				59	42	71
	Mary G. Gunn.....	II.	B 2		57	46	82	59	46	77
	Harriet Howard.....	II.	" 1		58	46	76	57	42	71
Queen Street.....	Israel Richardson.....	II.	B & G 5, 1		35	24	68	30	20	67
Brittain Street....	Helen Adam.....	I.	" 6, 1		28	27	95	35	28	81
Albert	J. Montgomery.....	I.	" 8		39	35	91	38	28	73
	C. Fullerton.....	Sup.	" 7		42	38	91	37	33	86
	Enoch Thompson.....	I.	" 7, 6		38	33	87	34	26	78
	Harriet Smith.....	I.	" 6, 5		43	37	87	41	34	84
	Maggie Emerson.....	II.	" 5		46	41	89	47	38	80
	Alice Carleton.....	Sup.	" 4		50	38	74	46	37	79
	H. Thompson.....	I.	" 4, 3		54	49	89	55	45	82
	Annie Emerson.....	II.	" 3, 2		61	55	89	60	51	85
	F. Estabrooks.....	Sup.	" 2		63	52	82	60	49	82
	Lily Belyea.....	I.	" 1		75	60	79	75	58	76
Latour	Wm. A. Nelson.....	Sup.	" 6, 5		48	40	83	44	38	86
	Lottie Fullerton.....	I.	" 4		42	35	84	42	33	77
	Lydia Fullerton.....	II.	" 3, 2		62	47	75	57	43	71
	Mary Nannary.....	II.	" 1		43	36	83	43	37	84
St. Patrick's.....	J. Frank Owens.....	G. S.	B 7, 5		31	25	81	31	21	69
	Sara Smith.....	II.	" 4, 2		45	37	82	45	32	71
	G. Cassidy.....	I.	G 7, 5		40	33	81	37	26	69
	Mary Gillen.....	I.	" 4, 2		39	32	82	38	28	73
	M. J. Doherty.....	II.	B & G 1		48	37	76	47	28	61

TABLE X.—Summary of the Year's Work.

I.—BUILDINGS.		First Term.	Second Term.
Number of Buildings Occupied as Schools.....		24	24
“ “ Owned.....		14	14
“ “ Rented.....		10	10
“ “ Occupied Without Rent.....		1	1
“ Rooms Owned.....		102	102
“ “ Rented.....		59	59
“ “ Occupied Without Rent.....		1	1
“ High School Departments, Grades XII-IX.....		13	13
“ Advanced “ “ VIII-V.....		53	53
“ “ and Primary Departments, Grades VII-I..		10	10
“ Primary Departments, Grades IV-I.....		81	82

II.—PUPILS.		First Term.	Second Term.
Number of Pupils Enrolled.....		7,255	7,025
“ Boys “.....		3,522	3,459
“ Girls “.....		3,733	3,566
“ Pupils over 15 years old.....		271	331
“ “ reduced by transfers.....		7,236	6,964
“ Daily present on an average.....		6,078	5,549
Percentage of enrolment daily present.....		84	79
Grand Total Days' Attendance.....		469,750	653,996
Number attending High Schools.....		466	440
“ “ Advanced Schools.....		2,485	2,334
“ “ Primary Schools.....		4,404	4,251
“ of Pupils to each Teacher (average).....		47	45
“ reported New Pupils.....		760	273
Percentage of whole attending High Schools.....		6.42	6.26
“ “ “ Advanced Schools.....		34.25	33.22
“ “ “ Primary Schools.....		59.33	60.52

III. THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Number of teaching days.....	202
Number of pupils enrolled.....	7,528
Grand total days' attendance.....	1,123,746
Average number of days each pupil attended... ..	149.2

APPENDIX D.

I.—Report of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick.

(Approved by the Senate.)

To His Honour the Honorable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L., LL. D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit most respectfully to your Honour, as Visitor of the University under its Royal Charter, my report for another educational year.

The progress of the University of New Brunswick since the Centennial Celebration has been marked by the erection of the Engineering Building and the Gymnasium, as well as by an increase of students to the respectable number of one hundred and thirty-four. The pick and flower of the High School pupils, as shown by the July Matriculation examinations, are finding their way to the Provincial University in steadily increasing numbers.

The equipment of the Engineering Building was most timely. The demand for education in Engineering is so great that nearly all the Colleges in the Maritime Provinces are now making provision for it. It is gratifying that this University worked from small beginnings when the demand was not so great, up to the present time when Railway construction is in the air from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also when a knowledge of Electrical Engineering has become a passport to employment.

It was a great relief to the Professor of Engineering last year when the Senate transferred the duties of Bursar to the Registrar, Mr. Havlock Coy. A still greater relief has been afforded this year in the transfer of the work of the Chemical Department from Professor Brydone-Jack to Mr. John Brittain, Principal of the Macdonald Rural Schools for Carleton County. The inestimable services of Mr. Brittain were made available to the University through the liberality of Sir W. Macdonald and the courtesy and co-operation of Professor James W. Robertson, LL. D., with the sanction of the Provincial Board of Education.

In connection with both the Engineering and the Arts Departments, a course of Lectures in Astronomy has been undertaken by an Honour Graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and more recently an Honour Graduate of Queens' College, Cambridge, Mr. John W. Clawson. This course of lectures was formerly given by Prof. Dixon when he was Professor of Engineering here. Mr. Clawson was Mr. Dixon's most advanced pupil in Astronomy. While in Cambridge University Mr. Clawson continued his Astronomical studies and distinguished himself at the Mathematical Tripos examination by the excellence of his answering in Astronomy. In addition to a course of lectures the Observatory is opened on fine Tuesday and Friday evenings to a limited number of students. Special arrangements may also be made for admittance to the Observatory on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The final resignation of Professor Davidson, owing to long continued ill-health, was received in July last, much to the regret of his numerous friends in this province. As Professor of Economics, Dr. Davidson was second to no one in the Dominion of Canada, and his former pupils recall with pleasure the lucidity and thoroughness of his teaching. With his resignation Dr. Riley's duties as locum tenens of course terminated. Those who knew Dr. Riley best knew him to be a scholar and a gentleman with a high sense of honour. They felt also that his reputation, both in England and in America as a powerful writer on philosophical subjects, reflected lustre on the University he served so faithfully for two years. The Psychological Laboratory established by him, is a lasting reminder of his zeal and successful energy.

The appointment of Dr. M. S. Macdonald to the Chair of Philosophy and Economics was based on his record at Dalhousie and Cornell Universities. Professor W. C. Murray, who had formerly held the Chair here, spoke in the strongest terms of Mr. Macdonald's work as an undergraduate at Dalhousie, while the Cornell authorities were equally emphatic as to his post-graduate work in their Institution. The Senate believe they have found a worthy successor to Prof. Davidson.

The first Rhodes scholar for the Province of New Brunswick was Mr. Chester B. Martin, B. A., of the University of New Brunswick. He is now at Balliol College, Oxford; while another of our Honour Graduates, Mr. Wm. G. Pugsley, availing himself of our terms of affiliation with Oxford University, has become a member of Oriel College. These facts will show that the University of New Brunswick is not neglecting the Arts course.

The total number of Engineering students is sixty-two, of whom two hold the degree of B. A. The success of our Engineering students in obtaining employment has been very marked. I firmly believe that our true

expansion at the present time is in the direction of Agricultural education. The fact that the farmers in convention have endorsed Prof. Robertson's recommendations for the unification of a system of agricultural education in New Brunswick has great significance.

The University of New Brunswick is in a position to render powerful aid to such a movement through its equipment and through its professors, and I believe it can do for an Agricultural College in Fredericton far more than it has done for the success of the Engineering School of which we are justly proud. It is enough to say in this report that the Senate are alive to the situation, and that the first step in the direction of agricultural education is to have a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

The Calendar which accompanies this report will give more detailed information.

The report of the Registrar will show the various items of Income and Expenditure.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. HARRISON, Chancellor.

The University, Jan. 30th, 1905.

II.—Report of the Director of Manual Training.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent.

SIR,—In accordance with your request I have the honour to submit an interim report on my work as Director of Manual Training during the term just expired.

During that period I visited the various departments of Manual Training in the Province, and found that in every case good work was being done.

At Campbellton, the room was exceedingly attractive and the work excellent. While there I conferred with the School Board, which contemplates the enlarging of the Manual Training room, and the addition of a department of Household Science for girls.

At Woodstock, the subject is in a very healthy condition. A large new room has just been provided by the School Board, and is proving much more satisfactory than the old quarters.

At Sackville, after one year's experience of the work, the room has been re-modelled and considerable additions made to the equipment.

At Kingston, a fine room has been equipped in the Macdonald Consolidated School, and the subject is proving very popular.

At Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Milltown, well equipped rooms are provided, and excellent results are being attained.

The rural schools having an equipment for Manual Training are:—Florenceville, Carleton Co.; Inches' Ridge, Carleton Co.; Mascarene, Charlotte Co.; and Jones' Forks, York Co. The latter is a new department and has a very good equipment. I found the work in these schools very satisfactory.

During the term I attended the Institutes at Hampton, Bathurst, St. Andrews and Woodstock; also meetings of the teachers of Chatham, Campbellton and St. John City. On these occasions I gave addresses on the subject, and the means by which it may best be introduced in our schools.

At Chatham and Newcastle I conferred with the School Boards, and the prospects are that departments will be opened in those towns in the near future.

I have already reported on my visit to the Household Science Department at the College, Sackville, but I should like to call the attention of our teachers to the fact that an excellent course of training for teachers of Household Science is now available in the Province.

THE WORK AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The special training class was continued, five students taking the course. Two of these entered for the short course qualifying them to teach in the rural schools, and three were completing the full course qualifying them as teachers of the subject in regular Manual Training departments.

For the general students, a new programme was tried. Recognizing that Manual Training in woodwork can have but a limited application in our smaller schools, a general course of "Hand-and-Eye" training work was given. With the hearty co-operation of the Principal and staff, the classes were arranged so that every pupil took a course comprising work for all the common school grades, and requiring little or no special equipment. Paper folding and cutting, colour work and pattern making, constructive work in paper, cardboard, etc., were given in the course.

The results fully justified our expectations, and it seems likely that, within a year or two, some form of manual work will be taken throughout our schools. Not a day passes that enquiries are not received from teachers who are anxious to take up some manual training in their schools. Help is rendered by sending drawings and instructions, and in some cases, by short courses in the Normal School.

During the Christmas vacation the new room for the special students has been completed, and will prove a great convenience.

I have to express my hearty thanks to the various public officials for the cordial welcome and the ready help I have received at their hands. Also to the staff of my department for loyal help cheerfully rendered.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. KIDNER.

III.—Report of Travelling Instructor and Supervisor of School Gardens and Nature Study.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you a report of my work as supervisor of School Gardens and Nature Study in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria.

During the year my time has been mainly occupied in five schools—the Woodstock Grammar School, the Broadway School, Woodstock, the Hartland Superior School, the Florenceville Superior School, and the Andover Grammar School.

A regular course of Nature Lessons has been carried out in each of these schools. I have done a part of the teaching in all the Grades from III to XI. In this way only could I actually feel for myself the effect of Nature Study upon the minds of children, and learn what phases of nature and what modes of presentation awakened in them the keenest response at different ages.

The regular teachers have cheerfully shared in the work—some dividing the work of teaching with me, and nearly all assisting in the writing and correcting the notes on the lessons, and in reviewing and discussing the lessons with the pupils.

My experience has confirmed me in the opinion that in the natural surroundings of the child are to be found the best means of stimulating and developing in a healthy way his intellectual powers and aesthetic tastes, and in no small degree, also, his emotional nature.

A school garden has been conducted in connection with each of the before-mentioned schools. It was found at the outset that the majority of the children—even of the larger boys—could not distinguish the seeds of the common garden vegetables, and were quite unacquainted with their modes of growth and cultivation. But all—with scarcely an exception—seemed pleased to leave the school-room for a while, on any day in May or June, to work in the garden plots.

The individual plots varied in size from 3x5 feet to 4x8 feet. Class plots, for the younger pupils, were larger.

The care of the garden during the summer vacation, is the only difficult problem in connection with school gardening. The children were invited to come for an hour or two once a week during the vacation to cultivate their plots. Those who were to be absent for one week or more were asked to get a school-mate to act as a substitute during their absence. In many cases this was done; yet quite a number

of the plots would have been greatly neglected had not other provisions been made. At three of the schools, one or more of the larger pupils were employed to attend to the neglected plots and to that part of the garden which was not divided into plots. The products of the garden, outside of the individual plots, were given or sold to defray the cost of this hired labor. This seems to me to be the best means, at present available, to keep the whole garden free from weeds and well cultivated throughout the summer vacation. In districts where none of the larger pupils can be got, the services of some competent man might be secured at a reasonable cost. The school garden should prove to be a valuable factor in diffusing a taste for gardening and floriculture, and a knowledge of the principles and methods of plant culture in general.

I was glad to learn that the Government has offered, on the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent, \$50 per year toward the support of a school garden in any district which will provide the necessary land and equipment and a teacher qualified to manage the garden, and give a suitable course of lessons on plants and their cultivation. I trust that under this generous provision, school gardens will gradually spring up in all sections of the province. But their influence for good will depend on the industry and efficiency of the teacher in charge. A weedy, ill-cultivated garden would do harm rather than good, and the time and money spent on it would be worse than wasted. This suggests the necessity for close supervision by the Department of Education.

Through the good offices of Mr. W. W. Hubbard, manager of the Exhibition at St. John, the sum of \$50 was awarded in prizes to the School Gardens. Andover came first, winning a prize of \$15; Hartland received \$10; Broadway School, \$10; Woodstock Grammar School, \$9; and Florenceville, \$6.

I must not omit to state that the success of the gardens at Andover and Hartland was mainly due to the fact that the Principals of these schools—Wm. M. Veazey, B. A., at Andover, and H. F. Perkins, Ph. B., at Hartland,—took personal charge of the garden work up to the beginning of the summer vacation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BRITTAIN.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, OF THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

I.—Proceedings of Educational Institute of New Brunswick.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR,—In accordance with my duty as Secretary, I have the honor of submitting to you a report of the twentieth meeting of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick. The Institute, which was presided over by the Chief Superintendent of Education, held its sessions in the High School Building, St. John, beginning on June 28, 1904. The following programme had been prepared by the Executive Committee. Owing to the regrettable absence of Judge Landry and Prof. Clawson, some transpositions and other changes were made, as will appear further on.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

10.30 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Committee.

2.30 P. M.—Enrolment.

Report of Executive Committee.

Election of Secretaries and Nominating Committee.

Addresses from the Chief Superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, and others.

8.00 P. M.—Public Meeting.

Address from the Mayor of St. John; responded to by a member of the Board of Education.

Address by Mr. Chas. H. Keyes, Superintendent of Schools, Hartford, Conn.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

9.30 A. M.—Short Addresses on New Departures in Education:

Manual Training, by Mr. E. E. MacCready.

School Gardens and Nature Study, by Mr. John Brittain.

Consolidated Schools, by D. W. Hamilton, M. A.

Domestic Science, by a specialist in that subject.

2.30 P. M.—Election of Executive Committee.

Address by Superintendent Charles H. Keyes, Hartford, Conn.

An open discussion on preceding topics.

8.00 P. M.—Social Meeting.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

9.00 A. M.—The Function of the Normal School in a System of State Education, by Dr. Cox.

Drawing, H. H. Hagerman, M. A.

Papers, by specialists, on Literature and Music or Art, including a Paper on Milton, by Professor W. H. Clawson.

2.30 P. M.—Acadian Schools, by Judge Landry.

Election of Representative to Senate of U. N. B.

General and Unfinished Business.

The outlines of speeches and addresses, as given in the following summary of the proceedings of the Institute, have been taken, with little change, from the reports which appeared in the St. John papers. It is believed that they are substantially correct as far as they go.

I have included some notes on meetings of Teachers' Associations, Normal School class meetings, and the meeting of the Manual Training Association.

Although these meetings were not under the control of the Institute, they were held at the same time and place, and it is hoped that their historical interest may justify some notice of them in this report.

The enrolment at this meeting of the Institute, numbering 463, exceeded any preceding meeting.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th.

Afternoon Session.

Dr. Inch called the Institute to order and requested the secretary, John Brittain, to proceed with the enrolment. Dr. Inch said he was very pleased to meet so many teachers in Institute assembled. It was the eighth Institute he had had the honor to preside over, but this promised to be the largest of the series. It was the custom for the chief superintendent to give a formal address, but he would depart from this custom and only say a few informal words. This afternoon they were to have the privilege of hearing a leading educationist from the neighboring republic.

Dr. Inch then called upon Dr. Harrison.

Dr. Harrison, chancellor of the university, spoke of the connecting link between the public schools and the university. He said the teachers have the power to elect a representative to the senate. Mr. Brodie had worthily represented them for the last two years. Many of the questions with

which the senate have to deal are questions which teachers can best understand. On several occasions he had experienced the benefit of Mr. Brodie's advice.

The July matriculation examinations furnish another strong link. Dr. Inch had done good service in establishing these examinations. Last year the seven candidates who were in the first division all came to the university. Four of the seven took honors of the first rank in mathematics. Prof. Raymond never before had found such good material in classes as he found in last year's freshman class. Dr. Harrison mentioned the privileges allowed to teachers holding first class and higher licenses, and referred to the Asa Dow scholarships for teachers. The university tried to keep its entrance examinations in line with the high school graduation examinations. Special students were also admitted and trained for senior entrance. He had read with pleasure the pamphlet on the Macdonald Funds for Manual Training and the improvement of the Rural Schools by consolidation and other means. Manual Training and Nature Study and Domestic Science are the watch words of the new education for rural schools. The mind is to be trained through the hands. This corresponds to the old Peripatetic aphorism "that the mind feels at the finger points."

The pamphlet asserts that it is an education to grow one variety of oats under close observation and management. Observe with care and call in experiment to the aid of observation were the precepts of the Baconian philosophy of the seventeenth century.

The pupils of the new learning are to be taught not to accept other people's statements, but to examine things for themselves. The question was once asked of the Royal Society by the witty King Charles the Second, why a dead fish does not add to the weight of a vessel of water though a live one does? Many of the philosophers were imposed upon for a time by seeking for a cause and forgetting to ascertain the fact. The new education will make the pupil attentive and accurate. This will be a tremendous gain. "I have been striving all my life," said Huxley, in a Liverpool address, "to be attentive and accurate."

The only power, said Sir Isaac Newton, I am conscious of having above the ordinary man is that of prolonged attention.

"Ideas fade from the memory," says Locke, "from want of attention." In some minds they leave no more lasting trace than the shadows of a passing cloud over a corn field. Attention, says Sir William Hamilton, is to consciousness what the contraction of the pupil is to sight, or it is to the eye of the mind what the telescope or microscope is to the bodily eye. Attention constitutes the better half of all intellectual power. When we first enter upon any new study a thousand other things call off our attention. "The beginning is half the whole work." Memory and imagination, those handmaids to learning, yield their aid unwillingly. We are perplexed by the glimmer of intrusive thoughts. But if we resolutely persevere on our chosen line of inquiry the requisite trains of thought will flow more easily. Memory and imagination at first reluctant will at length come to our aid willingly. The mind energizes freely and the man will become a mathematician, or a historian, or a naturalist. All that he does in this state bears the stamp of excellence and perfection, and he

feels the pleasure that Aristotle describes as the reflex of unforced, unimpeded energy.

The pamphlet suggests many other trains of thought—an Agricultural College in Fredericton. Gladly will the old university welcome the advent of what was in the minds of its early founders, gladly will she apply her present equipment to aid the new education in agriculture as she has already vigorously applied it to engineering. By mutual intercourse and mutual aid great deeds are done and great advances made.

In closing, Dr. Harrison said: "To you, fellow teachers, who are yet in the early years of our chosen profession, let me say that to be a good teacher will require every bit of scholarship you can muster, every bit of method you can master, every bit of daily preparation you can make, and, above all, it requires that your daily life shall reveal and make manifest that you derive your inspiration and self-control from a Teacher and Master who is Divine."

Principal Crocket of the Normal School was called upon. He was very pleased to see so many teachers gathered together. Such assemblies as these sent them away inspired with many thoughts which were of use in their work. When he recalled the first Institute held in the province he rejoiced at the great advance which had been made. The speaker touched on the apathy of the teachers at that time, but now the Institute was alive, he said, and they had no difficulty in getting teachers to prepare papers. He also referred briefly to the many advantages to be gained from meeting together. He wished to speak of the progress the province had undergone in educational matters since 1891. He had noted with pleasure improvement in writing and spelling, especially in rural districts. Secondly, the improvement in the equipment of the high schools was very marked. He had had opportunities of visiting many high schools throughout the dominion, but from what he had seen and heard the high schools of this province compared very well with the best elsewhere.

The educational system was now unified, and the integral parts were linked together by examinations. This had awakened an unprecedented interest in educational matters.

The speaker complimented Dr. Inch highly on his work. There was, however, one thing lacking. Teachers flocked to the normal schools, but they did not remain long in the profession. While other professions had shared in the general prosperity, the teacher was in a worse position. In country districts the salaries were little above starvation point. The outlook was a little brighter now, and they must hope on and meanwhile do their duty to their profession.

Dr. Bridges promised to be very brief, but he wished to welcome the visitors to St. John, which, he said, wasn't half a bad place when the wind was in the right direction, and not from the southwest. He advised the visiting teachers to take a good look around the city and see some of the school buildings. They had not yet a manual training department, but perhaps before the next Institute there would be one.

St. John people had had a great time last week, honoring the empire builders who had first come to the city, but they were to remember that the teacher was also an empire builder, though his was a silent work.

Inspector Carter said that the city was just entering upon its 301st year. They had been discovered 300 years ago. He thought it a mistake of Dr. Bridges to speak of a southwest wind. Personally, he couldn't remember when the last fog in St. John was. The new education was a matter much before the public mind, and it was futile to attempt to stem the tide. He referred to the consolidation of schools, and said that although little had yet been done he had hopes for the future. They had done a good deal towards the transportation of children to and from the schools. Three out of the four towns in his district had adopted the manual training departments, but he regretted that domestic science was still untaught.

Speaking of salaries, he said the low pay was partly the teachers' own fault for not asking more. He referred in complimentary terms to the work of the St. John Teachers' Association.

The chairman next called upon Superintendent Chas. H. Keyes, of Hartford. Mr. Keyes expressed great pleasure at meeting so many teachers on this side of the border. He was surprised to see so many ladies present. New Brunswick was a province which had started right. They had insisted on every teacher having at least a modicum of the theory of teaching.

"What are we here for?" asked the speaker. Some of the audience had spent time and money to get there, but did they consider it worth while. They were there to increase their skill and devotion to their profession. The speakers were not there merely as an exhibit. The institute ought first to make them feel the great importance of their profession. Every teacher should be proud of his profession, and honor its chiefs as they did no other men. The responsibility of the profession lay in the fact that a teacher had his hand on the activities and morals of the nation to come. If they could go away encouraged in their work, the institute would have done some good. The province of New Brunswick would be a failure without their work, and its success would be measured by their success.

Inspector Meagher, who was then called upon, said that in history they had read of lambs being led to the sacrifice and he felt in the same position. When he saw so many fair faces before him he felt he could do much better speaking to them individually. He had been asked to say a few words about his inspectorate. His district covered every variety of territory and every variety of school from the small ungraded to the larger graded school, in a handsome and well equipped building. Through the munificence of Sir William Macdonald they had secured manual training departments and school gardens. They had done something towards consolidation. They had held a meeting at which five districts had expressed their intention of seriously considering consolidation. The new education was hardly new, but rather an adaptation of old principles. The progress which had been made in his inspectorate during his time of office was due entirely to the teachers, and he hoped the day was at hand when they would receive a fitting reward.

Inspector Steeves said he would be very brief. They were all readers of the papers and he did not think it necessary to tell them what was going on in his district. He would, however, like to tell them one thing,

that is that the pupils leaving schools leave as students. This was also true of the teachers. There was in the mind of every teacher a desire to improve. He was glad to say that in his district the teachers were doing the best they could.

John Brittain read the report of the executive committee as follows: Your committee have held three meetings since their last report. Having fixed upon St. John as the place of the present meeting of the Institute, the committee proceeded to arrange a programme, which has been placed in your hands. They venture to hope that both the subjects and the speakers may prove acceptable to you.

The local arrangements were assigned to a committee consisting of Dr. H. S. Bridges, Inspector Carter, Miss Bartlett, and W. J. Miles, W. M. McLean, M. D. Brown.

The local committee have taken pains in making arrangements for our evening meeting, which should contribute greatly to social enjoyment and good cheer. The secretary-treasurer presents the following financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

June 24, 1902—	Balance on hand.....	\$ 74 88
" 28,	Enrolment Fees.....	269 00
" 28,	Telegram paid by C. P. R.....	29
Total.....		\$344 17

EXPENDITURES.

June 27, 1902—	Expenses paid Mr. Silas Mitchell.....	\$ 15 00
" 28,	Services of Band.....	15 00
" "	Rent of Dishes for Conversazione.....	1 25
" "	Hired help at Conversazione.....	4 00
" "	Salary of Asst. Secretary... ..	15 00
" "	Services of Janitor... ..	8 00
" "	Enrolment Envelopes	2 00
July 1,	Contribution to Mrs. Oberholtzer.....	25 00
" 2,	S. A. Belyea's Bill for Cartage.....	3 00
" 2,	Ballots and Programmes... ..	7 00
" 2,	McMurray & Co.'s Bill for Stationery... ..	1 02
" 5,	J. C. Risteen's Bill for Boards for School Exhibit	1 95
" 17,	Advertisement in Educational Review... ..	25 00
Dec. 29, 1903—	Expenses of Executive Committee... ..	44 35
" 29,	Strap for Trunk.....	50
" 29,	Transporting Trunk with Books, &c.....	25
Mar. 5, 1904—	Paid Railway Fares of Programme Committee... ..	8 02
June 25,	Paid for 3,000 Ballots... ..	2 50
" 25,	Paid for 500 Programmes... ..	3 25
" 27,	Secretary's Salary for two years.....	62 50
" 27,	Stationery and Postage... ..	2 50
Total.....		\$247 09
June 27, 1904—	Balance on hand.....	97 08

W. M. McLean and Henry Town were appointed to audit the report.

The Institute elected John Brittain as secretary and Miss H. D. Gregg as assistant secretary. The nominating committee was elected as follows: Inspector Carter, W. H. Parlee, G. J. Oulton, W. M. McLean, and Inspector Bridges.

Evening Session.

The evening session of the Educational Institute opened with selections by the High School orchestra.

Dr. Inch was in the chair, and spoke of the pleasure it always gave the Institute to meet in St. John and the gratification he felt to see so large an audience.

The mayor felt like the bow of old which had been strung too long, but he was very glad to see the Institute in St. John and he hoped the meeting would be as profitable as formerly. He referred to the meetings of the Royal Society and to the gathering of learned men which had taken place last week. He considered, however, that the meetings of the Institute would be more lasting in their effects than any of the others. Next to parental influence came the influence of teacher, and therefore the responsibility of the teacher was correspondingly great. A slight suggestion to a child's mind has the greatest effect. He felt that the responsibility of the teacher was not properly recognized by the public. He considered no profession so poorly paid as that of the teacher. The board had on Monday night granted a small advance—but the board had to be careful not to offend the taxpayer. He hoped the government would follow the example of the board and grant an advance of salary.

Inspector Bridges replied for the board of education. He felt that the advantages of such a gathering as this were manifold. He thanked his worship for his kind welcome. The remarks of the mayor had reminded him that the history of the city and the province were so connected that all children knew something of both, and the children all realized that what benefitted St. John benefitted the province. He realized what a benefit it was to the province to have such a man as Dr. White as mayor of the city. They must also consider the future of the city and look forward to an even greater trade. The teachers knew there was to be growth here and they should realize this when they were teaching. They should realize that the future development of the country depended on the mental and moral attainments of the population. When a teacher left his school, both his pupils and their parents should regret their loss. He referred to the high opinion held of New Brunswick teachers and the fact that many had been called to go elsewhere.

Dr. Inch regretted that neither the lieutenant governor nor the premier could be present, but he would call upon Hon. L. P. Farris as representing the board of education and the government.

Hon. Mr. Farris explained that neither Mr. Tweedie nor Mr. Sweeney had been able to be present, so that he had to represent the government. Speaking of the increase in salaries, he hoped this would soon come to pass and when the subsidies were rearranged, the government would give their attention to this point. He was sorry that so many young men

used the teaching profession as a stepping stone to something else, and he hoped when the salaries were better this would not be the case.

A selection from the High School orchestra followed, at the close of which Dr. Inch congratulated the High School on possessing such an excellent orchestra. He then called on Chas. H. Keyes, superintendent of schools, Hartford, to address them on the subject, "What the Public expects of the Teacher."

Mr. Keyes said that his choice of subject might be considered peculiar by teachers who had just completed a hard year's work, but he thought it would be of interest to many. Every year a large number of pupils graduated, having gone through a great variety of courses. The province looked on paying its teachers as a matter of business. The purpose of all civilized government was justice and the welfare of the people, and it was to obtain the latter that the government kept up its schools. If the government raised their salaries it would not be a matter of sentiment, but rather a business proposition. The welfare of the country depends on the rank and file, not on a few leaders, and hence the importance of education to the government.

The government of the United States was vested in the people, but when he considered the possibilities of a government such as that of Canada, when the power of any ministry might have at any moment to be surrendered to the people, the necessity for the proper education of the voters was very great. He thoroughly agreed with Hon. Mr. Farris in his remarks about men using the teaching profession as a stepping stone; and he wished to impress upon them that if they stuck to the profession of teaching, in the end even the material rewards would be theirs. The salary of the teacher would only rise when more men were brought into the profession. If the ladies wished to get more pay they must in every way in their power persuade the men to remain in the profession, for a woman's pay will always be less than that of a man. Moreover, they must remember that the profession was worthy of the brainiest men. There could be no movement in popular government except a forward one. Already they had nearly banished the father who considered that what was good enough for him was good enough for his son. Rather every father wished his son to be a truer exponent of what was best in the citizen than his immediate ancestors were.

There were many tests of true education. First, every child should have a precise knowledge of some part of his subjects. That was a real scholarship. Too many facts are taught not too many subjects. Taking as an example the study of mathematics, he said there ought to be one branch of which the pupil has a precise mastery. Another test of good teaching was the desire of the pupil to acquire more knowledge. If the pupil had no desire to know more, there was bad teaching. They must impress the pupil with a desire for knowledge and for more knowledge. The only school that has no right to exist is the finishing school. The test of the efficiency of any school is to be found, in a certain measure, in the number of its pupils who desire to continue their education. Some of this further education must come from contact with the world. They should further develop in the child a desire to do one thing well. He did not care what that one thing was. He did not expect a high

school to turn out orators, for that was a matter of temperament, but it would be a great thing if a high school could turn out its boys and girls to speak English well. At all events, let them turn them out to do one thing well. He did not wish to say that every child would have to work with his hands, but every boy should be taught to do something with his hands. He would not then scorn the man who made his living by manual labor, and this would go far to solve the vexed quarrel between capital and labor. At the present time no one was proud of work done by the hands; even the working man was ashamed of his work. If every man had learned to do something which required skill and cunning of the hand, they would realize the dignity of hand labor. If manual training was not possible, at least drawing could be taught. He suspected that nearly all parents and most teachers did not know the true reason for teaching drawing. It was not that they were to be taught to paint wonderful pictures; it was rather to give them an extra pair of eyes. Most men could not even draw the dial of their watch, which they had seen hundreds of times, or the face of mother or sweetheart, correctly, unless they had drawn it before. Drawing would open the eyes of boys and girls. If this were realized by the parents, much of the opposition to this subject would be withdrawn.

When he pleaded for good English he meant simple English. It would be much better to use the old words, especially the old monosyllables.

Every man should respect the man who does honest work with his hands, but they must not go to the other extreme and consider every capitalist a rogue. They ought to honor the man who gets wealth in an honest way. To accumulate wealth means genius of a certain kind. It needs great moral power to be able to enjoy leisure in a proper moral way. If they looked at the police court records they would see the heaviest days after a day of leisure, Sundays or holidays. The man who has means to enjoy a life of leisure must be of superior moral stability.

They were not running schools to make scholars, but rather to make men who could be trusted out of sight, that is to turn out citizens of character. If the government of New Brunswick could get such citizens in a cheaper way they would not run the schools for another day.

The teacher must try to impress on the people that they must have proper means and surroundings for their work, and a reasonable amount of enjoyment. They must be fair to the father and mother. The father and mother were with them in nearly every case. If they realized this it would be much better for all concerned.

Lastly, the school should send out boys with a feeling of kinship for all the race, not merely for the rich and successful, but everybody. They should remember the motto, "All for each, and each for all." They were all taught to love their neighbor, but it would be better to ask more often the question, "Who is my neighbor?"

They did not learn to love their mother or sweetheart by hearing lists of their virtues, but rather by being exposed to their charms. If they were taught the glories of the history of their country they would love it. Love of country meant love of one's fellowmen. When the welfare of distant peoples was as near the heart as those near at hand, it would be easy to teach patriotism. If any boy was familiar with the glories of

his English history he could not help loving his country. They must banish the old saying, "My country against the world," and say rather, "My country for the world." If the world was against any country, then an all-seeing Providence would cause the fall of that country.

Churches and schools are much alike. They are both for educational purposes and it will be a happy day when the church realizes this fact.

Mr. Keyes, who spoke for a considerable time, was listened to with great attention and at the close was heartily applauded.

The orchestra played another selection, after which the session closed by singing the national anthem.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th.

Forenoon Session.

The third session of the Institute opened at ten o'clock with Dr. J. R. Inch presiding. The hall was well filled, quite a number of visitors being present, as well as a large attendance of teachers. E. E. MacCready was the first speaker of the morning. Mr. MacCready had as his subject Manual Training, and in beginning his address spoke of the new departures in education as features designed to make the pupils more practical, to cause them to learn by doing. This does not mean that pupils are compelled to take up manual labor, but the education, so to speak, attracts the pupils and thus compels them to work. Continuing, Mr. MacCready told of the establishment of the first New Brunswick manual training school at Fredericton four years ago and of the number of schools that had been established since that time. This branch of education has given the greatest satisfaction wherever it has been tried, and several new schools will be established in September. The speaker then mentioned a number of objections which have been urged against the teaching of manual training in our schools. Among the objections that are made are the following: That the curricula are over-crowded, that manual training prevents students from giving the necessary attention to other subjects on the school course, that it is not mental training, that the manual training taught in schools is frequently mere child's play and of little practical value, producing poor carpenters and mechanics. Mr. MacCready dealt with all of these objections, and by citing authorities and in various other ways showed that all were unfounded. On the other hand, he showed that this training frequently taught pupils where their ability lay; that it also gives a good groundwork to those who follow trades after leaving school, aids scholars in selecting life occupations, helps to lessen pauperism and crime, raises the standard in some branches of manual labor, and, greatest of all, it aids in character building. Mr. MacCready closed his address by pointing out that Canada stands in need of more technical education, so that its great resources may be developed, and by expressing the hope that the New Brunswick school system would soon embrace an excellent course of manual training.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacCready's address Dr. Inch referred to the faithfulness with which Mr. MacCready had labored and the regret which his departure to the United States would cause.

The High School orchestra then rendered a selection in its usual excellent style.

D. W. Hamilton, M. A., next spoke on Consolidated Schools. After some introductory remarks, in which he spoke of the insistence of new thoughts and enterprises, Mr. Hamilton pictured a country school house in New Brunswick. All the imperfections of the building and of its equipment, as well as its over-crowding were touched upon in a graphic manner. Mr. Hamilton then showed that in many cases the course of study in country schools provided little that was of much material benefit to the boys and girls whose lives would be spent on farms. He also protested against the too great amount of verbal study demanded of the scholars and urged that more work of a practical nature be given. A consolidated school building with its well-kept and attractive grounds, its modern and useful equipment, its abundance of room and its apartments for Domestic Science, Manual Training, Nature Study, etc., was then pictured in contrast to the country school house before mentioned. After quoting authorities in support of his views, Mr. Hamilton concluded his address by summing up the advantages of consolidated schools. Among the more important of these advantages were that large, central schools would offer large salaries and so induce well-qualified men to remain in the teaching profession; these schools could give high school privileges to country students, a broader culture and companionship would be afforded by these schools than country schools at present afford; public interest in the school work would be increased and the consolidated schools would be able to offer better courses in particular branches than students can now secure.

Miss E. P. Flagg, formerly of the Mount Allison Ladies' College, was the next speaker, having as her subject the Aim and Purpose of Household Economy. Miss Flagg said that the aim of this study was to train every girl so that she may be adequately fitted to fill her place in life. Girls must be trained to be home makers, for the life of the home determines what the life of the nation shall be. Miss Flagg contended that faulty ventilation, poor cooking and other home troubles are responsible for much crime and poverty. She further stated that if the women of to-day were trained in household economy, the homes of the future would prove the worth of the training. The scope of Household Economy was then outlined and it was shown that the science developed the whole nature of a girl. The study of Household Economy teaches girls how to live and throws light on home problems of all sorts.

Miss Watson, director of the McDonald Institute at Guelph, Ont., next addressed the meeting. Most of Miss Watson's address was taken up with a description of her work at Guelph, where the course was shown to include non-professional and professional courses. The first of these is designed to educate girls in home problems, while the second is for those who wish to become teachers of Household Economy. Miss Watson also stated that diplomas from this institute were recognized by the New Brunswick Board of Education.

Afternoon Session.

The fourth session commenced soon after 2.30. There was a very good attendance, some 400 odd teachers having signed the roll.

Inspector Bridges made the following motion: That the members of the assembled Provincial Institute have learned with deep regret of the resignation of E. E. MacCready from his position as director of manual training in New Brunswick; that they wish to place on record their high appreciation of the success of his work in his native province, of his never failing tact and courtesy, and of the great energy he has displayed in the performance of his duties, and that they wish him every success in his new position which he has seen fit to accept in the city of Louisville.

The motion was seconded by Principal McLean and was passed unanimously.

Inspector Carter on behalf of the nominating committee reported the following nominations for the executive council:

H. H. Stuart and T. E. Colpitts, Albert Co.

Evangeline Kinney, H. F. Perkins and Hugh Harrison, Carleton Co.

Chas. A. Richardson and H. E. Sinclair, Charlottetown Co.

R. D. Hanson, Gloucester Co.

C. H. Cowperthwaite and R. E. Estabrooks, Kent Co.

A. B. Maggs, Rex Cormier and D. W. Hamilton, Kings Co.

Geo. Walker and Philip Cox, Northumberland Co.

L. R. Hetherington, Mrs. Cox and E. L. Weyman, Queens Co.

Katie McNeil and A. E. G. McKenzie, Restigouche Co.

W. M. McLean, J. Harrington, W. J. S. Myles, Miss Bartlett, H. S. Bridges and J. S. Lord, St. John Co.

J. Clindinnin, Sunbury Co.

G. J. Oulton, W. A. Cowperthwaite, and S. W. Irons, Westmorland Co.

F. A. Good, J. A. Hughes, H. C. Creed and H. H. Hagerman, York Co.

The balloting on these names was next taken up. The Chairman appointed as tellers, G. Fred. McNally, W. L. McDiarmid, Geo. A. Inch and Inspector O'Blenes.

The chairman announced that Mr. Keyes would be with them another day and will speak at the end of this morning's programme. Owing to having to attend a meeting of the board of education he would ask Inspector Carter to take the chair.

Mr. Keyes announced as his subject "The Life and Growth of the Teacher." He could conceive no teacher who was not alive, and life ought to mean growth. Speaking of the transitory nature of the teaching profession he said that this state was liable to give rise to grave disturbances. His idea was that while the ideal of a teacher held by the public was so low, it would be impossible to keep teachers. A teacher who realizes that the profession requires all the power that can be put into it will find plenty of scope for advanced scholarship. If a teacher were to study all her life she would not find any branch that she had touched to be useless. Some of the rewards for such work would come in

dollars and cents, but the greatest rewards could not be measured in this way. It should be realized that if teachers are to give their best service to the schools they must have some time to devote to their own service. They might rest assured that anything they might put into the business of teaching would come back to them in dollars and cents. The pay at first must be small, as was the case with all professions. They often made the mistake of believing that the rewards were just ahead of the preparation. The rewards were a long way ahead, but they were sure. The community was tempting them to ask what was the minimum equipment for a teacher. If this was their view there could be no good teachers. The growing teacher must year by year increase her scholarship. She would not be a good teacher unless she were as good a scholar as the best of her pupils. They should study first something they were already proficient in, and secondly, something they had a liking for. It was a mistake to attach too much importance to the subjects they knew nothing about. They had not a great deal of time at their disposal, but there were plenty of means to learn, if they would take advantage of them. They must also increase their skill in the art of teaching, not only by practical experience, but by reading the literature on the subject. The teacher who does not read some live educational periodical will not be a good teacher. They must also study the children themselves. Psychology and child study, as a theory for the teacher was tommyrot. Psychology was new as a natural science, but the thing itself was as old as Aristotle and Plato. Two-thirds of what was written about child study was absolutely wrong, and the other third everybody knew. The child study they required was the study of the children in their own classes. The father and mother after all knew a good deal about their own children, and when they had taken off the necessary discount they would find that it was a most valuable contribution that was given by the parents.

He spoke at length on the strain of the teacher from the exercise of the profession, and strongly advised the ladies to take much out-door exercise. They were told too often it was not correct to do this and that, but a woman was made to have the joy of living as much as a man. His advice was, "Get out-doors; it's not virtue to stick in and do extra work." He also advised them to give up trying to work before breakfast. They were to try to feel young and then they would look young. An old cynic had said, the Lord made men, women and school-masters. They must try and get rid of this earmark of their profession, though not because they were ashamed of it. They mixed too much with their inferiors and it was very bad for them. They should endeavor to be men and women among men and women. Lastly, they must remember always that they were servants of God, doing the Master's work.

N. B. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The New Brunswick Teachers' Association met in room 10 of high school building, the president, R. E. Estabrooks, in the chair.

In his opening address the president said he felt glad that the association had made such advances in the two years of its history. Now it

embraces local associations in eleven counties, and special associations in Fredericton and St. John, including about one-fourth of the teachers actually engaged in the profession. Already results have been attained. Less underbidding has taken place. Everywhere the aims of the association have received support from the press and others.

The minutes of the last meeting held in Moncton were then read. Considerable discussion arose over a proposal to change the schedule.

The present schedule is as follows :

First class males	\$ 275
First class females	160
Second class males	200
Second class females	130
Third class males	150
Third class females	115

It was emphasized that the matter of organization is far more important than the schedule of salaries at present. No change was made in the schedule.

It was decided that a committee be appointed to consist of one member from each county and the cities of St. John and Fredericton to organize the province more thoroughly. The executive will announce the committee before they leave the city.

A per capita tax of ten cents was imposed on each subordinate association, to be paid to the provincial association as soon as possible after annual or organization meeting.

The next annual convention will be held on Easter Monday, place being left to executive.

The convention then adjourned till 12 o'clock today.

This association was started in Albert county Sept. 26th, 1902, and now has members in every county and city and organizations everywhere but in four counties. The membership now includes about 500 teachers, or more than one-fourth of the profession in active service. There were representatives present yesterday from Albert, St. John, Westmorland, Kings, Kent, Sunbury, Queens, York, Northumberland, Carleton and Gloucester counties, and from St. John, Fredericton and Moncton.

MANUAL TRAINING ASSOCIATION.

The teachers of manual training in New Brunswick met this afternoon in one of the class rooms of the High School building and organized for themselves an association, to be known as the Manual Training Association of New Brunswick. The following executive body was appointed:—

Honorary president, Edwin E. MacCreedy, Fredericton.

President, Joseph V. Lynn, Fredericton.

Vice-president, Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Woodstock.

Secretary-treasurer, Will Whitney, St. Stephen.

Committee, Miss Wetmore, Campbellton; C. M. Kelly, Kingston.

Following the business meeting came the first painful duty of the new association, that of bidding farewell to the retiring director, whom

they had honored and loved not only as head of the interests in New Brunswick, but as a personal friend. They could not allow him to leave without specifically showing their regard for him, and therefore read to him a neatly phrased address accompanied by the gift of a splendid morocco album, containing select views of various parts of the province. The album, the work of Isaac Erb & Son, and the J. & A. McMillan Co., was made to order for the occasion, and as a work of art is commendable indeed.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Edwin E. MacCready :

It was with unfeigned sorrow that we who have been associated with you as students or teachers of manual training learned of your approaching removal to another field. The four years you have spent in this province as director have already through your persistent effort shown us that the larger sphere of complete living is attainable through processes heretofore unrecognized. They have given us a deeper insight into the world of action, inasmuch as they revealed to us the intimate relationship between power and knowledge. "We learn to do by knowing, and to know by doing," says Dr. McLellan, in his definition of the underlying principles of education, and if in teaching us this the first fruits be a criterion of the harvest your labor here shall not return to you fruitless in the years to come.

But, aside from this we desire also to express to you our appreciation of the value of your personal association. You have always shown us warm sympathy and co-operation; you have made our interests your interests and our welfare your welfare. Purer and nobler ideals of living have come to each of us through contact with you, either as student or teacher. As student we have valued very highly your thoughtful consideration and sympathy, and as teachers we especially thank you for the willing assistance you have rendered us, during periods of doubt and discouragement, and for the strong incentives to better and more efficient work which have come to us through your example. It is for these and the many other like traits we desire to put on record how truly we value your intercourse with us.

And now as the hour of separation approaches we feel more keenly the loss we sustain through your departure. We realize more fully that the years you have spent in New Brunswick have been through your instrumentality among the most pleasant and profitable of our lives. We would therefore tender you our best wishes, trusting that many years, rich in labor's products may be added unto you, and that in the great day of garnering you may be among the first who come bringing their sheaves with them.

Signed on behalf of the teachers and students of manual training in New Brunswick.

JOSEPH V. LYNN,
IVA A. BAXTER,
GUY J. McADAM,
JEANIE W. McFARLANE.

Mr. MacCready was much moved by the address and presentation, and replied very feelingly. He will leave the province to undertake the supervision of manual training in the city of Louisville, Ky.

TEACHERS' SOCIAL.

This evening the Teachers' Institute devoted itself to the lighter side of life and an enjoyable social was held. The reception committee consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Bridges, Inspector and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Bartlett, and H. V. S. Myles. An excellent musical programme had been arranged, including the following :

Solo—True Till Death, Inspector Bridges.

Reading—Dombey and Son, Miss Harding.

Solo—Last Night, Mrs. H. S. Bridges.

Solo—O Dry Those Tears, Mrs. Crockett.

Solo—When Father Laid the Carpet on the Stairs, Sister Mary Jane's Top Note, D. A. Fox.

Refreshments were served at the close and all spent an enjoyable evening.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30th.

Forenoon Session.

The first business transacted at this morning's session of the Institute was the presentation of the report of the auditing committee. This report, which was adopted, showed that Secretary Brittain's financial report had been found correct and that the business affairs of the Institute were in a satisfactory condition. Inspector W. S. Carter then drew attention to the fact that one of the school inspectors, George Smith, B. A., had died during the year. Mr. Carter moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a suitable resolution in regard to Mr. Smith, which should be incorporated in the Institute minutes. The president appointed as this committee Inspector Carter and Messrs S. W. Irons, Moncton, and F. A. Dixon, Sackville.

Inspector O'Blencs read the report of the tellers showing that the following members of the Institute had been elected to the Executive Committee :—H. S. Bridges, Ph. D., St. John; H. H. Hagerman, M. A., Fredericton; D. W. Hamilton, M. A., Kingston; H. C. Creed, Litt. D., Fredericton; Philip Cox, Ph. D., Chatham; A. B. Maggs, M. A., Sussex; Mr. F. A. Good, Fredericton; Mr. H. H. Stuart, Hopewell Hill; Mr. Rex Cormier, Hampton Station; Wm. M. McLean, M. A., St. John.

Dr. Cox, of Chatham, gave an address on "Functions of a Normal School in a System of State Education." All agree that it is necessary to send out teachers possessed of the largest amount of professional ability possible, and inspired with a desire for progressive study. In the early stage of the school history of a country, the functions are twofold, to correct the bad habits of the common school, and to give professional skill. There must then be a lot of academic work done.

But when a student-teacher has gone over academic and school work for 13 or 14 years he does not then expect to go over the same work again, it looks for something new, something to help him teach, and that,

otherwise than only by example. Now that our high schools are capable of giving thorough academic training, it is time for the Normal school to devote its time to professional study.

It is quite necessary that the teacher be acquainted with the piled-up knowledge of great minds, though this alone is not enough. Experiment, too, is just as necessary; but truth always is to be found not in any extreme, but in the mean.

The work of the normal school in a state possessed as ours is of an excellent system of education and efficient schools, is to open up to the student-teacher the mysteries of the child-mind, the devices practised for overcoming difficulties which are likely to arise in the pupil's mind. The teacher should, just as well as a doctor be possessed of the best knowledge right up to date, in regard to the ways of dealing with young minds.

If students come to the normal school ill equipped with the academic knowledge necessary, by all means send them back. Do not do the work of the superior, or high school, nor lower the usefulness of the normal school by spending time or work that ought already to be completed.

In reference to our own normal school, we find a large number of student-teachers, many of whom do not intend to make a life-work of teaching. Right along side the Normal school is our own excellent and growing university, where courses are given in metaphysics and natural science. The work of the Normal school at present is too great for the staff. The work might be spread and some arrangement made to give the university advantages to at least the Superior and Grammar school teachers.

The Normal school needs, above all, progressive men as instructors—not men chained to the past. Old theories may be good, but will wear out. The men at the head ought always to be alert to introduce new ideas and new advantages.

The next address, on drawing, was given by H. H. Hagerman, of the Normal school. No argument is necessary to show that drawing is important to the school course. A pupil ought to be able to express himself quite as well by drawing as by good language. To look at the present status of drawing in our schools, we must admit that it is far too low. Too little time is devoted, and that ill-spent. The pupil is told to turn to a certain page and draw, while the teacher has been at other work. The pupil makes not a real, but only a mechanical copy. This is not teaching drawing. Books cannot instruct in drawing. The best drawing book is a blank book. He thought that present drawing books could be replaced with much better ones.

Many a teacher readily admits that he or she does not know anything about drawing or can't draw. Teachers must learn first how to draw and teach themselves. Can they do this by themselves? Yes, undoubtedly; yet it requires persistent effort. Any person can learn to draw. Mr. Hagerman never yet had found a pupil who could not progress in drawing. It is natural for children to draw. They do so before they go to school. Reading of books will not teach how to draw. We have to make hundreds of experiments.

The first thing necessary is to cultivate freedom of movement, instead of the ordinary carefully traced line in a drawing book.

We should cultivate the aesthetic taste of the child, that he may know what is beautiful and appreciate it.

In connection with drawing a good deal of manual training can well be combined, for instance, cutting and folding papers and making of models.

We must have first of all free-hand drawing. Our object in teaching drawing is not to make pictures, but to give the pupil the ability to represent and the training for the mind. Before the pupil draws a line, he should have some mental conception behind that line.

Mr. Hagerman then gave, in a good, practical way, just how he would proceed in the first lessons.

Aim to attain rapidity. A sketch can be made just as well in a minute as in an hour. The next question is how to help the pupil to see correctly, how to get the ideas of fore-shortening, etc. One good method of teaching this was illustrated in a simple but clear way, by merely a glass and pencil. Also give as much freedom as possible to the child. It is much more interesting for the pupil to draw an object of his own choice; and here the speaker recommended that pupils make the models themselves; this will afford an excellent exercise in manual training, and the pupil will be more interested in drawing his own models.

Mr. C. H. Keyes was the last speaker of the morning. He had as his subject the Teaching of History, which he treated in a lucid and interesting way. Before coming to his subject, however, he took issue with Dr. Cox in regard to the study of psychology by teachers and reiterated his statement that teachers should study the child, not the psychological text book, although attention might be given to some simple text book.

Coming to his subject, Mr. Keyes spoke of the great opportunity of inculcating patriotism in their pupils, which is offered to history teachers. History is valuable not so much because it records the experiences of men and nations of the past by which we of to-day may be guided in shaping our conduct, but because it makes for patriotism. "History is the biography of great men."

Many of these biographies are not wholly true, but if they contain good lessons, they are more valuable than the encyclopaedic statement of fact. In this connection Mr. Keyes cited stories told about Abraham Lincoln, which were probably wholly unfounded. He also referred to *Ivanhoe* as a valuable history of feudalism. The truth of history alone makes it valuable, some say. That is true as far as universities are concerned, but for children it is valuable because of the great lives portrayed. Every teacher of history should strive to stamp whatever is great and noble in the lives of the past upon his or her pupils. Picture to children great and glorious lives and the children will strive to pattern their own lives after them. But little time should be spent on tales of battle and bloodshed and things calculated to stir up racial hatred. In New Brunswick history-teaching should, so it seemed to Mr. Keyes, commence with the story of the English people and then work down to New Brunswick history. In its elementary phases history should be taught as a story, then students should be encouraged to discuss various phases which present themselves.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Keyes was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks, on motion of Dr. H. S. Bridges, to which he responded briefly.

Before adjournment, Dr. Inch announced that a history of New Brunswick, written by Dr. G. U. Hay, had been prescribed for use in the public schools.

County Teachers Meet.

At 7.30 o'clock the Queens and Sunbury Teachers' Association met, and passed a resolution, affiliating themselves with the New Brunswick Teachers' Association. Plans for the complete organization of the two counties were laid, and the following new officers were elected :—

President, E. R. Hetherington.

Vice-president, Miss Emma White.

Secretary-treasurer, W. R. Shanklin.

Two additional members on the executive, Miss Pearl Currier and Miss Lena R. Reynolds.

The St. John County Teachers' Association also met and elected the following officers :—

President, J. Simpson Lord.

Vice-president, Wallace K. Maxwell.

Secretary, Miss T. J. Caie.

Additional members on executive committee, Miss McPartland, Miss Kirkpatrick, W. L. Allingham, Miss Dorcas, Miss E. G. Pidgeon.

A committee was appointed to draw up a new schedule, instead of the present New Brunswick Teachers' Association schedule, and report in September.

Teachers' Association.

The N. B. T. A. convention, adjourned from yesterday afternoon, reassembled in the High School building to-day at 12.30.

President Estabrooks announced the following organization committee :—

St. John City—W. M. McLean.

Fredericton—F. A. Good.

Moncton—Geo. J. Oulton.

Albert Co.—T. E. Colpitts.

Carleton—Isaac N. Draper.

Charlotte—C. J. Callaghan.

Gloucester—J. M. Witzel.

Kent—H. H. Stuart.

Kings—Rex Cormier.

Northumberland—A. E. G. MacKenzie.

Restigouche—E. W. Lewis.

St. John—Miss I. J. Caie.

Sunbury-Queens—L. R. Hetherington.

Victoria-Madawaska—Miss Bessie M. Fraser.

Westmorland—B. P. Steeves.

York—R. Ernest Estabrooks.

The following provincial executive was then elected :—

President—W. M. McLean, St. John.

Vice-President—R. D. Hanson, Bathurst.

Sec.-Treasurer—H. H. Stuart, Harcourt.

R. Ernest Estabrooks, McAdam Junction.

S. W. Irons, Moncton.

Miss Bessie Fraser, Grand Falls.

W. J. S. Myles, St. John.

A motion was passed providing that the travelling expenses of members of the executive attending committee meetings be paid from the provincial funds.

A motion was adopted authorizing the re-payment of balance due to the secretary-treasurer as soon as the funds will permit.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president, Mr. R. E. Estabrooks. He remains on the executive.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

Class Reunion.

Just before the afternoon session the Normal School class of 1901-02 held a class reunion. Many members were present to meet old friends.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of this session the Institute passed the following resolution, which was moved by Inspector Carter, seconded by S. W. Irons :

"That the N. B. Educational Institute now assembled takes this its first opportunity of expressing its very deep regret at the death of Inspector George Smith, who for many years spent his best endeavors in improving the schools of this province, and who added much to the value of the previous sessions of our association.

Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Smith ; and

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this association."

The text book committee was reappointed for two years. The members of this committee are Dr. H. S. Bridges, B. C. Foster, M. A., Mr. F. O. Sullivan, Mr. S. W. Irons and Miss Annie Harvey.

The next business was the election of a representative to the senate. Dr. Cox nominated W. S. Miles, and spoke briefly of Mr. Miles' qualifications for that office. The nomination was at once seconded.

Inspector Carter thought that it would be better to have a man from the western part of the province and nominated H. H. Hagerman. This nomination was also seconded.

D. W. Hamilton, Fred McNally, S. W. Jones and W. C. Jonah were appointed tellers.

John Brittain moved a vote of thanks to the trustees for the placing of the High School at the disposal of the Institute. It was also moved that a vote of thanks be given to the teachers of St. John for the entertainment given on Wednesday. Both motions were seconded and unanimously passed.

It was suggested that as Judge Landry was not present, Mr. Brittain should read his paper on School Gardens and Nature Study. This was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Brittain read: "The demand for

nature study in the schools has arisen from the conviction of many thoughtful men that the natural environment of the child should play a greater part in his school education than has heretofore been allowed. In the schools of the past, when the child entered the door, he shut out the natural world from his life, with the exception, perhaps, of an occasional glimpse. He must exercise his powers almost exclusively in interpreting the symbols and solving the problems found in books. He was not encouraged nor permitted to go directly to nature to seek out and solve the problems to be found there by every child as well as by every man.

"It is the aim of the nature study movement to correct this one-sided system of education by a conscious and definite attempt to use the natural surroundings of the child as a means of training and culture.

"In this view, nature study lays a basis for the appreciation of literature, art and handicrafts, as well as of science. The teacher directs the child not merely to the facts of nature and the reign of law and order there, but to its beauties, its wonders, and its relations to human life and health.

"We need nature study to stir the hearts of country boys and girls with a love for country scenes—for trees and flowers and birds and streams and open skies, and to awaken in the hearts of city children a longing for rural pleasures and a capacity for rural enjoyment—that the time may be hastened when cities will spread out over the country with a garden and a few trees around the cottage of every artisan, and the young men and women of the country will find it in their hearts to plant shrubs and sheltering trees, flowering plants and ferns about our thousands of bare and exposed farm houses and country homes.

"It is not intended that nature study shall displace the older studies of the school, but that it will provide a natural basis for them and infuse new life into them.

"Nature study, properly conducted, establishes habits of close observation and of tracing cause and effect which will be of great practical advantage to all in the ordinary affairs of life, and be invaluable to those who afterward engage in scientific pursuits and in professions based on scientific knowledge, as medicine and engineering. But best of all, it will arouse a sympathy with nature and an appreciation of all her forms and phases, which will enrich the intellectual and emotional life of every child."

The tellers announced the result of the election of a representative on the Senate of the University. H. H. Hagerman, M. A., was declared duly elected.

In a few closing remarks Dr. Inch said he felt glad that the present Institute had been quite up to the average. He felt grateful to Superintendent Charles H. Keyes for his valuable assistance; and hoped to meet the teachers in many future similar meetings.

The Institute adjourned singing the national anthem, also "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in deference to Superintendent Keyes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BRITTAIN, Secretary,

II.—Proceedings of County Institutes.

The following reports are taken from the Educational Review, St. John, except when the President or Secretary of the Institute has forwarded a report of proceedings for publication with signature attached.

ALBERT COUNTY.

The 27th annual session of the Albert County Teachers' Institute convened at Hopewell Cape, Sept. 29th and 30th, 1904, T. E. Colpitts, B. A., presiding. In the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, F. H. Black, J. A. Edmonds was appointed Secretary pro-tem. Forty-four teachers enrolled, and a very successful session was held.

At Thursday morning's session, after enrolment, President T. Colpitts addressed words of welcome and comradeship to the teachers, especially to those who were new to Albert County, and to the profession. This was followed by a lesson in clay modelling by Miss E. Bennett, of Hopewell Cape. Plaque work was introduced in this lesson and much interest was evinced in the lesson, especially by teachers of the primary grades.

At the afternoon session J. A. Edmonds discussed practical methods of treating common school Arithmetic, following the requirements of the different Grades. Many questions were asked and much interest shown in the discussion. Miss Ida Saul then read an interesting paper on "Drawing," and Miss Bessie McNally, M. A., read an inspiring address on "Literature." Inspector O'Blenes was present at the afternoon session.

In the evening a public meeting was held, addressed by Dr. J. Inch, Inspector Amos O'Blenes, and A. C. M. Lawson; also musical and literary selections were rendered during the evening. The audience was a representative one, and much interest was taken in the addresses.

On account of the regrettable absence of Dr. G. U. Hay and Principal Harry Burns, B. A., Friday morning's program had to be abandoned. Dr. Inch addressed the Institute at some length and then called upon Inspector O'Blenes to explain his methods of teaching Arithmetic.

Inspector O'Blenes would not have children taught Arithmetic in the primary grades according to the prescribed course, but described the method which, in his practice, gave better results. In the afternoon M. Somers, of Surrey, gave a practical lesson in Grammar.

Officers for ensuing year :—T. E. Colpitts, A. B., President; Miss E. A. R. Davis, A. B., Vice-President; Miss Bessie McNally, M. A., Secretary.

tary-Treasurer; Miss Nellie McNaughton, Miss E. May Foster, additional members of Executive.

J. A. EDMONDS, Secretary.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The twenty-seventh session of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute was opened in Graham's Opera House, Woodstock, on Thursday, Dec. 22nd, 1904, at ten o'clock. The enrolment fee was placed at twenty-five cents. After the appointment of usual committees, addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. T. B. Kidner, and Inspector Meagher. Mr. P. R. Hayward read his paper entitled "Writing from a Practical Standpoint," and the reading of the paper was followed by a lengthy discussion.

At the afternoon session Mr. W. M. Crawford read a paper on "News," and several members of the Institute expressed their appreciation of the paper. Among the speakers was Mr. H. P. Baird, Chairman of the Woodstock Board of School Trustees.

Mr. T. B. Kidner gave an illustrated talk on "Educational Hand-work." After the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Kidner answered many questions asked by those present, and explained clearly the work in card-board. The Institute tendered Mr. Kidner a vote of thanks for his attendance, and for the information given.

On Friday morning Miss Alexander gave a reading and language lesson to a class of eight pupils from Grade IV. Inspector Meagher then made an address on Reading, giving some suggestions for its improvement in the schools. The lesson and address excited considerable interest and brought out a good many questions and comments.

Friday afternoon's session was devoted to business affairs alone. The Audit Committee reported that the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer were correct, the statement showing a balance on hand of \$21.80. The election of officers resulted as follows :—

President, H. F. Perkins, Ph. B.; Vice-Pres., Miss Evangeline Kinney; Secy-Treas., G. H. Harrison; additional members of Executive—W. M. Crawford and Miss Hattie Jameson. After passing resolutions of regret for Mr. Brittain's absence from Institute, and for the early removal of Mr. C. H. Gray, the retiring President, to another vocation, it was decided to hold the next annual session in Woodstock on the last two teaching days of 1905. The Institute then adjourned.

CLINTON, H. GRAY, President.

G. HUGH HARRISON, Secretary.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The Charlotte County Teachers' Institute met at St. Andrews on 29th and 30th September, C. J. Callaghan, vice-president, in the chair. Seventy-seven members were enrolled, including Inspector Carter and Judge Cockburn, chairman of the St. Andrews school board.

Miss Ethel I. Duffy gave an excellent lesson on manual training. Papers on bird study were read by Stanley Wilson and Miss E. DeWitt, and on English composition by Miss Mary A. Hawkins and Goldwin Lord. These gave rise to an interesting discussion; a special day for bird study was suggested. A carefully prepared paper on the outdoor study of geography was read by Miss Scullin of St. George, and Principal Trueman of St. Andrews spoke of the importance of this subject.

Principal Wm. M. Burns, of Milltown, gave a lesson on eclipses of sun and moon, illustrated by blackboard diagrams. Miss Ella Veale of St. Stephen, read a very practical paper on Primary Spelling, followed by a paper on the text book by C. J. Callaghan of St. George, which was supplemented by an address from Principal P. G. McFarlane.

The following were elected officers:—Geo. J. Trueman, president; James Stanley Wilson, vice-president; James Vroom, secretary-treasurer; Miss Mary Scullin, Mrs. John McGibbon, W. M. Burns, additional members of the executive.

A pleasant feature of the Institute was the invitation extended to its members from Sir Wm. Van Horne to partake of his hospitality at his summer residence on Minister's Island. This was accepted and the visit greatly enjoyed.

The public meeting in the evening of the 29th was well attended. Judge Cockburn occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Mayor Snodgrass, Inspector Carter, R. E. Armstrong, editor of the Beacon, Principal Geo. J. Trueman, Jas. Vroom and T. B. Kidner, director of manual training. The latter also favored the Institute, at one of its sessions, with an interesting address on that subject and domestic science for girls.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

This Institute met at the Grammar School, Bathurst, October 27 and 28. About 40 teachers were present. Principal P. Girdwood of the Bathurst Village Superior School presided, and delivered an address of welcome, followed by an excellent paper on nature study in rural schools by Principal E. L. O'Brien of Tracadie. Inspector J. F. Doucet delivered an interesting address on the aims and conduct of the Teachers' Institute. Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of manual training, created a very favorable impression.

impression by his address on manual training. Miss Cormier read a bright paper on the teaching of Canadian history. Two well conducted model lessons were given, one by Sister Mary Stephen on number in the first grade, and the second by Principal R. D. Hanson on addition of fractions. The Institute was one of the best ever held in the county. Chief Superintendent Dr. Inch was present, and contributed much to its success, in addition to his address at the public educational meeting. The papers and lessons were discussed with much earnestness.

A resolution was adopted condemning corrupt practices at elections and urging teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

At the public meeting convened in the Opera House on the evening of the 27th, addresses were delivered by the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Inch, and by Inspector Doucet, O. Turgeon, Esq., M. P., T. M. Burns, Esq., M. P. P., and President Hanson. The Rev. J. H. Hooper, with several other gentlemen and ladies of Bathurst, furnished excellent vocal and instrumental music, which was highly appreciated.

D. T. ROBICHAUD, Secretary.

R. D. HANSON, President

KENT COUNTY.

No Institute held this year.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County teachers met at Hampton on the 22nd and 23rd of September, Mr. W. C. Jonah presiding. About seventy teachers were present. Suggestive papers on the relation of science to literature by Miss Minnie Colpitts, and a glimpse at the teaching profession, by Miss Ethel McCrea, were discussed by Inspector Steeves, John March, A. C. M. Lawson, and others.

A very pleasant part of the programme was the nature-study excursion to Smithtown, a pretty village on the Hammond river, about five miles from Hampton. After spending nearly two hours in the field, the teachers adjourned, by special invitation, to the public hall, where a generous welcome and ample refreshments awaited them.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the agricultural hall, Hampton Village, presided over by Inspector Steeves. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Inch, Rev. C. D. Schofield, Mr. T. B. Kidner, Principal D. W. Hamilton and others. The subject of a consolidated school for Hampton and the outlying districts received considerable attention from several speakers. An interesting paper on domestic science was read by Miss Margaret Black.

At the second day's proceedings papers were read on Latin in schools, by A. B. Maggs, M. A.; on geography, by F. S. Small; on hindrances in teaching and how to overcome them, by Miss Hattie Smith; and the closing paper, by Miss Catherine C. Robinson, on how to make life in a country school more congenial to teacher and pupil alike. The papers, all of which were excellent and to the point, were discussed in a spirited manner.

Principal Cormier, of Hampton, ably presented the claims of the N. B. Teachers' Association, and through his influence many of those present became members. Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of manual training for the province, was present, and gave an excellent address. A creditable exhibit of work done in some of the schools of the county was shown, and received much praise.

The following officers were elected: President, D. W. Hamilton; vice-president, Miss Mabel Curran; secretary-treasurer, C. M. Kelly; additional members of the executive, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Hattie A. Smith.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was held at the grammar school building, Chatham, on the 29th and 30th September, the president, Mr. Jas. McIntosh, in the chair. Addresses were given by Inspector Mersereau and Dr. Cox, who dwelt on the importance of teachers having "hobbies," of that useful and interesting class, that would stimulate themselves and their pupils. Mr. Roy D. Fullerton gave an address on English literature. Analysis and grammar should not be resorted to in teaching literature, else the beauty of the passages will be lost sight of. Get at the thought, and commit fine passages to memory. He gave some powerful passages from Tennyson and Milton as well suited to arouse children's interest. He thought it a mistake to suppose that small children could not grasp these thoughts. Teach from the best authors. Teach their best pieces, and the results will be satisfactory.

Mr. Brown read a paper on drawing, showing what a variety of simple and interesting objects may be used in training children to draw. President McIntosh gave a practical talk on mistakes in teaching elementary arithmetic, and Miss M. J. Dunnet at the following session gave an excellent address on school ideals, emphasizing character building as the most important work of the teacher. Mr. H. Burton Logie read a paper on the teaching of Latin, urging its great use in understanding our own language, as well as ancient history and literature. He ap-

proved of the Roman pronunciation, a view which was not concurred in by Principal MacKenzie and Dr. Cox, who spoke on the paper.

Dr. Cox addressed the Institute on why the results in teaching science are not satisfactory. In the course of an excellent address he showed that teachers must be interested students of natural history. They should be conversant with simple but proper methods of presenting the subject by means of objects, and frequent tests should be made to see if pupils are forming correct habits of observation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jas. McIntosh, president; Miss Edgar, vice-president; A. E. G. MacKenzie, secretary-treasurer; H. B. Logie and Miss Stella Carruthers, additional members of the executive committee.

There was much profitable discussion on the papers and addresses. A visit was paid to the Institute by Lt.-Governor Snowball, and by Professor Tweedie, of Mt. Allison, who complimented the teachers on the excellent way they were doing their work, adding that public school education was improving, as better equipped students were every year coming to the Universities.

QUEENS AND SUNBURY.

For special reasons the Institute for Queens and Sunbury was not convened during the year. The teachers from these counties were granted permission to attend the Institutes of York or St. John. Nineteen teachers from the County of Sunbury and thirteen from the County of Queens, attended the York County Institute held at Fredericton on May 19th and 20th, and thirty teachers from the County of Queens attended the St. John County Institute on the 22nd and 23rd of September, 1904.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

No Institute held this year.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

The St. John County Teachers' Institute met in the hall of the High School building, St. John, on the 22nd and 23rd of September, the president, J. Frank Owens, in the chair. The attendance was a little over 200, including teachers from Queens and Sunbury counties, who availed themselves of the privilege of meeting with the St. John Institute. Dr. Scott, of the University of New Brunswick, gave an address on the pendulum, followed by Superintendent, Dr. Inch.

At the second session the Institute divided for the first hour to hear papers and discuss the teaching of composition in Grades one to eight. The excellence of the papers on this topic by Misses M. A. Nanna, Payson, Smith and Thorne, led to an instructive discussion. During the second hour Mr. A. Lindsay Dykeman read a carefully prepared paper on arithmetic, which was followed by a general discussion, the trend of which was that there should be more drill in the schools on this subject.

A paper on spelling by Principal W. M. McLean led to a very spirited discussion. It was pointed out that there has been a steady improvement in spelling throughout the schools during recent years. Principal Thos. Stothart gave a well-arranged and practical address on plant life, followed by Miss Jessie Lawson, of the St. John High School, with an cleverly written paper on the teaching of English, and Principal Toole read a thoughtful paper on English literature.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year : J. Simpson Lord, president; A. Lindsay Dykeman, vice-president; Miss Annie M. H. secretary; H. V. Hayes and Miss M. A. Nannary, additional members of the executive.

At a meeting of the St. John County Teachers' Association, it was decided to affiliate with the St. John City Association, of which Dr. W. J. S. Myles is president. A meeting of the Queens County teachers was also held, and an association will no doubt soon be formed in that county.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Victoria County teachers held their annual session at Andover, N. B., on the 13th and 14th of October. Twenty-three teachers were present, who were hospitably and pleasantly entertained by the people of Andover. A very successful educational meeting was held on the evening of the 13th, with speeches, readings and music. Mr. Brittain's address and his lesson before the Institute on the following morning on Natural Study were greatly enjoyed by those who heard him. The following papers were read and profitably discussed: Discipline by Misses Edith Combe and Goodine; primary reading by Mrs. Glenn; the art of questioning, by Mr. McAdam. The institute will meet next year at Grand Falls on the last Thursday and Friday in September. The officers elected were : G. J. McAdam, principal of the grammar school, president; Thos. Rogers, vice-president; Bessie M. Fraser, secretary; Janet M. Curry and Mrs. H. C. Glenn, additional members of the executive.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The Westmorland County teachers met in Sackville on the 13th and 14th October, Mr. Tuttle T. Goodwin, president, in the chair. There were about one hundred teachers present, who greatly enjoyed the meetings and discussions. Papers were read by Mr. T. T. Goodwin on discipline, by Mr. A. D. Jonah on spelling, and by Mr. W. A. Cowperthwaite on composition. The Institute divided at one of its sessions into three sections for the discussion of subjects pertaining to high school, intermediate and primary courses. Lessons were given by Miss Murray, of Point du Chêne, on decimals, and by Miss Copp, of Sackville, on reading.

On the evening of the 13th a public meeting was held in Beethoven Hall, President Goodwin in the chair. Addresses were given by Principal F. A. Dixon, of Sackville, on behalf of the town council, A. B. Copp, M. P. P., Councillor Goodwin, Dr. Borden and Inspector O'Blenes, and a paper was read by Miss Eadie, of the domestic science department of the Mt. Allison Ladies' College. The members of the Institute visited the manual training and domestic science departments of Mt. Allison Ladies' College, and were greatly pleased with what they saw. The following officers were elected: W. A. Cowperthwaite, president; Miss Leighton, vice-president; S. W. Irons, secretary; Miss Jane Jones, R. B. Masters, C. R. Anderson, additional members of the executive.

T. T. GOODWIN, President.

S. W. IRONS, Secretary.

YORK COUNTY.

The Teachers' Institute, representing York, Queens and Sunbury counties, met at Fredericton on the 19th and 20th of May, Principal B. C. Foster presiding. There were 125 teachers present. Addresses were delivered at the opening session by the president, by Superintendent Dr. Inch and Inspector Bridges.

An interesting paper on Bird Study and the Teacher's Opportunities was read by Mr. F. A. Good, of the Fredericton High School.

Mr. H. H. Hagerman, of the Normal School, gave an excellent talk on Drawing. He thought that too little time is given to it, and that teachers are responsible for poor results. He gave many suggestions, with illustrations, of how to draw and of his pupils' work.

On Friday morning the Institute divided into two sections for a discussion of the methods of teaching composition. Misses Everitt and Currie contributed papers for the primary section, and Miss Black and Mr.

J. E. Page papers for the advanced section. An interesting discussion followed.

Inspector Bridges gave a valuable address on the conditions influencing success and failure in schools.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President F. A. Good; Vice-president, Miss Lillian Burt; Secretary-treasurer, M. Ella Thorne. Three other members of Executive—Miss Agnes Alwa, W. T. Day, E. L. Weyman.

BERTON C. FOSTER, President

ELLA L. THORNE, Secretary.

III.—Report of Summer School of Science.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the eighteenth annual session of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which met at Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 12th to 29th, 1904.

The session was opened by a public meeting, held in the Assembly Hall of the Prince of Wales College, Alex. Anderson, Esq., LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for P. E. I., presiding. Interesting and enthusiastic addresses were given by Hon. J. H. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Geo. E. Hughes, Mayor Kelly, Prof. W. W. Andrews, LL. D., Prof. L. M. Bailey, LL. D., and Mr. Jas. Vroom, President of the School.

This session of the Summer School was characterized by the diligence of the students and the progress made by them. Great prominence was given to the Field Work, which is one of the prominent features of the school. Led by the following, viz :—Jas. Vroom, L. M. Bailey, LL. D., G. J. Oulton, J. W. Jones, John McSwain, L. W. Watson and J. M. Duncan, the members of the school studied with some care the Flora and Fauna of Charlottetown and its vicinity. Mr. Jones also did valuable work in bird study. He was aided in this by W. Albert Hickman, of Pictou, Gordon Warren, of North River, and John McSwain, of Charlottetown.

Several excursions to points of interest were taken. The hospitality shown the school by the people of Charlottetown in providing excursions, etc., was greatly appreciated by the visiting members of the school.

A varied and instructive program of evening lectures was arranged for and successfully carried out.

The enrolment was 183. From P. E. Island, 130; N. B., 24; N. S., 24; Ontario, 1; U. S. A., 4.

The next session of the school will be held at Yarmouth, N. S., July 11th to 28th, 1905.

The officers for the ensuing year are :

PRESIDENT.

Principal J. D. Seaman, Prince Street School, Charlottetown, P.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Principal W. F. Kempton, County Academy, Yarmouth, N. S.

Thos. Stothart, St. John, N. B.

Theodore Ross, Ross Corner, P. E. I.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Principal W. R. Campbell, M. A., County Academy, Truro, N. S.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1904 :—

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1903.....	\$ 28 97
Grant from Government of P. E. I.	100 00
Grant from Government of N. B.	100 00
Grant from Government of N. S.	100 00
Grant from City of Charlottetown... ..	100 00
Advertisements in Calendar.....	165 00
Enrolment Fees.....	195 50
Proceeds of Lecture.....	22 60
Proceeds of Concert.....	25 00
Sundries... ..	3 50
	<hr/> \$840

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, Advertising and Stationery.....	\$ 97 71
Calendars.....	152 75
Postage, Freight, Expressage.....	80 67
Class Expenses.....	18 01
Instructors and Officers.....	340 00
Expense of Public Libraries.....	80 00
Sundries... ..	66 16
Balance... ..	5 27
	<hr/> \$840

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. SEAMAN, Secretary

APPENDIX F.

I.—Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

INTRODUCTION.

The Board of Managers have great pleasure in submitting to the Members of the Corporation, to the Provincial Governments and Legislatures interested, and to the many friends of the blind, their thirty-fourth annual report; and in so doing, they desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to a kind Providence for the many blessings vouchsafed to the school during the year just closed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In the report of the Superintendent will be found a brief sketch of the work of the several departments. It is satisfactory to your Board to feel that the departments of the school are in such an excellent state of efficiency, and that the blind youth of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland are enjoying so many educational advantages.

The members of the teaching staff deserve our especial thanks for their diligence and zeal in the discharge of their duties. The recommendation of the Superintendent that their salaries should be increased merits the fullest consideration. The other matters referred to in the report of the Superintendent are worthy of attention and cannot fail to be of interest to the many friends of this Institution.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It has been one of the chief objects of your Board to make the Domestic Department of the school satisfactory in all respects. Before the new building was erected it was found impossible to give to the teachers and pupils a quiet home life. The school rooms were sitting rooms and the music rooms were dormitories. The pupils ate, slept, studied, and played in the atmosphere of a school. The dormitories were overcrowded and the children, young and old, were obliged to live in very close contact. Since the occupation of our new building all this has been changed.

The pupils between the ages of six and eleven occupy the junior department in the south end of the new building. The dormitories in this department are fine airy rooms, and the children, separated from the older pupils, have the direct oversight of their own teachers and their matron, Miss Lockward, and have scope in their playrooms for the healthy sports of childhood. The girls over eleven years of age, and the ladies of the staff, occupy the east wing, where, out of school hours, they enjoy a quiet and happy home life. Miss E. Lockward, the girls' matron, has succeeded Miss T. Sims, who, much to the regret of teachers and pupils, resigned at the close of the last school year.

The boys over eleven years of age, the young men, and the male teachers occupy the west wing. This department is in charge of the boys' principal, Mr. S. R. Hussey. His wife, Mrs. Hussey, acts as his matron, and, like the matrons of the other departments, is kept busy in attending to the needs of the pupils, and in keeping the dormitories, sitting rooms, etc., well aired and thoroughly clean.

The housekeeper, Mrs. Drillio, has charge of the kitchen, dining rooms, etc., and is doing her best to carry on the work of her department economically and satisfactorily.

FORMAL OPENING.

The new building was formally opened by the Honorable A. G. J. Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, on the evening of the 19th of April, 1904. A large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present and thoroughly enjoyed the musical and school exercises of the pupils. At nine o'clock the spacious new Assembly Hall was crowded to overflowing by an audience in thorough sympathy with our work. Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, the President of the Board of Managers, presided and called upon His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, to formally open the new building. The Lieutenant Governor made a strong and timely speech. He said that the people of the Maritime Provinces and the whole of the foundland had every reason to be satisfied with the great work which the School for the Blind was accomplishing. He congratulated the Board of Managers, Officials, and the friends of the School upon the place which the school had won in the hearts of the people of these Provinces. He concluded his speech by formally declaring the new building open for the use of the Blind.

Honorable G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Honorable J. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia; A. B. Crosby, Mayor of Halifax, and Dr. C. F. Fraser, Superintendent of the School, made addresses. The guests were then entertained in the spacious corridors where refreshments were served and the band of the school played a fine program of music.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building, which has occupied so much of the time and attention of your Board during the past two years, has fully met our expectations. The floor plans of the building are arranged with especial care, and every improvement that thought or experience could suggest has been adopted, with the result that the edifice is in truth a model school building for the blind. Mr. J. C. Dumeresq, the architect, took the utmost pains in preparing the plans and specifications and in overseeing the work of construction. The building presents a fine appearance and is in every way most creditable to him. Messrs. Samuel Marshall & Son, who, with their sub-contractors completed the erection of this building in eighteen months, are to be congratulated on the promptness with which their work was carried out. We feel satisfied that the Messrs. Marshall and their assistants have lived up to the spirit as well as the letter of their contract, and that they have the satisfaction of knowing that the building is one of the finest in Eastern Canada.

Your Board recognize that, had it not been for the generous aid given to this Institution by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, and by the friends of the blind throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, the carrying out of their building plans would have been impossible.

The tenders for the construction of the building were in excess of the original estimates. To alter its plan so as to reduce its cost would have frustrated many of the objects which we had in view. We realized that in an undertaking of this character we were not building for to-day alone but for several generations to come. After due consideration, it was decided to adhere to the original plans and to complete the building in every particular. We estimate that after the building fund subscriptions have all been paid in, the balance of the debt will not exceed \$20,000, and we hope that in the near future some means may be found to wipe out this indebtedness.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT.

Those who have seen the pupils at their work in the school, or have come in contact with one or more of our energetic graduates, will appreciate the inestimable blessing of education to those deprived of sight.

The laws of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick make provision for the free education of the blind who are eligible for admission to this Institution.

The people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are proud of their public school systems and proud in the knowledge that these systems are broad enough to include the education of the deaf and the blind.

In Prince Edward Island children with sight are admitted to public schools free of charge. These schools are not adapted to the needs of those who are blind, and it would seem but common justice for the Government and Legislature of Prince Edward Island to make statutory provision for the education of sightless children.

It is true that we have received from Prince Edward Island a small grant, which, with the grant from the City of Charlottetown, has been equivalent to about ninety-five dollars per pupil. The amount received per pupil from the Government and Municipalities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is one hundred and fifty dollars. These facts merit the attention of the public spirited Legislators in Prince Edward Island.

In Newfoundland the Government has recently increased the number of its beneficiaries in attendance at the school. Hitherto the attendance has been limited to eight pupils, for whom the regular charge was paid, but the Government, has, we think, very wisely agreed to the admission of three additional pupils for the current year. We trust that as new applications are made for the admission of Newfoundland pupils the Government will issue permits entitling the applicants to the privileges of the school.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Your Board cannot bring this report to a close without a special reference to the management, control, and supervision of the various departments of the school exercised by our esteemed Superintendent, Fraser, who for thirty-one years has presided so efficiently over the affairs of the Institution. Dr. Fraser has devoted himself so successfully to his life work that the school has grown from very modest beginnings to its present most satisfactory state, and he is still devising methods for further increasing its usefulness. It is not alone the internal management of the school, the domestic arrangements, the literary, musical and mechanical departments which claim and receive his close attention, but also the business and financial responsibilities which he faithfully fulfils thereby relieving the Board of a burden which would be difficult for them to carry without the closest intimacy with the multiplicity of enterprises which make up the work of the Institution.

The Board are gratified to note that Mrs. Fraser, who is always deeply interested in the affairs of the school, is now gradually regaining her former health and vigor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In addition to the donations elsewhere referred to, your Board gratefully acknowledges the following bequests :

Estate of Philip Thomson, Halifax.....	\$1,000 00
Estate of John Murphy, Halifax...	100 00
Estate of James Smith, Halifax...	58 50
Estate of John Naylor, Halifax...	50 00
Estate of James McEwan, Halifax...	25 00
Estate of E. P. Archbold, Halifax...	25 00

These bequests give evidence of a growing interest in the welfare of the Blind among all classes of the community. Our needs are many, and were our endowment fund larger we should be able to carry into immediate effect many plans for the improvement of the school. The work being done by the Institution is apparent to all, and we hope that our many friends will bear the school in mind when arranging for the disposal of their estates.

Our especial thanks are due to Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, Attending Physician, and Dr. E. A. Kirkpatrick, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for the kind and considerate attention given to the pupils during the year just closed.

Your Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered to the school by the late Dr. A. C. Cogswell, who for the past thirty-three years has, free of charge, acted as dental surgeon to the pupils. His son, Dr. A. W. Cogswell, has been appointed to the position so long and so honorably filled by his father.

The Board of Managers also desires to express its thanks to Mr. J. D. Medcalfe, Mr. W. E. Hebb, Mr. H. B. Clarke, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, and other individuals and organizations for kindly admitting the pupils to lectures, concerts, etc., under their respective managements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. McINTOSH,
President of Board of Managers.

II.—Superintendent's Report.

To the President and Board of Managers of the School for the Blind.

GENTLEMEN :—The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 154 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year of whom 95 were males and 59 females. Of these, 21 have since graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered December 1, 1904, 133, of whom 79 were males and 54 females. Of these, 82 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 31 from New Brunswick, 8 from Prince Edward Island, 11 from Newfoundland, and 1 from Quebec.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Registered December 1st, 1903.....	71	47	6	124
Entered during the year.....	17	12	1	30
Graduated or remained at home.....	14	5	2	21
Registered December 1st, 1904.....	74	54	5	133

TEACHING STAFF.

During the past year several changes have been made in our teaching staff. The position in the Junior Department made vacant by the resignation of Miss Josie Cox has been filled by Miss M. Nicolson, of Fredericton, N. B. Miss Nicolson came to us with excellent recommendations. Her wide experience as a primary teacher, her energy and enthusiasm, make her a valuable addition to our teaching.

In September last Mr. John A. MacDonald entered upon his duties as a teacher in this school. Mr. MacDonald, who is one of our former pupils, recently graduated with distinction from the Baron Posse Institute, of Boston. In addition to his general scholastic attainments, Mr. MacDonald is a master of the French language, a skilful Masseur, and a competent gymnastic instructor.

Owing to ill health Miss Josie Howe has been given temporary leave of absence. Her place in the Kindergarten has been taken by Miss M. Ancient, of Halifax.

Did space permit, I should like to refer individually to the teachers in the several departments of the school. This being impracticable, I desire to place on record an expression of my appreciation of the splendid work they are doing for the education of the blind. With comparative small salaries, with almost ceaseless calls upon their time, and with praiseworthy devotion to duty, these teachers have given to their pupils the very best that is in them. They have kept ever in mind the purpose for which the school has been established, and they have fostered among

the pupils a strong spirit of self-help and self-reliance. This institution has good reason to be proud of the ladies and gentlemen who form its teaching staff, and the public may confidently rely upon the thoroughness and efficiency of their work.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The reorganization of the Literary Department, which took place at the commencement of the last school year, has proved most advantageous to the pupils. As a result of this reorganization, six thoroughly graded classes were formed, and ungraded classes were provided for the new pupils and for those who could not follow the graded work to advantage. From the reports of the teachers, and from my personal examination of the classes, I feel satisfied that this re-grading of the school has resulted in better work being done than in any previous year.

In this school our pupils are given all the advantages that are enjoyed by children with sight under our public school system. We have our Kindergarten, our Primary and Grammar School grades, and our High School course. The work of the pupils in these grades will compare favorably with that performed in the best schools in the Maritime Provinces.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is at present in a high state of efficiency. The Principal, Mr. H. B. Campbell, and a corps of assistants are daily engaged in giving to the pupils a practical, up-to-date training.

Pianoforte tuning is scientifically studied and practiced by the older boys.

In the Musical Department we have twenty five pianofortes, two cabinet organs, and a full set of reed and brass instruments for the use of the school band. The pupils memorize the music by having it read to them by readers with sight or they commit it to memory from sheets and books printed in the Braille musical Notation. This raised print music is prepared in the printing office of the school. It is read with ease by the majority of the pupils.

The following gives an idea of the work done in the musical department :

Pupils studying the pianoforte and cabinet organ.....	93
Pupils receiving individual singing lessons.....	19
Pupils receiving lessons on brass or reed instruments... ..	25
Pupils learning to play the mandolin or guitar.....	9
Pupils taking part in chorus work.....	50
Pupils studying harmonic notation and theory.....	39
Pupils being trained as pianoforte tuners... ..	14

Fifty per cent. of the graduates of the school maintain themselves teaching vocal or instrumental music, or by pianoforte tuning.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this Department the pupils are trained to use their hands to best possible advantage. Hand-training is particularly needed by the who are blind. At present willow basket-making, brush-making and cane-seating are taught to the boys, the girls receiving instruction in crocheting, knitting, weaving, sewing, and the use of the sewing machine. The learning of these handicrafts has a distinct educational value. Many of the graduates find that these handicrafts have also a distinct earning value. We hope in the near future to greatly improve our facilities in the Technical Department.

It has long been my opinion that in every factory and workshop there were positions which could be filled satisfactorily by intelligent blind persons. This idea is now being tested by a state commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts. The commission is empowered to fully investigate the question of the employment of the adult blind and to report upon the occupations best adapted to their conditions. An experimental station has been established at Cambridge, Massachusetts, an energetic agent has been appointed, and the co-operation of the superintendents and managers of workshops and factories has been secured. It is satisfactory to note that several adult blind persons have obtained remunerative employment in mills side by side with their fellow workmen with sight. The idea is a good one and will, I believe, commend itself to the employers of labor throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. I trust that the managers of our industries will give this matter due consideration and will co-operate with this school in furthering the interests of the blind of these provinces. With the co-operation of our industrial leaders the field for the employment of the blind would be greatly enlarged. The opening up of new avenues for work would be hailed with delight by some of our non-musical graduates and more particularly by those who lose their sight in adult life. The man or woman who can make a practical suggestion that will result in the employment of the adult blind will be regarded as a benefactor of the blind the world over.

MASSAGE.

The people of Japan have long been familiar with the restorative value of massage. Its practice among western peoples is of comparatively recent origin. In Japan massage is practiced by the blind and

Masseur finds among his fellow countrymen plenty of employment at fair prices. I believe that as the value of massage comes to be understood by the people of this country it will become more and more popular. Having this in mind as an occupation for the blind, two of our graduates have been carefully trained for this work and are now employed as instructors in the school. Mr. John A. MacDonald holds a certificate as a competent masseur from the Baron Posse Institute, Boston. Miss Una Legg was trained in the studio of Dr. Fletcher Little, London, G. B. Miss Legg has already won for herself an excellent reputation as a masseuse. These young teachers are enthusiastic believers in massage and their pupils are receiving a thorough scientific training at their hands. In the practice of massage the loss of sight is rather an advantage than otherwise. In the growing demand for the services of well-trained masseurs we hope to find remunerative employment for a percentage of our graduates.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

For the past four years the physical training of the pupils has been in the hands of Mr. James Scrimgeour, our Gymnastic Instructor. Mr. Scrimgeour discharged his duties with eminent ability. He recently severed his connection with the school, having been appointed to an important position in Naparima College San Fernando, Trinidad. The physical training of the pupils is now in the hands of Messrs. J. A. MacDonald and R. A. Watson. Our new Gymnasiums are being fitted with Swedish stalls, boms, and other appliances. No effort is being spared in the physical development of our young people. Without this development of muscle and nerve their training in the other departments of the school would be of little practical value. With this development their chances of success in the work-a-day world are greatly improved.

HEALTH.

Two serious cases of illness have occurred during the past year. Flossie Patterson, of Margaretsville, N. S., developed tuberculosis of the lungs. She was sent home where she died August last.

Nellie McLeod, of St. John, N. B., was attacked by pneumonia, from the effects of which she never recovered. She died in St. John on November 11th.

With these exceptions the health of our household of 165 persons has been excellent. This is due in no small measure to the active work of our matrons, and to the constant oversight given to the pupils by Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, our attending physician,

GRADUATES.

At the close of the last year first-class certificates as teachers of vocal and instrumental music were awarded to Frank Kline, Halifax, N. S.; Frank McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Lemuel Rushton, Londonderry, N. S.

Henry Anthony, of Salmon Cove, Newfoundland, received a certificate as a teacher of the pianoforte and cabinet organ.

Certificates as pianoforte tuners were awarded to Frank McDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Archibald Stuart, of Margaree, C. B., and Sandford Upham, of Prosser Brook, N. B.

William McLellan, of St. George, N. B., graduated from the Literary Department and has since gone into business.

J. Hollis Lindsay, of Woodstock, N. B., so well and favorably known as a pianist of merit, has gone to Chicago, where he has obtained a scholarship entitling him to all the privileges of the American Conservatory of Music. Mr. Lindsay's career will be watched with deep interest by his musical friends throughout the provinces.

NEW BUILDING.

The new school building was occupied for the first time on February 14, 1904. Its cost with equipment was \$64,990.96.

The grant of the Government of Nova Scotia with the building fund subscriptions received to date totals \$36,532.60. The balance of \$28,458.36 has been met by a temporary loan. Subscriptions amounting to \$6,504.62 have not yet been paid in. I have been promised additional subscriptions by those interested in the school, and there are still a number of the friends of the blind who, I feel certain, will aid us in paying off the balance of our building debt.

The building is in every way satisfactory and thoroughly adapted to the needs of the Institution. I have visited a number of schools for the blind on both sides of the Atlantic. The buildings of many of these schools are more elaborate in their decorations and were erected at a much greater cost than those of this Institution, yet I feel safe in stating that in no school of this character are the buildings better adapted for the education of the blind. We have co-education with absolute separation of the sexes. We have home life as distinct from school life. The departments for study, work, and exercise are located in bright, sunny, airy quarters. We have, in short, an ideal school environment. It is my hope and belief that with our present increased opportunities the school will be able to do more than ever to further the interests of those deprived of sight.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

During the early spring and summer a series of public meetings and concerts in the interests of the blind were held in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. I was accompanied in these concert tours by some of the best musical talent of the school, our party generally numbering fifteen. The programs consisted of vocal and instrumental music, school exercises, and addresses. The twenty-four meetings held were largely attended. Great interest was evinced in the methods of educating the blind and in the work being done by the school. The subscriptions and donations secured made a very handsome addition to our building fund. My sincerest thanks are tendered to those who so ably and willingly aided in making these meetings a success.

THE OUTLOOK.

In many directions the future of the school appears bright and promising.

We have accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils. One hundred and thirty-three pupils are already in attendance, and applications for the admission of new pupils are constantly being received.

Our educational facilities have greatly improved, and I feel confident that they will continue to do so.

The equipment of our Literary or School Department will not be complete until we have a small museum. To those who are blind, touch is sight, and feeling is believing. We require a fair collection of stuffed birds and animals, samples of minerals, and products of all kinds. Models of common objects, such as ships, boats, houses, etc., would also be most valuable.

In our Musical Department we still look forward to owning a first-rate pipe organ, so that our pupils may be trained as church organists.

There is one direction in which the present outlook is a source of great concern. I refer to our current receipts and expenses. The increased cost of provisions, of fuel, and light, and the rise in domestic wages make the cost per pupil much above that of previous years. The increasing of the salaries of our experienced and devoted teachers is also felt to be a pressing need. If we are to keep the school up to its present state of efficiency, and give to our pupils a thorough training for their life work, we shall require an increase in our annual income of at least twenty per cent. Even with this increase our per capitum cost would be far below that of any progressive school for the blind in Canada or the United States.

The question of providing an increased income should be considered by your Board at an early date. The need of this increase will be readily understood by the public, and I feel certain that the Provincial Governments interested, and the friends of the blind will do all in their power to place the school on such a financial basis as will enable it to meet its current expenses.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Board of Managers for the cordial support they have extended to me and for the earnest efforts they have made to promote the welfare of those deprived of sight.

C. F. FRASER,
Superintendent.

III.— Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

Halifax, N. S.

DR. J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR :—I beg to submit for your consideration a brief report of the working of this Institution during the year 1904. The total attendance has been 108, of whom 87 belong to Nova Scotia, 6 to New Brunswick, 6 to P. E. Island, and 9 to Newfoundland.

The health of the pupils during the year has been good, with the exception of an outbreak of measles early in the year. All affected, however, made good recoveries and were soon in school again.

The work in the educational department has gone on satisfactorily, the teachers having discharged their duties faithfully and taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the pupils. Miss Bateman, who had been connected with the school for many years as a most faithful and capable teacher, resigned last June to take a similar position to that she held here in the school for the Deaf in St. John, N. B.

Mr. H. L. Taylor, who comes well recommended and has had experience in two large schools for the Deaf in England, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entered on his duties in November.

In the Domestic Department, Miss R. B. O'Brien, as heretofore, has done her work faithfully and well. The health, comfort and happiness of the entire household receive her continual attention. She is ably assisted by Miss Thomas, who, as a trained and most successful nurse, is well fitted for the position she holds.

In the Industrial Department the boys have received instruction in sloyd, shoemaking, tailoring and printing, and the girls in dressmaking, knitting, darning, etc., and general housework.

Both boys and girls take physical drill exercises twice a week under a trained instructor. Since these exercises have been introduced physique and general appearance of the pupils have greatly improved.

Yours respectfully,

J. FEARON.

APPENDIX G.

Addresses Delivered before the Educational Institute of New Brunswick, June, 1904.

Consolidation of Schools.

By D. W. Hamilton, M. A., Principal of Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B.

We do well if we seek to appreciate at its full value the inheritance which our predecessors have left us; to stir up within us the consciousness of participation in the educational life of the present; to put away from us the shallow and dangerous spirit which ignores or despises the past and regards even its most helpful ties merely as chains to be broken; and to cherish instead a spirit which discerns and reverences the reason that has ruled in history—which would retain, apply and utilize whatever of truth and goodness the past has brought down to the present — which is humble enough to feel and intelligent enough to perceive that it needs whatever strength and wealth it can derive from the past to fulfil the duties of the present and to meet the demands of the future. The past has brought nothing to perfection, hence the future ought to be in all respects an advance and improvement on the past. We cannot mark time very long; we must either advance or lag behind. It is not into a dull and uninviting future, not into one which we need fear to find empty or unremunerative but into one filled with promises of discovery, gleaming with crowns of victory, that we are called to enter.

“Before us shines a glorious world,
Fresh as a banner, bright, unfurled
To music suddenly.”

In all directions new fields of thought and enterprise are being opened up to the human mind, and new conquests are being placed within its reach. Old subjects, like the thought and speech of ancient Greece or Rome, are now seen under new lights; and instead of having lost in value as the ignorant or superficial may suppose, have acquired in these latter times a previously unknown significance rendering them more capable than ever of rewarding a life's devotion to them. Mathematics, the mental and moral sciences, historical and social studies, and the various philosophical disciplines are also becoming inspired with a new spirit, new energy, new hopes, and have manifestly a great future before them. The extraordinarily rapid advances in the physical and biological sciences in recent years have led some to suppose that their present pace cannot long be maintained; but only those who judge the sciences from without share in this suspicion, and it finds no acceptance among those who are

able to see within and are aware that numerous as are the questions which these sciences have of late been answering, still more numerous are the questions which they have been raising and leaving to be answered in the future. It is a future in the achievements and rewards of which the people of New Brunswick must naturally desire to share in a measure which will at least be not unworthy of the past. But if this desire is not to be an illusion there must be adequate efforts put forth to achieve it.

The hearts of the generous and the patriotic turn with trust, with affection, with pride, to the old things around which noble memories and dear associations cluster. Because of this remembrance of our educational past should we not labor more earnestly in trying to restore whatever may have been wrongly allowed to decay, in improving whatever is defective, in enlarging, enriching, and beautifying the edifice which through many years our fathers have been building up, which still admits of many useful and fair additions. May it be so; and may the good work begun by our forefathers go on unchecked through each successive year of this twentieth century of prosperity and progress, of healthy growth and ever-maturing wisdom, of scholarship and ability, of sustained devotion to all that is good and best.

"Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;"

It is ten o'clock on a winter morning when we cross the highway playgrounds and enter the school of a prosperous rural district in New Brunswick. In the porch, thinly built, and draughty although but recently erected, we stamp the snow from our boots and soon find ourselves in the one room of the building. The stove, crammed with maple, murmurs in time with the keen wind outside which is sifting slowly but surely the snow upon the window sills and floor within; for double windows cost and moreover, they prevent proper ventilation of the building. The wide cracks in the floor and the openings in the plaster on the walls and ceiling would have sufficed for ventilation purposes, but the draught from these is not easily regulated.

"Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping-floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knives carved initial;
The charcoal frescoes on its wall;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school
Went storming out to playing."

The teacher who nervously but pleasantly greets us, is young and pretty and just from the Normal School. Here are ten boys and girls ranging in age from five to twenty. A few are quickly singled out as very bright, able and anxious to learn; but in order that the number of classes may not be doubled or that there be not too many "reading in one book," they are obliged to patiently or rather impatiently wait for their dull and less ambitious plavmates. With versatility worthy of all admiration the young teacher passes from task to task. Now she instructs a tot of five as to the differences between C and D, and then explains to that child's eldest sister a problem in Algebra. Reading

classes A, B, C, D, E, etc., have been heard, and the same classes have at their seats struggled with problems in arithmetic, and watched the drifting snow outside. But it is recess time. The girls in a circle surround the stove; the boys with a shout disappear from view. In this school, in not a single study, are more than two or three pupils abreast of one another; it must be that emulation, the helpful companionship in lessons, so common in graded schools, is here unknown. The school hours pass slowly by and when four o'clock arrives, teacher and pupils, after giving the stove a farewell "hug," go out to battle with winds and snow and drifts until they reach their comfortable homes, a mile or more away.

But there is more the matter with this ordinary country school than its smallness, lack of comforts and equipment, tiresome routine of oft-repeated lessons, and its general inefficiency. In this district ask how the fathers of the pupils earn their bread. You will hear that most of them are farmers, raising wheat, oats and hay; some of them have herds of cows whose milk is sold to the neighboring cheese-factory. One man has become well-to-do through his apple orchard which sends every year a goodly harvest to market. Yet that these children come from homes where the livelihood is earned out of the ground is ignored in the lessons. There is instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little grammar, geography and history. This is good as far as it goes. It might be sufficient if the boys and girls were all going to be clerks or traders; or if, in the fulness of their ambition they were to enter the professions. But of sowing and reaping there is never a word; nothing about the planting and tending of plants, the preparation and composition of the soil, or the food of plants; nothing about weeds, injurious and beneficial insects, or desirable birds, nothing about rotation of crops. Seldom does a lesson light up for so much as a moment the drama of struggle and survival of which every square yard of turf is a theatre. It is well that children should learn at school useful lessons they can learn nowhere else, but should not country children be led to see somewhat of the inexhaustible scope for brains which offers itself to the farmer? The fact is that rural instruction has been largely devised in cities, for cities and towns, with a view to city and town conditions. Even for cities the courses upheld in some of our city schools are faulty enough, when the word is permitted to usurp the place of the act, instead of being merely its symbol and aid. One evil in education throughout Canada is the stress laid upon merely verbal studies—the shutting out of the actual world of activity, duty and joy for which children should be trained.

There are hundreds of schools like the one I have pictured, in New Brunswick. For years the motto has been, "Let us put a School-house in every valley and on every hill-top." In this way there has been an attempt to provide schools of some sort to meet the simplest educational needs of a widely scattered multitude of children. These schools have certainly done a great work in maintaining a democratic spirit, in welding together diverse elements of our population, and in raising the general level of intelligence to a higher plane. But our schools must have that progressive life which alone will enable them to adapt them-

selves to a changing material environment, an advancing knowledge and a more complex civilization.

Let us picture another rural school in N. B.

It is 8.45 a. m. As we draw near we see several neat and comfortable vans, which have been driven from two to five miles, stop before the school building. Children of all ages, with bright and happy faces step from the vans and enter the building. There has been no battling with snow or mud; there are no wet feet or muddy boots; there has been proper protection for the little ones and the young girls as they passed along the lonely roads. Before entering we glance at the large two-and-half story building. It presents a handsome appearance. The roof is steep-pitched, terminating with ventilating turrets; the walls are covered with clapboards and fancy cut shingles, painted with pleasing colors. There are many large windows. Surrounding the building are beautiful grounds laid off in lawns, gravel walks, gardens and playgrounds. Trees, shrubs, hedges and flowers are seen here and there about the grounds, arranged in such a way as to give natural, artistic views. The lawns are a bright green, the flowers well-trained and everywhere neatness and cleanliness rule supreme.

We enter the warm, well-lighted building, and are greeted by the principal, Mr. X. We tread on hardwood, oiled floors; we see bright walls adorned with pictures which are reproductions of works of art; the wood-work is finished in natural colors, without paint. In the halls are cloak-rooms, made of heavy wire, six and a half feet high, permitting drying and ventilation of the children's clothing. On the ground or first floor are school rooms for the primary grades, a teacher's room, and a room for "manual training" for boys. These rooms are all lighted from the rear and the left. The seats and desks are single and adjustable. There are not over forty desks in a room 33x26. The black-boards are of slate. There are heating and ventilation registers, an electric bell, and all necessary equipment. On the second floor are school rooms for advanced grades, a library or reading room, a laboratory, a "Household Science" room, and the Principal's private room. There are electric bells in all the rooms of the building and a fire-gong in the lower hall. The button board is in the Principal's class-room. On the third floor is a spacious assembly hall. The brick basement is well lighted. It has cement floors. It contains play rooms for wet and cold weather, a store room, and the furnaces. All the rooms of this building are spacious, warm, well-lighted, ventilated, clean and attractive. The teachers in this school are enthusiastic. They are teachers of knowledge, skill and experience, each specially trained for his or her department or grades. They receive good salaries. They do effective work. They are members of the teaching staff of a Consolidated Rural School, many of which we expect to find in New Brunswick before many years.

Listen to what a patron of an Indiana Consolidated School says:—
 "Yes, I think the consolidated schools give our children much better advantages than do the district schools, for the reason first, we are able to get better qualified instructors, because we do not have to hire so many. And then a well-qualified man will not go into a small district school. So you see it enables us to benefit the profession of school-teaching. Next it throws a larger

number of children of the same grade together, enabling them to exchange ideas. Again it enables us to get more and better apparatus and equipment for one school is easier supplied than eight or ten. Next, and of much importance, our children step out of the homes into a nice, dry (and warm, if need be), van, and are conducted to and from school without any wet backs or feet and no quareling or fighting, "etc."

Twenty states of the Union have introduced this method of bettering their rural schools since 1892, when the plan originated in Kingsville Township, Ohio. There are now hundreds of consolidated schools in the United States and there is not a single case on record of a section going back or wishing to go back to the old isolated district school plan after consolidation had once been tried. But in these schools there has been no attempt to improve the curricula. In our Canadian consolidated schools boys and girls will be put in full possession of themselves; their hands and eyes, their reason, judgment and imagination will have a chance as well as their memory for rules and definitions.

Among the advantages which will result from the establishing of Consolidated Schools are the following:

1. Large central schools in the rural districts would provide relatively "prize places" for teachers who would devote themselves to teaching as a life profession. When the schools are consolidated it will be possible to secure a male teacher as principal. A man should be at the head of every large graded school. We are leaving the education of our children almost entirely to young girls. This is not advisable. But you cannot keep male teachers at the salaries which small districts pay. It costs more to live now than formerly, yet the salaries of teachers are not higher than they were a few years ago. Most young men who take up teaching leave the profession for some other work which gives better financial returns. Consolidated schools, offering a reasonable amount as the Principal's salary, would induce many young men to remain in the profession. They would teach for many years and gain skill and experience, and the girls and boys of our country districts would be given a fair chance. It cannot be expected that a teacher who is ever on the alert for bettering his position, who is in a school for a term only, or "till something better turns up," will take much interest in his work or will do much more in such a school than the letter of the law demands. What golden opportunities gifted children often lose because they have no efficient teacher to instruct, inspire, and lead them. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

2. A consolidated school could give high school privileges to the country boys and girls. It would afford a higher grade of instruction. Not only will this country high school give as good an education as any city high school—it will give more. It will be a TRAINING SCHOOL with a specific object, namely, that of fitting a class for its sure duties, to put the worker in harmony with his work. Country boys and girls have been receiving the same sort of education as their city cousins, yet their environments are antipodal. Is it not the function of education to fit for life to make the individual intellectually, socially, morally and industrially efficient; to adjust him to his environment? While the school must above all else aim to develop men and women, it must not stop

there; it must also train them to do with skill and effectiveness the work which has economic and commercial value in the section in which they must live. If any man were to find himself in a country devoid of schools, and undertook to originate and organize a school system, he would unconsciously introduce some subjects that would be related to the habits of the people and to the welfare of the community. Being freed from traditions he would teach something of the plants and animals and fields and people. Yet our rural schools usually teach the things that the academies, colleges and city schools have taught. The teaching in the rural schools is usually a reflection of old academic methods. We should begin with the child. Now, any subject, when put into pedagogic form, is capable of being the means of educating a man. The study of Greek is no more a proper means of education than the study of Indian corn is. Classics and mathematics are no more divine than machines and potatoes are. "Culture" is the product only of efficient teaching whatever the subject matter may be.

President Elliot of Harvard says: "The scientists insist to-day on nature study for children; but we teachers ought long ago to have learned from the poets the value of this element in education. Let us go to Virgil, Wordsworth, Tennyson, or Lowell for the needed demonstration. Let us observe too, that a great need of modern industrial society is intellectual pleasures, or pleasures which like music, combine delightful sensations with the gratifications of observation, association, memory and sympathy. The idea of culture has always included a quick and wide sympathy with men; it should hereafter include sympathy with nature, and particularly with its living forms, a sympathy based on some accurate observation of nature. The book-worm, the monk, the isolated student has never been the type of the cultivated man. The present conception of real culture contains not only a development of the social element, but also an extension of interest and reverence to the animate creation and to those immense forces that set the earthly stage for man and all related beings. A country high school would meet a class of interests not properly of a material sort. The desire for a higher education and for opportunities for the gratification of strong individual tastes has created a demand for an education and training apart from an elementary knowledge of the three "R's." There is a demand for some sort of power—power to see, to know, to understand, to DO and therefore TO BE.

3. It permits a better grading and classification of pupils. The pupils can be placed where they can work to the best advantage, and the various subjects of instruction can be more wisely selected and correlated. The promotion from class to class and from grade to grade affords a wholesome incentive to the child, and to the teacher a better opportunity for doing effective work. Loiterers would feel the impulse of the grading; and many who would have in all probability dropped out of school while still in the elementary grades will be found taking advanced work. One patron of a consolidated school in Indiana says: "The grading of the school is much better. The school spirit is high and the children take a deeper interest in the work. It is much easier to keep the larger children in the school than when sending to the small district school. I will

now have a high school close at hand and can feel that my child will be under home protection until she is old enough to care for herself."

4. It adds the stimulating influences of large classes with the resulting enthusiasm and generous rivalry. The discipline and training thus obtained are invaluable.

5. It affords the broader companionship and culture that come from association. Country life in the remoter districts tends to repression. The great opportunities in a town or city for companionship is one of the strongest attractions of the town for the country boy or girl. The adult as well as the child feels the force of that instinct which leads mankind to rejoice in association with each other. Isolation for the young is tiresome and irksome, and they early form the resolve to forsake the dull routine of oft-repeated lessons which seem to hold out no promise of personal benefit. The communities would have a common meeting point, and the opportunities thus afforded for social intercourse would be very great. In the words of State Supt. Jones, of Indiana: "The great evil of the small rural school lies in its non-social character. It is wholly unable to furnish each of its pupils that educative influence that comes from association with many of the same age and the same degree of advancement; it cannot have, in many classes, enough of honest and helpful competition to establish a standard to which many a bright pupil would raise himself, and fails therefore to bring from him that supreme effort which develops and ennobles, which comes only from social and intellectual contact with his fellows."

6. It makes the work of school supervisors more effective. School inspectors co-operating with the teachers will through a consolidated school bring the school work more into touch with the homes and occupations of the people. School inspectors thus will be able to do more effective work as leaders and guides in education.

7. The good work done in a consolidated school cannot fail to quicken public interest in educational effort. The parents would take a real pride in the work done and their sympathy and generous support would go out to such a school. Upon the sympathy and generous support of the people depends the success of any movement for the good of mankind. How pathetic and discouraging it is to one who is really interested in the education of our boys and girls to note the lack of interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children. They will provide everything comfortable and beautiful for them at home and allow them to spend the greater part of the day in a miserable apology for a school-house; they will employ the services of expert men to build their houses and barns and pay these men well, yet they will insist upon employing the cheapest—no matter how inefficient—teacher in the market. Selfishness, educational short-sightedness, and the greed for gold are the curse of this country. There is much room for missionary work among the parents. We have ignorance, almost proud that it is ignorant; we have learning in the brains of people who do not know that learning is only a morbid disease unless shared with all sorts and conditions of men; we have life in the midst of plenty, which does not know how to live. God means that no man shall sulk in a miser's wretchedness, counting his gold and weighing his ail-

ver, but that that miser, most wretched of all, shall be exalted to the luxury of leading, teaching, spending, relieving and receiving the blessings of his fellow-men and children.

8. Consolidation leads to better school buildings, better equipment, a larger supply of books, maps and apparatus. The rural schoolhouse is rarely a thing of beauty; it is sometimes a place of discomforts and a hindrance to the natural development of robust bodies. Beautiful, comfortable and clean surroundings will have their ethical influences upon the development of the child, until he comes to abhor anything that is not beautiful, well-ordered and clean. Pleasant and well-arranged surroundings are silent, potent educational forces. The child naturally tries to put himself into harmony with what surrounds him. Would it not be a good thing if the untidy, unlovely exteriors and interiors of most of our country school-houses, and their uncared-for and hardly decent surroundings, be made beautiful and attractive and express a refined taste.

9. It affords suitable and desirable protection to girls and young children on the way to and from school. The children would be conveyed in comfortable vehicles instead of having to walk along lonely roads, often through mud or snow. From every section where consolidation has been tried come testimonies as to the better health of the children. One patron says: "I find that the health of the children is much better. There is no exposure to storms in bad weather. The waggons protect them from the rain and wind, consequently there is little trouble from coughs and colds. There is some saving in the wear of clothing, particularly shoes. I am not inconvenienced from my work to see that my child is placed in school or returned during stormy weather."

10. Consolidation results in a better attendance of pupils. This is proved by experience. At Middleton, Nova Scotia, last year the attendance increased by 70 per cent. Older boys and girls and younger children go to a consolidated school. In Gustavus Township, Ohio, the average attendance went from 125 up to 143. In Kinsman, Ohio, from 110 to 146. The percentage of pupils daily present on an average usually runs from about 50 per cent. under the old system to over 90 per cent. in the consolidated school.

11. It will assure greater punctuality. Children will soon learn to be punctual in meeting the van, for the van driver waits no longer than two minutes for the children of any one house. They will arrive at the central school on time. The experience of van drivers is that they seldom have to wait longer than one minute at any house. It is well for children to learn to be punctual; when they are men and women they will always be punctual. The men will be ready to pay their bills when due; the women will always be ready for church in good time.

12. Consolidation affords an opportunity for work in special branches, as in Nature Study and School Garden work. Manual Training, Domestic Economy or Household Science, and the commercial branches. The importance of these I shall not discuss.

I have mentioned some of the arguments for consolidation of rural schools and transportation of pupils. These arguments are not based on theory but on actual experiments and experience in the consolidation of schools in the United States and Canada.

II.—The "New Education"—Manual Training.

By E. E. MacCready, Director of Manual Training, N. B.

The "New Education," or "New Features in Education," adopted in recent years, all aim to make the work of the school more practical. The child is to learn, by doing—and by doing those things the knowledge of which will be of greatest benefit in after life.

The "New Education" is not a substitute for the old, but, to be most effective, must be correlated with the old.

The "New Education" does not compel the pupil to work but attracts him to it, or rather, compels him to work by attracting him to it.

The "New Education" is all-sided effecting a harmonious development of the whole being.

But I have been invited to speak on only one of the new features in education—Manual Training. It is now a little more than four years since the manual training movement was started in New Brunswick with a school at Fredericton as an object-lesson. With the early history of the work at Fredericton, the generosity of Sir Wm. MacDonald, and the untiring energy of Dr. Robertson you are familiar. The wisdom of the plan adopted has been proved. From this small beginning the work in New Brunswick has grown till now manual training is an important part of the school course in most of the leading towns and in some of the rural districts. Several others will establish departments in September, and wherever the consolidation of rural schools takes place manual training will be added to the course of study.

It is pleasing to note that in every place where manual training has been established it has given the greatest satisfaction to all concerned—trustees, parents, teachers and pupils.

Some objections are still made to manual training. We are told that "The curriculum is already over-crowded." This may be true, I am not prepared to say; but what I am prepared to say is that the two or three hours per week taken from the other subjects for manual training does not in any way lessen the amount of work done in those subjects, in fact most teachers who have taught the regular subjects both before and after the introduction of manual training, claim that more and better work has been the result. The reasons for this are: that manual training involves the study of arithmetic, geometry, drawing, nature study and physics; causes better attendance at school; and relieves the monotony of the too exclusive book studies, making it possible for the pupils to more fully concentrate their attention on their studies. By applying some of their knowledge of arithmetic and geometry to practical things greater interest is developed in these subjects.

James Van Sickle, Superintendent of schools for Baltimore, says: "A curriculum is not necessarily crowded because it contains many subjects. It is not expected that each child should master everything men-

tioned in the course of study. He takes what he is capable of assimilating and no more. The old curriculum was overcrowded with things not worth remembering; the new is none too broad to meet varying needs."

We are told by some that "manual training is not mental training." Manual training is mental training requiring the constant thought and attention of the pupils. They are given all the mental work they are able to digest, and as their capacity for understanding increases, the difficulty of the work increases, requiring both greater mental effort and more skill of hand.

James MacAlister, former Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, writes: "We must not close our eyes to the fact that by far the larger number of men in every civilized community are workers, to whom a skilled hand is quite as important as a well-filled head. * * * *. It is the hand that enables the mind to realize in a thousand ways its highest imaginings, its profoundest reasonings, and its most practical inventions."

It is also objected that "manual training in the public schools is mere child's play." This objection like the preceding comes only from those who have a very imperfect knowledge of the work of the manual training school. The methods and practices of such schools are those of the skilled artisan. The work produced often surprises carpenters and cabinet makers by its excellence.

Again it is objected that "manual training will produce a large number of poorly trained carpenters." This statement also comes from those who are ignorant of the real aims of the work, and ignorant of the facts. That manual training does not produce large numbers of imperfectly trained carpenters has already been proved in many places where this work has been taught in the schools during the past ten to fifteen years. Many boys who discover in the manual training school their ability, go to higher technical schools. Many others of less mechanical ability discover that their life work must lie in another field. Those who go directly from the manual training school into carpenter shops, machine shops, draughting rooms, etc., have a good foundation knowledge to build upon and are able to advance much more rapidly than if they had not attended the manual training school. I could give you many instances where manufacturers give a preference to boys from manual training schools—even sending to these schools for boys.

It is too soon for us in New Brunswick to see the true effects of manual training, but already in the schools besides those advantages I have mentioned we feel its effect in greater accuracy, precision, neatness, method, knowledge of things, patience, determination, self-reliance, thoroughness, and truthfulness. Manual training has a softening, refining and humanizing effect upon rude boys and girls. It awakens more interest in all the work of the school and increases the attendance at school.

It will aid in the selection of occupations when school life is over. It will prevent a feeling of contempt for manual occupations and for those who live by manual labor.

It will raise the standard of attainments in mechanical occupations.

It lengthens the school life of some boys by giving them school work in which they can see practical results.

It will stimulate invention of all kinds.

It will aid in the progress of civilization by lessening the criminal and pauper classes.

It will materially assist in the development of the resources of a country and in bringing prosperity and happiness to its people. Such are the conclusions of the leaders of education everywhere.

Ruskin says: "A boy cannot learn to take a straight shaving or draw a fine curve without learning a multitude of other matters which the life of man could not teach him:

"A man may hide himself from you or misrepresent himself to you in every way, but he cannot in his work. There to be sure you have him to the utmost. All that he likes, all that he sees, all that he can do, his affection, his perseverance, his impatience, his clumsiness, his clearness, everything is there."

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, writes: "Trade instruction, technical education, manual training—all these are efficient elements in the reduction of crime, because they all help to better and truer economic conditions."

Wm. James, Professor of Psychology, Harvard University, says:—

"The most colossal improvement which recent years have seen in secondary education lies in the introduction of the manual training schools; not because they will give us a people more handy and practical for domestic life and better skilled in trades, but because they will give us citizens with an entirely different intellectual fibre.

Laboratory work and shop work engender a habit of observation. They confer precision; because if you are doing a thing, you must do it definitely right or definitely wrong. They give honesty; for when you express yourself by making things, and not by using words, it becomes impossible to dissimulate your vagueness or ignorance by ambiguity. They beget a habit of self-reliance; they keep the interest and attention always cheerfully engaged."

Manual training is a great character builder. A child learns to get a thing right for his own satisfaction. He learns that about right is not nearly so good as exactly right. He learns to despise that which is inaccurate and poorly made and to be satisfied with nothing but the best.

A great deal of crookedness and wickedness in the world have their beginnings in idleness. Through the lack of interesting and pleasant occupation many a boy gets into trouble. Manual training furnishes that needful occupation, for many boys spend more time at this work at home than in the school. Only a little while ago a boy living in Fredericton, who had been saving his money to buy a bicycle, decided instead to buy tools.

Another Fredericton boy who is sick in bed with hip disease, upon learning that I was soon to leave the province, sent for me to come to see him. He wanted me to order for him a set of the most approved manual training tools so that when he got well he would have the best to work with.

In all the schools I have ever taught, the boys have come to work after school hours, filling the rooms to overflowing night after night. They would rather work than play.

I plead to-day for more manual training in the schools because of the mental, moral and material benefits derived from it. We need manual training in the primary and intermediate grades. Simple forms of it can be taught in the ordinary class rooms by your regular teachers. The added interest of the children in their school work, the good fellowship, the love and sympathy developed will amply repay you for your time and trouble. We should have manual training taught in all the cities and towns, and in all the Superior Schools of this province to both boys and girls. At the Kingston Consolidated School we hope to have an ideal manual training course; first some advanced kindergarten work for the primary grades, then cardboard construction and basketry,—all this for both boys and girls; then domestic science for the girls, and mechanical drawing and woodwork for the boys.

In addition to all this we should have a few special Manual Training High Schools, where boys of mechanical ability might go, instead of to the regular High Schools.

When Nathaniel Hawthorne got through college he wrote to his mother saying: "I cannot be a doctor and live by men's diseases, I cannot be a lawyer and live by their quarrels, nor a minister and live by their sins. There is nothing left for me but to write books." Now we cannot all write as Hawthorne did. It can be said too, with greater truth today than ever before: "Of making many books there is no end."

We are living in an age of invention, of great material development, when the forces of nature are being made more and more to serve man's purposes. We must change our system of education sufficiently to meet the changing demands or be left hopelessly in the rear. It is admitted that one of the chief causes of the great industrial activity and prosperity in the United States and in Germany is the large number and the excellence of their technical schools. England is beginning to realize this and last year the Department of Education made manual training a compulsory part of the curriculum of every primary school in Great Britain.

The Earl of Rosebery has written to the chairman of the London County Council submitting a plan for the establishment of a great institution for advanced scientific and technical education, at a cost of \$1,500,000. Lord Rosebery asks for an annual grant of \$150,000, for the maintenance of the institution. In his letter submitting the proposition Lord Rosebery says: "It is short of scandalous that our ambitious youths should be obliged to resort to the United States and Germany for technical training." He points out that English industries are suffering in consequence of the neglect of this important branch of education.

In Canada where we have so many resources of nature awaiting the touch of master hands, we should certainly have more technical education. Our Universities are branching out in this direction, but something is needed to precede the University courses of engineering, to benefit those who take such courses and also many who are unable to reach the University.

So I affirm that our present need is for one or two of these Manual Training High Schools. The course of study of such school should consist of some drawing and shop work each day, including freehand, mechan-

ical, architectural and machine drawing, joinery, woodturning, pattern-making, wood carving, forging, foundry and machine shop work, algebra, history, English, plane, solid and descriptive geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry and French or German.

Such a school would keep many boys at school longer, would furnish an excellent preparation for the engineering courses of the Universities, and would give many who are unable to attend the University a grand start on the road to success.

You must not be content with manual training in New Brunswick till all this has been accomplished and more. The best is none too good for our boys and girls.

III.—The Religious Thought of Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

By Professor W. H. Clawson, M. A., University of New Brunswick.

The poetry of Tennyson unites in itself an exquisite sense of beauty and the uneasiness and doubt of an age of unbelief. That of Browning combines a rugged and unmusical verse with a keen psychology and a vigorous optimism. Tennyson's poetry with its fall and swell of hope, its changing notes of passionate despair, submissive acquiescence and serene trust and its frequent lapses into hesitancy and despondency presents a strong contrast to Browning's vivid pictures of the soul of man in action and his ringing declarations of unbroken confidence in God.

Each of these men has expressed one side of the truth. Browning's optimism is the creed of youth and vigour in every age. Tennyson's hesitancy was shared by the finest spirits of his own time. Browning is the poet of the Renaissance, Tennyson of the scientific nineteenth century. Tennyson is the man of religious training and culture, thrown upon the age of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer. Like Arnold and Clough and hundreds of other "spirits finely touched," his confidence and courage were undermined by his fears of modern scientific thought and destructive criticism. His struggles with these fears may be traced throughout his poetry. Faith and confidence finally win the victory, but the contest is so stubborn that this poetry appeals directly to all who have been in the fight.

The problems of religion and philosophy interested Tennyson all through his career. In college with his mates, at home with his family and friends, and in society with the greatest thinkers of England,—men of such varying beliefs as Gladstone, Ward, Lord Acton, Huxley* and Martineau,—Tennyson was constantly engaged in metaphysical discussion. This discussion profoundly affected his poetry. Such poems as **SUPPOSED CONFESSIONS OF A SECOND-RATE SENSITIVE MIND, THE HIGHER PANTHEISM, DE PROFUNDIS, THE ANCIENT SAGE, DESPAIR, THE PROMISE OF MAY, VASTNESS AND BY AN EVOLUTIONIST**, indicate a deep acquaintance with the problems of metaphysics, **IN MEMORIAM** however, affords the most complete view of the development of his mind and his struggles against doubt and the final victory of his faith. A brief examination of the state of Tennyson's mind and of the tendencies of English thought, at the time of its composition, and an exposition of three of the fundamental problems of philosophy with which it deals make up the subject matter of this paper.

The son of a Church of England clergyman, Tennyson grew up in an atmosphere of manly piety and simple acceptance of the Gospel. By nature as well as by training, Tennyson was disposed to such acceptance. His manliness, his love of calm and well-ordered beauty, his conservatism, his reverence for a beautiful and venerable religious system, all led him to a full assent to the creed of his father. But his metaphysical studies having brought him into contact with the sceptical spirit of the age, he found that he was no born believer, and that without a severe struggle he would be unable to retain his faith.

The tendency of philosophic thought in the middle of the nineteenth century was materialistic and sceptical. The extraordinary progress of science had led men to expect that all phenomena would eventually be explained by it. In the minds of many, the world was simply a machine, an endless chain of causes and effects; there was no evidence for the existence of a great intelligent First Cause; man too, free as he seems and feels himself, was declared to be a puppet, all of whose actions were pre-determined; man's mind it was said, was but a collection of shifting states of consciousness; hence there was no such thing as fixed individuality, and at death the dissolution of the body would involve the dissolution of what had been wrongly called the soul. This materialistic philosophy with its epigrammatic sayings "Vice and Virtue are products like sugar and vitriol," and "The brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile," was thus undermining the fundamental truths of religion, of morality, and of the value of life,—and preparing the way for the pessimistic system of a Schopenhauer.

Besides these assaults from without, religious faith was weakened by attacks from within. The rise of a liberal party in the church was necessary to its future development; but the process was temporarily disturbing to faith. Disputes about theology, verbal inspiration and miracles awoke intolerance on both sides, shook unquestioning faith and drove many earnest thinkers to the position of agnosticism.

Such were the dangers threatening religious life in England, when the death of Tennyson's dearest friend, Arthur Henry Hallam, in 1833, set him meditating upon the deep things of life. During the seventeen years that followed, Tennyson wrote his *IN MEMORIAM* in which the sincerest pathos alternates with profound philosophic and poetic discussion of the gravest problems.

Examination of Tennyson's philosophy as expressed in the poem reveals the fact that he founds the worth of life upon three beliefs: The belief in God, in the freedom of the will and in immortality. These three fundamental truths, stated by Immanuel Kant as the "postulates of the practical reason," lie at the roots of all morality and all religion. Tennyson saw that the materialism and scepticism of the age struck to the heart of these beliefs. He realized with a kind of terror that the foundations of his belief in the goodness of life were thus threatened, and he faced the danger, not with the robust cheeriness of a Browning, nor with the calm submission to authority of a Newman, nor with the agnosticism of a Huxley, but with a patient, courageous endeavour to meet and answer the enemies of his faith:

"He fought his doubts and gathered strength,
He would not make his judgment blind,
He faced the spectres of the mind
And laid them: thus he came at length

To find a stronger faith his own;
And power was with him in the night,
Which makes the darkness and the light
And dwells not in the light alone."

We shall consider briefly Tennyson's reasons for: I. The Belief in God, II. The Belief in Freedom, III. The Belief in Immortality.

I. THE BELIEF IN GOD.

The 124th poem of *IN MEMORIAM* shows how carefully Tennyson had examined the various kinds of evidence for the existence of a "Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness."

"That which we dare invoke to bless ;
Our dearest faith ; our ghastliest doubt ;
He, they, one, all ; within, without ;
The power in darkness whom we guess."

The first argument he considered was the time-honoured ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN. This argument,—its classic illustration is Paley's example of a watch which implies a watch-maker—adduces the beauty and order of the universe, the uniformity running through its members, and the skilful adaptation of means to ends as proofs of the existence of a great creative intelligence. Tennyson with many thinkers of his day could not accept this argument as conclusive. They thought it just as likely that the bird flies because it has wings as that the bird has wings in order that it may fly. The processes of nature are intricate and wonderful, but we have no positive evidence for a beginning or a creator :

"I found him not in world or sun,
Or eagle's wing or insect's eye."

The Cartesian argument that we could have formed no idea of God if he did not exist, and the argument which asserts the necessity of an eternal First Cause as the originator of a finite changing world, seemed to Tennyson mere metaphysical theories and word-play :

"Nor thro' the questions men may try
The petty cobwebs we have spun."

Intellectually he could find no satisfactory proof of the existence of God. But if ever he was tempted to deny it an impulse from within overcame his doubt ; his heart proved what his intellect could not :

"If e'er when faith had fall'n asleep
I heard a voice 'believe no more'
And heard an ever-breaking shore
That tumbled in the Godless deep ;

A warmth within the breast would melt
The freezing reason's colder part,
And like a man in wrath the heart
Stood up and answer'd 'I have felt.'"

It was then, through an impulse of feeling and not through intellectual processes that Tennyson reached his faith in God. When this faith was shaken by a consideration of the cruelty and suffering of the universe, Tennyson found no intellectual means of reconciling the bloody struggle for existence, the suffering caused by sin, the fact of sin and evil themselves with his belief in a good God. When :

"Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shriek'd against his creed."

Tennyson's reason abandoned the hopeless task of explaining the existence of evil. He again fell back upon faith.

"What hope of answer or redress?
Behind the veil, behind the veil."

Thus Tennyson agrees with the greatest modern thinkers that to the reason alone God is unknowable. He admits that knowledge is confined to what we can see or reason about. But he does not think that man is entirely shut out from God. Beyond the realm of knowledge lies the realm of faith, and by faith we attain unto reality and lay hold on God. In the prologue to *IN MEMORIAM* this position is made clear. It is also shown that Tennyson believed in a PERSONAL God who had revealed himself in the perfect man Christ Jesus:

"Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen Thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove.

We have but faith: we cannot know;
For knowledge is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from Thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow."

II. THE FREEDOM OF THE WILL.

In his *MEMOIR*, Tennyson's son tells us how deeply his father was interested in the problem of free-will. His poetry corroborates this statement.

Familiarity with Tennyson's poems shows that he considered the question of free-will not only as a fascinating metaphysical problem, but also as one of the fundamental beliefs that give human life its value.

Undoubtedly the strongest intellectual currents of the age set away from a belief in free-will. Materialism reduced all actions as well as all phenomena to the domination of mechanical laws; sensationalism dissolved personality into a collection of shifting states of consciousness; transcendentalism put freedom into the category of the unknown and the unknowable. These opinions were of course hostile to the belief in self-determination or free-will. Tennyson felt that if this belief, the only bulwark of the sense of individual responsibility were taken away, good and evil would lose their meaning, all incentive to vigorous moral effort would be destroyed and men would sink into pessimism and madness.

Tennyson gives a concrete illustration of the result of unbelief in free-will in his poem *DESPAIR*. A man and his wife, members of a religious sect of Calvinistic theology are thrown into unbelief and despair by the gloomy doctrines there taught them:

"What! I should call on that Infinite love that has served us so well?
Infinite cruelty rather that made everlasting Hell.

Made us, foreknew us, foredoomed us and does what he will with his own;

Better our dead brute mother who never has heard us groan."

Thus they are driven from Calvinism to atheism. But here too, they find that free-will is denied. No hope or comfort is afforded by the atheism that denies responsibility and the need of moral effort; and the man and wife resolve to perish; the woman drowns herself but the man is rescued and denounces the creed which has plunged him into despair.

In opposition to this blighting creed, Tennyson has expressed, in no uncertain language, his belief in the reality of free-will :

"Our wills are ours. we know not how;
Our wills are ours to make them thine."

As in the case of the belief in God, Tennyson offered no logical proof for his belief in free-will. His acceptance of this doctrine was based on feeling. The feeling of moral obligation and responsibility, the reality of conscience, the imperiousness of duty can scarcely be explained without the existence in him who feels them, of a power of self-determination. An acceptance of the truth of free-will is necessary to the moral life. Tennyson, to whom the moral life was indispensable, accepted free-will not by reasoning but by an act of faith.

To him, free-will was always a profound mystery. In *DE PROFUNDIS*, a poem on the mystery of personality, he speaks of

"This, the main-miracle that thou art thou
With power on thine own act and on the world."

It is also the greatest force for moral regeneration and progress in the human personality :

"O living will that shall endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock
Rise in the spiritual rock
Flow thro' our deeds and make us pure."

III.—IMMORTALITY.

The death in 1833 of Tennyson's closest friend Arthur Hallam turned his thoughts to the question of immortality. *IN MEMORIAM*, which was composed at intervals during the following seventeen years, is an elegy on his friend and at the same time an earnest inquiry into this question.

The same foes which had attacked the belief in God and in free-will had to be faced here. Materialism which made thought a function of the brain; sensationalism which denied the unity of personality; agnosticism which declared the future absolutely unknowable; transcendentalism which taught of the absorption of the individual soul into the soul of the Infinite: all these powerful doctrines attacked personal immortality at the roots and had to be met and answered. It was also necessary that Tennyson should give reasons for the faith that was in him.

The belief in immortality appealed to Tennyson more deeply than any other. His discussion of objections to it is detailed and careful, his defence of it impassioned and eloquent. In several of the passages on immortality, he reaches the very height of his poetic powers.

Tennyson believed that without the hope of immortality life would not be worth living. It is related of him that having read of a Frenchman who, after eating a good dinner, coolly spread over his face a chloroformed handkerchief and so died, he exclaimed "That is what I should do if I believed there were no future life." The thought is expressed poetically in poem 34 of *IN MEMORIAM* :

My own dim life should teach me this,
 That life shall live forevermore
 Else earth is darkness at the core
 And dust and ashes all that is.

This round of green, this orb of flame,
 Fantastic beauty : such as lurks
 In some wild Poet, when he works
 Without a conscience or a name.

What then were God to such as I ?
 'Twere hardly worth my while to choose
 Of all things mortal, or to use
 A little patience ere I die.

'Twere best at once to sink to peace
 Like birds the charming serpent draws,
 To drop head-foremost in the jaws
 Of vacant darkness and to cease.

From such a fate two courses of escape were open to Tennyson. He might take refuge in blind faith or he might face this "spectre of the mind" and "lay" it with argument or with conviction based on clear-sighted belief. The latter course was the one he chose. He made no attempt to shut his eyes to the objections to the doctrine of immortality; he met them fearlessly and refuted them successfully.

To the materialistic doctrine that thought is a mere organic function which must cease with death, he replied that men were not mere "cunning casts in clay," "magnetic mockeries," but "born to higher things." To the pantheistic doctrine of "absorption into the Infinite" he opposed that of the indestructibility of personality :

That each who seems a separate whole
 Should move his rounds, and fusing all
 The skirts of self again, should fall
 Remerging in the general Soul,

Is faith as vague as all unsweet ;
 Eternal form shall still divide,
 The eternal soul from all beside ;
 And I shall know him when we meet.

As arguments in favour of immortality, Tennyson adduces in *IN MEMORIAM* and in other poems such familiar facts as man's aspirations to and intuitions of a future life, the impossibility of reconciling the sufferings of the world with the existence of God unless we assume immortality, the need of an endless prospect to give depth even to human love, and the process of evolution which, having led man so far, will hardly abandon him at death.

But in the face of impassive Nature producing and destroying a million seeds and a million types with absolute indifference, the force of these arguments often weakens. Then nature seems to Tennyson a collection of ferocious beings preying upon each other

"and men the flies of later spring,
 That lay their eggs, and sting and sing
 And weave their petty cells and die."

In such moods, when every other argument for immortality weakens, one alone remains. Without immortality life is meaningless and worthless; and this CANNOT be; the deepest that is in us protests against it; by an effort of FAITH we record our belief in eternal life, and we await for confirmation "behind the veil."

The passage in which Tennyson takes this position is perhaps the finest in IN MEMORIAM. In the 54th poem he expresses the hope "that not one life shall be destroyed or cast as rubbish to the void, when God hath made the pile complete." But there is a wistfulness about his expression of this desire and its uncertainty is heightened by the touching figure of the last verse:—

"So runs my dream; but what am I?
An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the light;
And with no language but a cry."

In the next poem (55) he considers nature's carelessness of life and shows how this disturbs his faith. He ends with another splendid figure—that of the worshipper groping his way up the world's altar-stairs, "That slope thro' darkness up to God."

In the third poem (56) his despair reaches a climax. Nature seems absolutely impassive and even repellant; all man's moral energy and effort seem to have been wasted. Here the note of questioning uncertainty becomes painful, but suddenly he turns to the future and with a note of sad, yet calm resignation, accepts the present with its limitations, and resigns the settlement of his doubts to the future life.

NATURE SPEAKS—

"Thou makest thine appeal to me:
I bring to life, I bring to death:
The spirit does but mean the breath:
I know no more."

THE POET ANSWERS—

And he, shall be
Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer,
Who trusted God was love indeed
And love Creation's final law—
Tho' Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shriek'd against his creed—
Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills,
Who battled for the True, the Just,
Be blown about the desert dust,
Or seal'd within the iron hills?
No more? A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were mellow music match'd with him.

O life as futile, then, as frail !
 O for thy voice to soothe and bless !
 What hope of answer or redress ?
 Behind the veil, behind the veil.

But this is not Tennyson's last word on the question of immortality. As he meditated and wrote of his friend, the spirit of the dead man became more real to him and he communed with him as if face to face. The idea that his friend, waiting in a higher sphere until his death should unite them, was still alive, gained possession of Tennyson, and in this vision of Hallam, immortalized and sainted, his doubts of immortality melted away. The prologue of IN MEMORIAM, written in 1849 when the poem was completed, breathes quiet confidence and unshaken faith in Immortality.

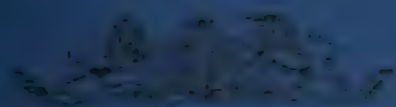
"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
 Thou makest man, he knows not why,
 He thinks he was not made to die;
 And thou hast made him: thou art just."

This prologue with its clear affirmation of the three doctrines upon which Tennyson's faith rested, may well close our brief survey of the religious thought of IN MEMORIAM.

W. H. CLAWSON,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1904-5.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1906

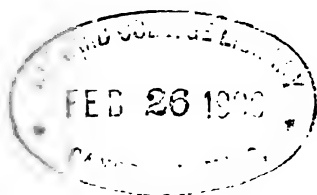
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1904-5.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1906.

Educ R 1656.1



See list of papers

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 8th.

SIR,—

I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the School year 1904-5.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

To the HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

	PAGE
Introductory	ix
Statistical Abstract—Number of Schools, etc.....	x
Proportion of Population at Schools, etc.....	x
Enrolment and Percentage of Pupils, 1890-1905.....	xi
Enrolment in Cities and Towns.....	xii
Districts with Schools having two or more Departments.....	xiii
Districts having Ungraded Schools.....	xiii
Subjects of Instruction.....	xiv
Number and Class of Teachers Employed.....	xv
Length of Teachers' Service.....	xv
Salaries of Teachers.....	xvi
Disbursement of Provincial Grants.....	xvi
" " County Fund.....	xvii
Superior and Grammar Schools.....	xviii
No. of Pupils in High School Grades.....	xix
Departmental Examinations.....	xix
High School Entrance Examinations.....	xx
Lieutenant-Governor's Medals.....	xxii
Matriculation and Leaving Examinations.....	xxiii
Normal School Entrance Examinations.....	xxv
Closing Examinations for Teachers' Licenses.....	xxviii
Dates of Next Examinations.....	xxxii
School Libraries.....	xxxii
Travelling Expenses of Student Teachers.....	xxxiii
Poor Districts.....	xxxiii
School House Grants.....	xxxiv
Arbor Day.....	xxxvi
Notes on the Appendices—The Normal School, Scarcity of Teachers..	xxxvi
" " Inspectors' Reports.....	xxxviii
" " City School Boards.....	xxxviii
" " The University of N. B.....	xxxix
" " Manual Training, Director's Report.....	xl
" " School Gardens, etc., Report.....	xlii
Domestic Science.....	xlii
Guelph Scholarships.....	xlvi
The MacDonald School at Kingston.....	xlvi
The Riverside Consolidated School.....	xlix
The Florenceville Consolidated School.....	xlix
Cost of Conveying Children.....	l
Educational Conventions.....	l
School for Blind.....	l
Schools for Deaf.....	li
League of the Empire.....	li
Concluding Recommendations.....	liv

PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

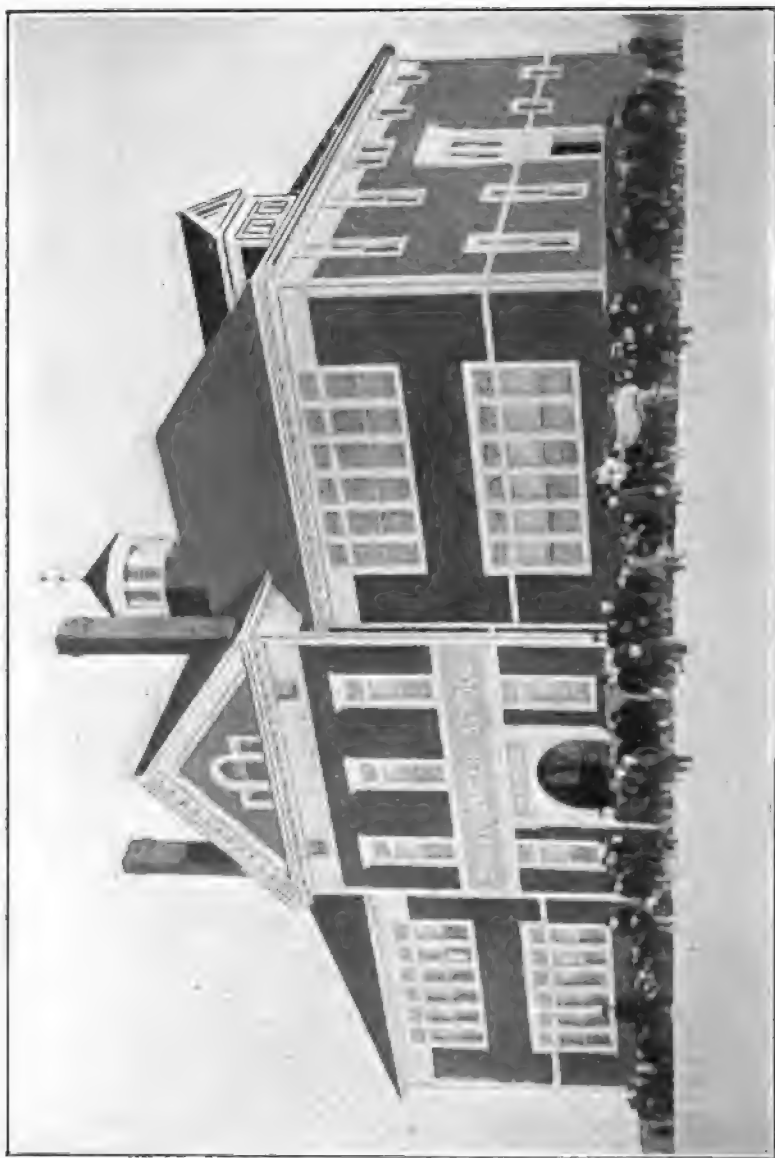
			PAGE
Table	I—Public Schools—Year ending June 30th, 1905,		A 3
Table	II—do Attendance, Part I, Dec. Term, . . .		A 4
Table	II—do “ Part II, June Term, . . .		A 5
Table	III—do Pupils in different branches Part I, . . .	A 6 to A 10	
Table	III—do Pupils in different branches Part II, . . .	A 11 to A 15	
Table	IV—do Teachers employed, Part I,		A 16
Table	IV—do “ “ Part II,		A 17
Table	V—do Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part I,		A 18
Table	V—do Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part II,		A 19
Table	V—do Services of 2nd Class Teachers,		A 20
Table	VI—do Time Schools in Session		A 21
Table	VII—do Visits, Examinations, Prizes.		A 22
Table	VIII—do Average Salaries, Teachers.		A 23
Table	IX—do Disbursement of Grants to Teachers.		A 24
Table	X—do Apportionment of County Fund, Part I.		A 25
Table	X—do Apportionment of County Fund, Part II.		A 26
Table	XI—do Grants to Schools for Deaf and Dumb.		A 27
Table	XI—do Grants to School for Blind.		A 28
Table	XII—do Superior Schools, Part I.		A 29
Table	XII—do “ “ Part II.		A 32
Table	XIII—do Grammar School, Part I.		A 35
Table	XIII—do “ “ Part II.		A 36
Table	XIV—do Provincial Normal School.		A 37
Table	XV—Normal School Entrance Examinations		A 38
Table	XVI—Public Schools—Teachers' Examination for License.		A 39
Table	XVI—do Issue of School Licenses.	A 40 to A 42	
Table	XVII—do Libraries.		A 43
Table	XVIII—do Student Teachers' Travelling Expenses.	A 44 to A 51	
Table	XIX—do Drafts to Teachers and Trustees.		A 52
Table	XX—do Summary Provincial Grants.	A 53 & A 54	

PART III — APPENDICES

	PAGE
APPENDIX A.	
Report of the Principal of the Provincial Normal School.	3
APPENDIX B.	
Inspectors' Reports—District No. 1, Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A.....	8
do do 2, J. F. Doucet,.....	19
do do 3, Charles D. Hebert, B. A.	26
do do 4, Amos O'Blenes,	32
do do 5, R. P. Steeves, M. A.....	38
do do 6, W. S. Carter, M. A.....	44
do do 7, H. V. B. Bridges, M. A.....	53
do do 8, F. B. Meagher, M. A.....	62
APPENDIX C.	
Reports of Boards of School Trustees—Fredericton,	73
do do Moncton,	80
do do St. Stephen,	101
do do Milltown,.....	104
do do Chatham,.....	108
do do St. Andrews,.....	113
do do Newcastle,.....	118
do do Woodstock,	120
do do Campbellton,.....	123
do do St. John,.....	126
APPENDIX D.	
Report of Chancellor of University,.....	137
do Director of Manual Training,	140
do Supervisor of School Gardens, etc.,	143
do Principal of Consolidated School, Kingston, Kings Co.	146
do Principal of Consolidated School, Riverside, Albert Co.	149
APPENDIX E.	
Report of County Institutes.....	152
Report of Summer School of Science,.....	164
APPENDIX F.	
Report of School for Blind, Halifax.....	166
Report of Institution for Deaf, Halifax.....	179
Report of New Brunswick School for Deaf, St. John.....	181
APPENDIX G.	
Note by Chief Superintendent.....	184
Essay on History of Northumberland Co.....	186
Essay on History of Kings Co.....	191

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.



CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE, ALBERTA COUNTY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK
SCHOOL YEAR 1904-5.

PART I---GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Honour the Honourable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L.,
LL. D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I beg to submit, as required by law, my report on the public schools of the Province for the school year 1904-5.

The tabular statements given in Part II are for the school year which ended June 30th, 1905. The Inspectors' Reports in Part III cover the whole of the Calendar year 1905.

It is gratifying to report that the Returns for the year show a decided increase, both in the number of schools in operation and the total number of pupils enrolled, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years. The retrogradé tendency in these respects, which became manifest three or four years ago, seems to have been checked. Not only has the number of schools and pupils increased, but the regularity of attendance at the schools in operation, as shown by the percentage of attendance for the whole year, has been the highest for many years.

The following summary of the statistical tables (see Part II) presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review, with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months :—

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—Number of Schools, Teachers, Pupils, Etc.

	1st Term. 1904-5		2nd Term. 1904-5
Number of Schools.....	1,784		1,750
Increase.....	37	Increase,	28
Number of Teachers...	1,851		1,866
Increase.....	36	Increase,	50
Number of Pupils.....	57,906		60,400
Increase.....	1,708	Increase,	1,641

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.

	1st Term. 1904-5		2nd Term. 1904-5
Proportion of population at school...	1 in 5.71		1 in 5.46
Number of Pupils under six years of age...	1,211		1,117
Decrease.....	101	Decrease	11
Number between 6 and 15.....	54,406		55,619
Increase.....	1,582	Increase	1,347
Number over 15 years.....	2,289		3,664
Increase.....	227	Increase	305
Number of boys...	28,642		30,854
Increase.....	1,083	Increase	962
Number of girls...	29,264		29,546
Increase.....	625	Increase	679
Grand total number of days made by pupils enrolled...	3,458,155		4,397,282
Increase.....	231,661½	Increase	95,541
Average number of pupils daily present during time schools were in session.....	40,501		38,559
Increase.....	2,016	Increase	1,639

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.—Continued.

	1st Term. 1904-5		2nd Term. 1904-5
Average number daily present for the full term... ..	38,738	.....	35,675
Increase.....	1,872	Increase	1,300
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session... ..	69.94	.....	63.83
Increase.....	1.46	Increase	1.00
Percentage daily present during full term... ..	66.27	.....	59.60
Increase.....	1.46	Increase	1.10

The following table shows the enrolment and percentage of average attendance for the Province for full term, from 1890 to 1905, inclusive :

YEAR.	Enrolment.		Percentage of Attendance for Full Term.	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
1890.....	58,570	55,622	50.96	57.36
1891.....	59,568	56,217	52.40	59.82
1892.....	60,786	56,547	53.45	62.38
1893.....	60,154	57,195	54.58	61.89
1894.....	61,280	57,282	56.04	63.36
1895.....	62,518	57,889	57.62	62.93
1896.....	61,918	57,200	55.64	62.63
1897.....	61,908	58,174	55.94	64.16
1898.....	63,333	59,457	57.03	61.12
1899.....	63,536	58,925	55.69	62.08
1900.....	61,444	57,629	57.52	61.87
1901.....	60,420	58,575	58.34	62.80
1902.....	60,477	57,518	59.62	64.36
1903.....	59,313	56,198	58.79	65.60
1904.....	58,759	57,906	58.50	66.27
1905.....	60,400		59.60	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE ENROLMENT IN CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS SINCE 1897.

	1897-98		1898-99		1899-00		1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04		1904-05	
	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June
St. John	6709	6711	6986	6792	6952	6753	7160	6991	7297	6928	7331	7171	7255	7022	7351	7262
Fredericton	1209	1181	1203	1169	1231	1184	1214	1152	1196	1174	1169	1103	1126	1085	1152	1119
Moncton	1749	1678	1741	1682	1825	1736	1718	1693	1809	1712	1795	1746	1789	1731	1890	1865
St. Stephen	581	560	583	545	555	541	545	542	544	542	557	528	514	508	529	528
Milltown	389	377	370	371	371	382	368	363	338	335	315	314	332	328	343	336
Woodstock	713	712	719	674	662	644	652	652	655	639	657	666	667	641	645	651
Marysville	338	300	316	304	322	319	305	302	307	303	309	292	286	277	304	289
Campbellton	370	355	373	367	407	416	401	376	506	426	407	402	403	414	446	464
Chatham	980	1019	1024	1004	1018	989	933	934	970	972	987	955	927	915	920	889
Newcastle						478	497	475	502	503	526	502	515	491	511	490
Sussex													306	303	320	315
St. Andrews													216	215	214	204
Shediac													258	230	236	210
Sackville													414	401	397	369
St. George													182	171	176	171
Grand Falls													218	219	218	238

DISTRICTS HAVING SCHOOLS WITH TWO OR MORE DEPARTMENTS.

The following Table shows the total number of School Districts in each County, the number having graded schools of two or more Departments, the enrolment and the average number in each Department.

COUNTY.	No. of Districts.	No. Districts Having Graded Schools.	No. of Departments.	Enrolment 1904-5		Average No. of Pupils in each Department.	
				First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.
Albert.....	79	11	23	870	894	37.8	38.8
Carleton.....	154	8	20	1167	1219	40.2	42.0
Charlotte.....	127	8	38	1632	1694	42.9	44.5
Gloucester.....	111	10	31	1298	1328	41.8	42.8
Kent.....	142	4	15	691	672	46.0	44.8
Kings.....	176	11	31	1190	1220	38.3	39.3
Madawaska.....	71	3	15	559	552	36.6	36.8
Northumberland.....	133	8	49	2076	2036	42.3	41.5
Queens.....	114	2	4	153	154	38.2	38.5
Restigouche.....	42	2	13	571	604	43.9	46.4
St. John.....	63	5	178	8093	7984	45.4	44.8
Sunbury.....	58	1	2	95	99	47.5	49.5
Victoria.....	68	2	6	295	308	49.1	51.3
Westmorland.....	158	14	81	3704	3614	45.7	44.6
York.....	174	9	50	2221	2109	44.4	42.1
New Brunswick.....	1670	98	565	24606	24487	43.5	43.3

The following Table shows the number of Districts having Ungraded Schools under the charge of only one Teacher, and the number of Districts having no schools in operation.

COUNTIES.	No. Districts Having no Schools in Operation.		No. District with Ungraded Schools open.		Enrolment of Pupils in Ungraded Schools.		Average No. of Pupils Enrolled in each School.		No. of Schools with enrolment less than 20	No. of Schools with average Attendance less than 10
	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.	First Term.	Sec'd Term.		
Albert.....	15	26	53	42	1267	1105	23.9	26.3	15	8
Carleton.....	29	22	117	124	2816	3381	24.0	27.2	22	24
Charlotte.....	24	29	95	90	2305	2457	24.2	27.3	28	15
Gloucester.....	26	24	75	77	2692	2977	35.8	38.6	13	7
Kent.....	32	36	105	102	3368	3551	32.0	34.8	19	6
Kings.....	47	50	118	115	2524	2811	21.4	24.4	46	36
Madawaska.....	22	20	46	48	1616	1892	35.0	37.5	3	—
Northumberland.....	24	31	101	94	2818	2844	27.9	29.9	23	20
Queens.....	29	33	83	79	1822	2039	21.9	27.0	30	23
Restigouche.....	2	2	38	38	1233	1327	32.4	34.9	9	6
Saint John.....	25	25	33	33	842	852	25.5	25.8	15	10
Sunbury.....	23	18	34	39	807	993	23.7	25.4	20	15
Victoria.....	14	13	52	53	1263	1539	24.2	29.0	21	17
Westmorland.....	15	21	129	123	4491	4557	34.8	37.0	18	11
York.....	26	36	138	129	3433	3705	24.8	28.7	35	23
New Brunswick.....	353	386	1217	1186	33300	35913	27.3	30.2	317	221

TABLE III.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III, shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools :

COMMON SCHOOL GRADES, I TO VIII INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

	FIRST TERM			SECOND TERM.		
Reading, Spelling, etc.....	55,913	Increase	1,538	58,206	Increase	1,209
Writing, etc.....	55,787	"	1,590	57,986	"	1,141
Number and Arithmetic.....	55,771	"	1,608	58,049	"	1,253
Drawing, etc.....	55,189	"	1,503	57,414	"	1,309
Health Lessons.....	52,461	"	1,458	55,413	"	1,409
Nature Lessons.....	50,954	"	1,014	53,944	"	1,300
Lessons in Morals, etc.....	52,946	"	1,490	54,819	"	47
Physical Exercises.....	48,401	"	575	50,472	"	728
Singing, etc.....	31,594	"	871	32,791	"	1,235
Geography.....	32,517	"	1,145	34,976	"	874
English Grammar, etc.....	31,878	"	1,138	34,484	"	723
History.....	21,272	"	1,341	23,675	"	1,602
Algebra.....	2,086	Decrease	508	3,295	Decrease	161
French (optional).....	7,808	Increase	524	8,592	Increase	532
Latin (optional).....	1,892	"	252	1,925	"	33
Sewing (optional).....	139	"	6	127	Decrease	37
Knitting (optional).....	133	Decrease	28	51	"	60

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES IX TO XII INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

	FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.		
English Language and Literature.....	1,813	Increase	50	1,805	Increase	54
Latin.....	1,356	"	3	1,293	"	145
Greek.....	120	Decrease	28	99	Decrease	83
French.....	1,222	Increase	155	1,224	Increase	202
Arithmetic.....	1,448	Decrease	66	1,489	Decrease	16
Geometry.....	1,709	Increase	55	1,673	Increase	9
Algebra.....	1,782	"	66	1,729	"	48
Trigonometry.....	45	"	12	89	"	38
Book-keeping.....	821	"	123	927	Decrease	141
History and Geography.....	1,679	Decrease	111	1,695	Increase	7
Drawing.....	800	"	29	771	Decrease	87
Botany.....	1,743	Increase	239	1,643	Increase	226
Chemistry.....	460	"	112	759	"	138
Physiology and Hygiene.....	519	Decrease	61	662	"	98
Physics.....	606	"	146	626	"	54

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND CLASS OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of teachers employed during the year was 1851 for the first term and 1866 for the second term—classified as follows :

FIRST TERM.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Grammar School Class.....	23	2	25
First Class Superior.....	47	4	51
First Class.....	70	306	376
Second Class.....	89	820	909
Third Class.....	67	393	460
Class Room Assistants.....	1	29	30
	<u>297</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>1,851</u>

SECOND TERM.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Grammar School Class.....	24	1	25
First Class Superior.....	47	6	53
First Class.....	69	306	375
Second Class.....	85	807	892
Third Class.....	77	410	487
Class Room Assistants.....	2	32	34
	<u>304</u>	<u>1,562</u>	<u>1,866</u>

It will be seen that of the total number of teachers employed only 16 per cent. are men, less than 25 per cent. hold licenses above Class II., about 50 per cent. hold licenses of Class II., and about 25 per cent. hold the lowest class of license. Since 1900 the number of untrained teachers employed has increased from 21 to 62.

The percentage of male teachers is annually becoming smaller. The exodus of teachers of both sexes, particularly of the higher classes, to the Western Provinces of the Dominion, has considerably increased during the last twelve months.

TABLE V.—LENGTH OF TEACHERS' SERVICE IN SCHOOLS, AND TENURE OF POSITION.

Of the 1866 teachers employed during the year, 344 were beginners, 577 had previously taught from 1 to 5 years, and 545 had been more than 7 years in the public school service—a few of them for more than a quarter of a century.

The tenure of service of the same teacher in one school is much longer in the cities and towns than in the country districts. It is comparatively rare that a country teacher remains longer than two or three years in the same school. In many schools there is a change of teacher every year, or even more frequently. In the year under review 548 teachers during the first term, and 482 during the second term, were in charge of other schools than those in which they had previously taught. These frequent changes seem unavoidable under present conditions, but they seriously impede the educational progress of the pupils in the schools affected by them.

Tables VI and VII give suggestive details in regard to the number of days during which the schools were in operation, the visits of Inspectors, Trustees and others, the public examinations held and the number and value of prizes awarded.

TABLE VIII.—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The following are the average salaries for the Province received by teachers of the several classes :

Grammar Schools.....	\$979.52	Increase	\$11.52
Superior Schools.....	587.54	"	4.01
First Class, (Male).....	577.67	"	35.00
First Class, (Female)...	339.72	"	10.59
Second Class, (Male).....	316.09	"	13.67
Second Class, (Female).....	248.23	"	7.48
Third Class, (Male).....	234.90	"	2.73
Third Class, (Female)...	194.90	"	4.19

The Counties showing the highest and lowest averages of salaries for the several classes, are the following:

Highest Average.		Lowest Average.	
Grammar School, St. John.....	\$2400.00	Queens.....	\$600.00
Superior School, Northumberland..	670.83	Madawaska.....	500.00
First Class, (Male), St. John...	850.78	Victoria.....	298.50
First Class, (Female), St. John.....	382.65	Gloucester.....	250.00
Second Class, (Male), St. John.....	520.50	Albert.....	272.00
Second Class, (Female), St. John...	331.36	Sunbury.....	222.18
Third Class, (Male), Restigouche.....	288.00	Northumberland, ...	217.80
Third Class, (Female), Victoria.....	206.36	Queens.....	188.28

TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENT OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

The total amount of Provincial Grants to teachers of all grades, (including teachers of Manual Training), for the year 1904-5, was \$160,931.36, being an increase of \$2,931.42 on the disbursement of the year 1903-4.

The following statement shows the annual expenditure from the Provincial revenues in payment of grants to teachers since 1891, the number of schools open during the term ending June 30th in each year, and the number of teachers of each class employed :

YEAR	No. of Schools	TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.					PROVINCIAL GRANT.
		Grammer School.	Sup. and Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Totals.	
1891	1536	14	274	765	579	1632	\$137,679 03
1892	1585	14	304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
1893	1614	14	345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
1894	1653	14	360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
1895	1695	13	382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
1896	1720	13	423	839	554	1829	158,135 23
1897	1737	17	440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
1898	1778	20	427	904	513	1864	163,021 86
1899	1806	25	464	894	529	1912	167,988 40
1900	1771	25	452	881	498	1856	168,224 72
1901	1741	23	429	911	478	1841	163,951 73
1902	1736	22	423	889	491	1825	162,227 19
1903	1726	23	435	878	479	1815	160,825 79
1904	1722	24	433	851	481	1816	156,982 38
1905	1750	25	428	892	487	1866	160,931 36

The total expenditure during the year 1904-5 for the maintenance of the Grammar, Superior and Common Schools is approximately as follows :

District Assessments (approximate).....	\$387,200.00
County Fund.....	91,947.89
Provincial Grants.....	160,931.36

Total.....\$640,079.25

Average amount per pupil enrolled about \$9.60.

TABLES X AND XI.—THE COUNTY FUND.

The total amount of the County Fund for the year was \$97,191.08, which was disbursed as follows :

To Trustees of the Public Schools.....	\$91,947.89
To School for the Blind, Halifax.....	2,325.00
To School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....	474.38
To New Brunswick School for Deaf... ..	2,443.81
	<u>\$97,191.08</u>

The special sum from the County Fund apportioned to poor districts under the provisions of Section 44 of the Schools Act, was \$4,750.85.

The details of drafts made upon the several County Treasurers on account of New Brunswick pupils in attendance at the School for the Blind, Halifax, the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, will be found in Tables X and XI, Part II.

TABLES XII AND XIII.—SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There were 50 Superior and 13 Grammar Schools in operation during the year. Twenty-five teachers received the provincial Grammar School grant. The total number of pupils enrolled in the High School Grades (IX.-XII.) was 1813 for the first term and 1805 for the second term. Of these numbers 1074 and 1003 respectively, belonged to the Grammar Schools, and 739 and 802 to the Superior and other Graded Schools.

The following statement shows the Superior Schools which had 20 pupils or upwards above Grade VIII, for one or both terms :

	First Term.	Second Term.
St. Stephen.....	47	44
Milltown.....	36	32
Sackville.....	32	33
Centreville.....	28	31
Dorchester.....	27	26
Florenceville.....	25	24
Newcastle.....	15	32
St. Martins.....	23	22
St. George.....	22	21
Hartland.....	21	22
Petitcodiac.....	21	21
Havelock Corner.....	16	20

The following Superior Schools had from 10 to 19 pupils above Grade VIII, for one or both terms :

Hillsborough, Fredericton Junction, Moore's Mills, Salisbury, Douglastown, Shediac, Elgin Corner, Port Elgin, Hopewell Hill, Harcourt, Keswick Ridge, Chipman, Rexton, and Middle Sackville.

The rest of the Superior Schools (24 in number) had from 2 to 9 pupils above Grade VIII, with the exception of Jacksonville, Petit Rocher, Doaktown, Harvey Station, Gibson and Marysville. The two last named Districts send their advanced pupils to the Fredericton Grammar School.

The growth of our High School work since 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX TO XII IN ALL SCHOOLS.

	Term Ended December.	Term Ended June.
1890-1.....	574	610
1891-2.....	701	694
1892-3.....	782	724
1893-4.....	738	806
1894-5.....	1155	1060
1895-6.....	1093	1099
1896-7.....	1220	1228
1897-8.....	1469	1523
1898-9.....	1495	1510
1899-1900.....	1565	1545
1900-1.....	1543	1528
1901-2.....	1834	1751
1902-3.....	1827	1770
1903-4.....	1801	1788
1904-5.....	1813	1805

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations consist of :

(1)—The High School Entrance Examinations (See Regulations 46, School Manual) held during the month of June at the several Grammar Schools, and such of the Superior Schools as apply for the same. They cover the work of Grades I to VIII, inclusive, or the Common School Grades. Those who successfully pass these examinations receive a certificate which is intended to serve a two-fold purpose; for pupils who do not intend to continue longer at school it serves as a diploma given under the authority of the Education Department, testifying that the holder has completed satisfactorily the course of studies of the Common Schools; for pupils who intend to continue their studies it serves as a certificate of admittance to the High School classes.

(2)—The High School Leaving Examinations (See Regulation 45, School Manual) held the first week in July at different examination stations throughout the province. They cover the work of Grades IX, X and XI of the Grammar Schools. Diplomas are granted to those who successfully pass these examinations:

(3)—The University Matriculation Examinations held at the same time and stations as the Leaving Examinations,

(4)—The Normal School Entrance Examinations held at the same time and places as the two former. Candidates for admittance to the Normal School and Licensed Teachers seeking for advance of Class are required to pass these examinations.

(5)—The Normal School Closing Examinations, held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at St. John and Chatham, beginning on the second Tuesday of June, and for Third Class Candidates in December and May of each year.

The following Tables show the result of these several examinations for the year 1905.

(1)—HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL	No. of Candidates.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Albert County Grammar School.....	6	2	4	..	..
Carleton " "	55	7	23	23	2
Charlotte " "	18	5	5	5	3
Gloucester " "	14	3	6	4	1
Kent " "	5	1	2	2	..
Kings " "	28	3	10	15	..
Northumberland " "	29	3	6	18	2
Queens " "	6	1	..	3	2
Restigouche " "	19	3	7	8	1
St. John " "	240	46	104	63	27
Victoria " "	6	..	1	4	1
Westmorland " "	87	19	42	23	3
York " "	87	18	23	29	17
	600	111	233	197	59

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number Entered for Examination	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Hillsboro.....	10	2	5	3	..
Hartland.....	4	2	2	..	..
St. Stephen.....	37	11	22	..	4
Milltown.....	17	4	10	3	..
Bathurst.....	11	8	2	..	1
Buctouche.....	7	..	2	4	1
Harcourt.....	6	4	2	..	..
Rexton.....	8	..	4	4	..
Apohaqui.....	9	1	2	5	1
Bloomfield.....	6	4	2	..	..
Hampton.....	11	2	8	1	..
Havelock.....	6	3	2	1	..
Kingston.....	16	5	8	3	..
Docktown.....	8	4	2	2	..
Millerton.....	11	4	5	1	1
Newcastle.....	23	4	13	5	1
Chipman.....	4	..	2	2	..
Dalhousie.....	6	..	3	3	..
Fairville.....	11	6	4	1	..
Milford.....	8	..	3	4	1
St. Martins.....	9	4	1	4	..
Fredericton Junction.....	7	..	4	3	..
Grand Falls.....	9	5	3	1	..
Dorchester.....	24	2	4	5	13
Petitcodiac.....	17	3	11	3	.
Port Elgin.....	5	..	2	3	..
Sackville.....	11	4	6	1	..
Salisbury.....	9	4	5	..	..
Shediac.....	11	..	5	4	2
McAdam.....	3	..	1	1	1
Superior Schools.....	324	86	145	67	26
Grammar Schools.....	600	111	233	197	59
Total 1905.....	924	197	378	264	85
" 1904.....	906	185	357	279	85
Increase.....	18	12	21	..	..
Decrease.....			..	15	..

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MEDALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE
EXAMINATIONS.

In 1903 His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was pleased to offer thirteen silver medals to be competed for by the pupils of the eighth grade at the High School Entrance Examinations in June of each year during his term of office.

The second competitive examination for these medals was held in June, 1905. The names of the winners in the several counties are heretofore appended :

Albert County.....	Mary McFarlane, Alma.
Carleton County.....	Margarette Hanson, Woodstock.
Charlotte County.....	Hazel Polley, St. Stephen.
Gloucester County.....	Jack C. Hanson, Bathurst.
Kent County.....	Thomas Flanagan, Richibucto.
Kings County.....	Guy Walker Arnold, Sussex.
Northumberland County.....	Eileen Weldon, Newcastle.
Queens and Sunbury Counties...	Homer Currie, Fredericton Junction.
Restigouche County.....	Jessie Currie, Campbellton.
St. John County.....	Dorothy Jones, St. John.
Victoria and Madawaska Counties...	Katie Soucie, Grand Falls.
Westmorland County...	Perina Legere, Moncton.
York County.....	Lillie M. Mitchell, Fredericton.

The following are the conditions and regulations governing the competitive examinations :

1. None but regular pupils of Grade VIII are eligible for competition.
2. The examinations will be held in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 46 at the several Grammar Schools, and at such of the Superior Schools as shall make application to the Chief Superintendent not later than the first day of June.
3. One medal will be competed for by the pupils of each county, except that for the purposes of this competition Madawaska and Victoria will be reckoned as one county, and Sunbury and Queens as one county.
4. The medal will be awarded to the pupil making the highest aggregate marks in each case, provided that no candidate falling below the second division shall be entitled to a medal. The papers of the candidates awarded the highest marks by the local examiners shall be submitted for a final examination to special Examiners appointed by the Board of Education whose decision shall determine the award.

5. These medals are to be publicly presented to their respective winners either at the reopening of the schools in August or September, or at a later date, as determined by the local School Boards. It is intended that the medals shall be worn by the winners at all school examinations, festivals and anniversaries.

(2, 3)—MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Examiners.

Professor W. T. Raymond, B. A., Greek, Latin, French, etc.

Professor S. W. Hunton, M. A., Mathematics.

Professor A. M. Scott, M. A., Ph. D., English Language and Literature.

Professor John Brittain, D. Sc., Natural Science, etc.

The following is the report of the Examiners :

Fredericton, Aug. 2nd, 1905.

To DR. J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

We beg leave to submit our report of the Matriculation and Leaving Examinations for July, 1905. One hundred and two candidates took the Matriculation Examination. Of these, ten passed in the first division, thirty-seven in the second, twenty-three in the third, and twenty-three in the third conditionally, while nine failed.

Four candidates took the Leaving Examination. Of these, three passed in the second division and one failed. The number of candidates taking the examination is the largest we have ever had, as well as the number of those passing in the first division. We attach a list of the names of those who passed, arranged in divisions in order of merit.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. RAYMOND,
SIDNEY W. HUNTON,
A. MELVILLE SCOTT,
JOHN BRITTAIN.

The following are the names of the Candidates for Matriculation and Junior Leaving who passed in the First and Second Divisions, arranged in the order of the highest averages :

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Wm. C. Abercrombie.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Frank A. McDonald.....	St. John Grammar School.
J. J. Hayes Doone.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
{ Jean B. Barr.....	St. John Grammar School.
{ Beatrice Welling.....	Andover Grammar School.
Raymond L. Duark.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Frank E. Dickie.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Annie M. Henderson.....	St. John Grammar School.
Frank L. Orchard.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Maud K. Smith.....	Woodstock Grammar School.

Second Division.

Helen G. Fotheringham.....	St. John Grammar School.
Fred J. Graham.....	Milltown High School.
Roy Y. Baird.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Locksley McKnight.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Lois W. Poole.....	St. Stephen High School.
Jeanne A. C. Kelley.....	Andover Grammar School.
Edith M. Trecartin.....	St. John Grammar School.
Dorothy D. Manning.....	St. John Grammar School.
Grace H. Flemming.....	St. John Grammar School.
Leota M. Machum.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Fred S. Goucher.....	St. Stephen High School.
Frances Vradenburgh.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
John G. McKinnon.....	St. John Grammar School.
Meyer Segal.....	St. John Grammar School.
Eva M. Newcombe.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Ernest H. Coy.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
{ Alston T. Cushing.....	St. John Grammar School.
{ Blanche Harper.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Goldwin I. Nugent.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Philip E. Palmer.....	Dorchester Superior School.
Roy A. Willett.....	St. John Grammar School.
Greta I. Gray.....	Campbellton Grammar School.
Alice V. Osgood.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Evaus Hill.....	St. Stephen High School.
Charles J. Jones.....	Woodstock Grammar School.

Claire T. Flanagan.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Roland C. Crowe.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Edith MacHaffie.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Olive H. Stothart.....	Chatham Grammar School.
Gertrude E. Welling.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Kenneth K. MacKenzie.....	St. Stephen High School.
Lillie J. Everett.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Gordon Millican.....	St. John Grammar School.
Frances M. Milmore.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Grace E. Stewart.....	Campbellton Grammar School.
Edith M. Cuming.....	St. John Grammar School.
George Connell.....	Campbellton Grammar School.

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

Second Division.

Ellis B. Dixon.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Annie J. Morton.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
George W. King.....	Fredericton Grammar School.

(4)—NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS.

Examination held July 4th-6th, 1905.

The total number of candidates who underwent examination was 654, of whom 196 made application for Class I; 429 for Class II; and 29 for Class III.

The results of examination show the following classification :

Class I.....	62
Class II.....	235
Class III.....	166
Failed to classify.....	191
	<hr/>
	654

CLASS I.

The following candidates made an average of 65 per cent. or upwards. The names are arranged in the order of merit, beginning with the highest:

*Annie L. Stoeves.....	Rosevale.
*Sada M. A. Folkins...	Springfield.
*Jean Milledge.....	Oak Bay.
Marion E. F. Moore.....	Walker Settlement.
S. Edith Peacock.....	Rolling Dam.
Douglas M. Brown.....	West Quaco.
Marcus L. Jewett.....	Keswick Ridge.
Myrtle E. Russell.....	Fredericton Junction.
*Mary G. Gorman.....	St. John.
Cecile B. Hewitt.....	St. Andrews.
M. Gladys MacDonald.....	Black River Bridge.
Colin Carruthers.....	Ford's Mills.
Clarence G. Hay.....	Richmond Corner.
Fred J. Patterson.....	Jenkins, Q. C.
Anna Hildebrand.....	Chatham.
*M. Eloise Stoeves.....	Sussex.
Jos. F. Alexander.....	Fredericton Junction.
Clara A. Alexander...	Fredericton Junction.
*Walter C. Keith.....	Steeves Settlement.
*Isabella G. Foster.....	Salisbury.
*Alice R. Kelly.....	St. John.
*Reece G. Keith.....	Havelock.
*Nina N. Gregory.....	St. John.
Robert A. Simpson...	Chapman.
*G. Harold Patterson.....	Salisbury.
*Margaret E. Archibald.....	Hopewell Hill.
Maud C. Estey.....	Richibucto.
Margaret G. Whyte.....	Sheffield.
Addie E. Haines.....	Lower Derby.

CLASS II.

(Arranged in the order of highest marks.)

The following candidates made an average of 60 per cent. or upwards:

Arthur H. G. Mitchell.....	Wilson's Beach.
Clifton Lambert.....	Lord's Cove.
Jennie H. Reid.....	Fredericton.

Hedleigh McClosky.....	Boiestown.
Margaret M. Doak.....	Doaktown.
Wilhelmina O'Donnell.....	Doaktown.
Eva L. Floyd.....	Fairfield.
George H. Moore.....	Scotchtown.
Alexander C. Gorham.....	St. John.
Kate Murphy.....	Bass River.
Ethel E. Swanson.....	Douglastown.
Madge B. Manuel.....	Knowlesville.
Maggie C. Reed.....	Scotch Settlement.
Kenneth B. Tracey.....	Lakeville, Car.
Clarence V. Hoar.....	Albert.
Walter Scott.....	
Manie Gilmore.....	North Head.
Olive S. Wright.....	Shannonvale.
Laura E. Reid.....	Upper New Horton.
G. Blanche Gunter.....	Bear Island.
Lettie C. Clarke.....	Millerton.
*Annie Cormier.....	St. John.
Grace P. Allen.....	Cape Tormentine.
Viola E. Bell.....	Upper Peel.
J. Marshall Nason.....	Fredericton Junction.
Helen McM. Cooke.....	Black Lands.
Frank G. Hughson.....	Corn Hill.
Winifred C. Dixon.....	Hampton Village.
Clara G. Kimball.....	Oromocto.
J. Evelyn D. Bateman.....	Shediac Cape.
Edwin John Jardine.....	Jardineville.
Emily M. Lawrence.....	Lower Dumfries.
E. Estelle Boulter.....	Tay Settlement.
Olive M. Hartt.....	Fredericton Junction.
Geo. R. Anderson.....	Murray Road.
Fannie L. Fox.....	Central Kingsclear.
Nellie B. Croan.....	Marysville.
Frank W. Fowler.....	Lakeview.
Mabel E. Gardiner.....	Fredericton.
Stanley Reed.....	Fairville.
Ethel A. Saunders.....	Jubilee.

* Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French; one-seventh of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average made on the other papers.

The details of the Entrance Examinations for each of the eleven examining stations will be found in Table XV, Part II, Page A38.

**(5)—CLOSING EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' LICENSE, HELD
DECEMBER, 1904, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1905.**

Examiners.

Mathematics—Chancellor Harrison.

English Language and Literature—H. S. Bridges, M. A., Ph. D.

Latin and Greek—H. S. Bridges, M. A., Ph. D.

Physiology and Botany—Prof. L. W. Bailey, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S. C.

Physics and Chemistry—Prof. A. M. Scott, Ph. D.

School System—G. W. Mersereau, M. A.

Teaching and School Management, etc.—G. U. Hay, M. A., D. Sc.

Industrial Drawing, Book-keeping, etc.—James Vroom.

French and General History—Prof. W. T. Raymond, B. A.

The full details of the final Examinations for License held in December, 1904, and May, 1905, for the French Department and for the Third Class Candidates of the English Department, and the closing examinations for the higher classes held at Fredericton, St. John and Chatham in June, 1905, are given in Table XVI.

The total number admitted to these examinations (including those who were examined for advance of class) was 291. The following is a summary of results :

	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Grammar School Class.....	7	4
Class I... ..	58	33
Class II... ..	137	163
Class III.....	89	88
Failed to be classed.....		3
	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 291

Nine other candidates stood a partial examination for Grammar School Class, and eight of those who gained Class I, or had previously held a First Class License, qualified for Superior School License. At the July examinations 9 other First Class Teachers received the Superior School Certificate.

The names of the successful candidates for Teachers' Licenses of all classes are given on pages A 40 and following pp.

The Examinations for School Licenses of the First and Second Classes, were held at Fredericton, St. John and Chatham, June 13th-16th, 1905.

Total number of candidates who presented themselves for Examination 219, as follows :

Grammar School Class.....	16
Superior School Class.....	8
First Class.....	58
Second Class.....	137
	<hr/> 219

Results as reported by Examiners :

Grammar School (completed).....	4
Grammar School (partial).....	9
Superior.....	9
Class I.....	42
Class II.....	152
Class III.....	3
	<hr/> 219

The following are the names of those who passed the complete examination for Grammar School Class, arranged in alphabetical order :

Robert C. Colwell.....	Fredericton.
Lloyd Dixon... ..	Sackville.
Angus McKenzie Dewar.....	Milltown.
Samuel Albert Worrell.....	Sackville.

The following are the names of those who passed the subjects required for Superior certificates, arranged in alphabetical order :

Maggie M. Briggs.....	Macdonald's Corner.
Isabella J. Caie... ..	Richibucto.
Katherine E. Currie.....	Fredericton.
Minnie S. Fowler... ..	Welsford.
W. Kingdon Maxwell... ..	Moore's Mills.
Alfred J. Witzell... ..	Tracadie.

The following First Class Teachers passed the examination for Superior Class Certificates at the July examination :

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

Mary Ellen Carey.....	St. Vincent's Convent, St. John.
Harry C. Cody.....	Centreville, Carleton Co.
Arthur E. Floyd.....	Titusville, Kings Co.
Leora May Harmon... ..	Woodstock, Carleton Co.
W. Augustus Levinge... ..	Moncton, Westmorland Co.
Beverley F. McLeod... ..	Penobsquis, Kings Co.
William R. Shanklin... ..	Shanklin, St. John Co.
Harriet A. Smith.....	St. John West.
James O. Steeves... ..	Prince William, Y. C.

The following are the names of candidates who made 65 per cent. upwards on First Class Examination papers, arranged in order of highest marks :

Annie E. Dibblee.....	Woodstock.
*Leora May Harmon...	Woodstock.
Jennie Barton Gremley.....	Newcastle.
Bessie A. R. Parker...	Millerton.
Annie L. Clark...	Rexton, (Superior.)
*Sarah Ethel Armstrong.....	St. John.
A. Pearle Marshall.....	Gagetown.
*Agatha M. Gorman.....	St. John.
Patience L. Morton...	Fredericton.
Anna C. Kelley...	Fredericton.
Mary Shaughnessy...	St. Stephen.
*Jennie M. Dunphy.....	Upper Blackville.
Herbert H. H. Biggar.....	Mount Hebron.
*Lilian I. Lovely.....	Stickney.
Josephine M. MacNeil...	Chatham.
Nellie B. Harmon.....	Bairdsville.
*Edda R. Stevens.....	Fairville.
Mary K. McLean...	Rexton.
Alice B. Brown.....	Cornhill.
George N. Belyea.....	Coldstream.
Elizabeth McBeath...	Moncton.
*Charles L. Price...	Hatfield Point.
Eva Janet Whyte.....	Sheffield.
William R. Shanklin...	Shanklin, (Superior.)
*Annie Colter.....	St. John, (Superior.)

The following are the names of candidates who made 70 per cent. upwards on Second Class Examination papers, arranged in order of highest marks :

Annie R. McRae...	Black River Bridge.
*Mary Genevieve Gorman...	St. John.
*Alice Elizabeth Ryder...	St. Stephen.
Robert L. Simms.....	South Knowlesville.
*Elsie Murdoch...	St. John.
*Lilah T. McManus.....	Memramcook.
*Bessie W. Pickett.....	Bloomfield, K. C.
Clarence G. Hay.....	Richmond Corner.

Ina M. C. Estey...	Richibucto.
*Vetura E. Machum.....	St. John.
Marjorie M. Upton.....	Florenceville.
*Bessie L. Mackenzie.....	Milltown.
G. Mary Crisp.....	Gibson.
Lena Helen Beckett.....	Inchby.
Burton O. Kinney.....	Florenceville.
Ethel Segal.....	St. John.
*Laura H. Young... ..	St. Isidore.
*Mary Margaret Mitchell.....	St. John.
*Josiah H. Barnett.....	Hartland.
*Louise A. Olive... ..	St. John.
Fred J. Patterson.....	Jenkins.
Emma May Ingraham.....	Upper Qucensbury.
*Edith R. Hanson.....	St. Stephen.
*Bessie K. Wry.....	St. Stephen.
Norman O. Wood.....	Hillsborough.
*M. Katherine Camp... ..	Woodstock.
Sadie E. Mitchell... ..	Welchpool.
A. Celia Fitzpatrick... ..	South Nelson.
Grace P. Allen.....	Cape Tormentine.
*Marion E. Armstrong... ..	Cody's.
Elizabeth J. Robinson.....	Penobsquis.
*Helen S. Dunham.....	St. John.
Leslie E. Murray.....	Chapman.
Sara H. E. Doone.....	St. Mary's.
Manie A. Gilmore.....	North Head.
*Eugenie S. Leger.....	Richibucto.
Margaret M. Sullivan... ..	Kouchibouguac.
Myrtle A. Nightingale.....	Range.
George N. Mott.....	Wilson's Beach.
Alanda Sloat.....	Tracy's Mills.
*Winnifred Smith... ..	St. Stephen.
*Linda Clare Walls.....	Chatham.
*Henry P. Hachey.....	Petit Rocher.
Alice Eugenie Peacock.....	St. Andrews.
Annie Mabel Edney... ..	Taymouth.
George H. Moore.....	Scotchtown.
Myrtle E. Bishop.....	Harvey Bank.
Hazel Bertha Coy.....	Upper Gagetown.
Frank L. Boyer... ..	Bristol.
Alexander C. Gorman... ..	St. John.
*Hazel P. Flewelling... ..	Oak Point.

Catherine Stella McNair.....	New Mills.
Gertrude May Fletcher.....	Forest Glen.
Harry C. Ricker.....	Upper Hainesville.
*Abbie B. Morrison.....	Milltown.
*Margaret McGourty.....	St. John.
Walter Dibblee.....	Moore's Mills.
Myra E. Alexander.....	Fredericton Junction.
Ella B. Davis.....	Waterville.

* Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French; one-tenth of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average made on the other papers.

DATES OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, 1906.

The dates at which the next Departmental Examinations will begin are as follows :

High School Entrance, Monday, June 18th, 1906.
 High School Leaving, Tuesday, July 3rd, 1906.
 University Matriculation, Tuesday, July 3rd, 1906.
 Normal School Entrance, Tuesday, July 3rd, 1906.
 Normal School Closing, Tuesday, June 12th, 1906.
 Normal School Closing for French Department, Tuesday, May 22nd, 1906.

Normal School Closing for Third Class, Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1906.

The stations at which the University Matriculation, the High School Leaving and the Normal School Entrance examinations will be held are:

Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Chatham, Sussex, Campbellton, Bathurst, Hillsborough and Andover.

Candidates for Superior Class Certificates may be examined either during the Closing examinations in June or the Entrance examinations in July.

TABLE XVII.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The total number of new volumes purchased for School Libraries during the year was 541, at a cost of \$277.13, of which the Province paid \$92.37. For details see Table.

TABLE XVIII.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF STUDENT TEACHERS.

The sum of \$1,878.24 was paid during the year as travelling expenses to student teachers attending the Normal School, an increase of \$211.64 as compared with the same account for the preceding year. The number of claimants was 271, an increase of 36.

TABLES XIX AND XX.

These tables give a summary of all moneys disbursed by the Chief Superintendent for the School Service, for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1905.

POOR DISTRICTS.

Districts having an assessable valuation of less than \$12,000 are classed as Poor Districts, and receive from 25 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional grants from the provincial revenues and the County Fund. The total amount of special aid granted to these poor districts during the year has been \$11,992.24, viz., from the Provincial revenues \$7,241.39, and from the County Fund \$4,750.85. This shows an increased expenditure for the year on this account of \$503.30.

Districts employing local licensed teachers receive no poor aid.

The number of Districts having a claim upon the Poor Aid for the year 1906 is 598, distributed as follows :

Albert County.....	34	Carleton County.....	25
Charlotte County.....	40	Gloucester County.....	56
Kent County.....	73	Kings County.....	56
Madawaska County.....	34	Northumberland County.....	52
Queens.....	43	Restigouche County.....	16
St. John County.....	18	Sunbury County.....	26
Victoria County.....	39	Westmorland County.....	32
York County.....	54		

More than one-third of all the Districts in the Province are upon the list of Poor Districts.

SCHOOL HOUSE GRANTS TO POOR DISTRICTS.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist Poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses.

The following grants from this appropriation were made during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1905:

Albert Co.

No. 7, Alma.....	\$20.00	
No. 5, Elgin.....	25.00	
		\$ 45.00

Carleton Co.

No. 12, Aberdeen.....	15.00	
No. 16, Wicklow.....	15.00	
No. 11, Woodstock...	20.00	
		50.00

Charlotte Co.

No. 4, St. George.....	50.00	
No. 2, St. Patrick.....	30.00	
No. 7½, St. Stephen and St. James.....	25.00	
		105.00

Gloucester Co.

No. 8½, Beresford and Bathurst...	50.00	
No. 1, Caraquet.....	20.00	
No. 8, Inkerman...	15.00	
No. 5, Paquetville...	15.00	
		100.00

Kent Co.

No. 2, Acadieville.....	15.00	
No. 8, Carleton...	15.00	
No. 10A, Dundas.....	15.00	
No. 9A, Richibucto and Weldford...	25.00	
No. 7, Harcourt...	15.00	
No. 17, Wellington.....	15.00	
		100.00

Kings Co.

No. 10, Kingston...		30.00
---------------------	--	-------

Madawaska Co.

No. 10, Clair.....	25.00	
No. 11, St. Basil and Ste. Anne.....	25.00	
No. 8, St. Leonard.....	25.00	
		75.00

Northumberland Co.

No. 8, Blackville.....	50.00	
No. 1, Glenelg...	20.00	
No. 7½, South Esk...	30.00	
		100.00

Queens Co.

No. 13, Chipman.....	\$15.00	
No. 6, Hampstead and Greenwich.....	15.00	
No. 8, Petersville... ..	15.00	
No. 16, Petersville... ..	15.00	
No. 2, Waterboro... ..	10.00	
		70.00

Restigouche Co.

No. 2, Eldon... ..		25.00
--------------------	--	-------

Sunbury Co.

No. 9, Burton.....	15.00	
No. 10, Burton.....	15.00	
No. 12, Burton.....	15.00	
No. 2, Northfield... ..	15.00	
		60.00

Victoria Co.

No. 14, Drummond... ..	15.00	
No. 10, Perth... ..	15.00	
		30.00

Westmorland Co.

No. 15, Salisbury and Havelock... ..	25.00	
No. 14, Shediac.....	25.00	
		50.00

York Co.

No. 6, Canterbury.....	15.00	
No. 7, Manners Sutton.....	25.00	
No. 10, Manners Sutton.....	25.00	
No. 3, New Maryland... ..	15.00	
No. 9, St. Marys... ..	25.00	
No. 1, Stanley.....	10.00	
		115.00
		<u>\$955.00</u>

ARBOR DAY, 1905.

From the reports sent to the Inspectors under the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Education, it appears that 530 schools observed Arbor Day, that 1523 trees and 276 shrubs were planted on school grounds, that 699 flower beds were made and a general clearing up and improvement of the buildings and premises effected.

The Appendices.

Part III of this Report includes the special report of the Principal of the Normal School; reports of the eight School Inspectors; reports of the Trustees in the cities and towns organized under the provisions of Section 108 of the Schools Act; reports of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, of the Director of Manual Training, of the Supervisor of School Gardens and Nature Lessons, and of the Principals of the Consolidated Schools at Kingston and Riverside; proceedings of the County Teachers' Institutes and of the Summer School of Science; reports of the Boards of Directors of the School for the Blind, Halifax; the school for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax; and the New Brunswick school for the Deaf at Lancaster, in the County of St. John. There will also be found in Appendix G two prize Essays written by pupils of the Chatham Grammar School and the Macdonald Consolidated School at Kingston.

I desire to add a few notes suggested by some of these reports :—

APPENDIX A.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In Table XIV, Part II, will be found complete statistics of the Normal School as to attendance, classification, staff of Instructors, Salaries &c. Principal Crockett's report supplies additional interesting information, and makes several valuable suggestions.

Owing to the large attendance and the introduction a few years ago of a Manual Training Department, the space accommodation of the building has proved insufficient for the requirements of the school. From basement to attic every available space is occupied, and it was even found necessary to partition off the end of one of the corridors to provide an additional room. The time has come when it seems necessary to enlarge the building, or to provide a separate building, for the accommodation of Manual Training and Domestic Science Departments, and for relieving the congestion in other departments.

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS.

Notwithstanding the large annual attendance at the Normal School, the difficulty of providing qualified teachers, especially of the higher classes, for all our schools continues to be a perplexing problem. It is true that New Brunswick does not stand alone in facing this difficulty. The same complaint is heard from all the other eastern provinces and from many parts of the United States. The causes which have brought about this condition of things are not hard to find. The wonderful expansion of commercial and industrial enterprises of late years has furnished remunerative employment to young men and women of all classes. The scale of wages and salaries paid to clerks, typewriters, stenographers, nurses and all classes of employes in commercial and manufacturing establishments has advanced; while the salaries of teachers, except in the Western Provinces, has remained nearly stationary. It need not, therefore, occasion any surprise that enterprising young people with a fairly good education, should avail themselves of the opportunities everywhere presenting themselves to better their circumstances financially, by leaving the work of the school room and accepting other and more remunerative occupations. There is no reasonable ground to hope that the widely-experienced stringency arising from the scarcity of teachers will relax until one of two things occurs. Either the rate of teachers' salaries must, in some way, be increased proportionately to that of other employments requiring equal training and intelligence, or we must wait until the business pendulum swings in the opposite direction and a period of "hard times" takes the place of the prosperous period which we have experienced for several years past. The most difficult problem we are called upon to solve is not how to provide a sufficient number of well qualified teachers, but how to retain in the service the best of those who have been educated and trained with the teaching profession in view, and who have proved by actual service their fitness and aptitude for the work.

The decreasing percentage of male teachers in actual service is another regrettable aspect of the present situation. A few years ago, twenty-five per cent. of the teachers employed were men; last year the percentage was scarcely seventeen. As principals of the larger graded schools and teachers of the older boys, effective men are needed.

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

These Reports mark general progress, and are, on the whole, optimistic in tone. The references to special schools, whether complimentary otherwise, should awaken interest in the localities concerned, and should stimulate teachers, trustees and ratepayers to more earnest efforts to better present conditions.

The increased interest shown by parents and ratepayers in providing better school buildings and equipments is very encouraging. About thirty-four new school houses have been erected during the year, some of them commodious, substantial and attractive in appearance. A number of others have been enlarged. Considerable sums have been expended for modern furniture, maps, blackboards, globes and other apparatus. In many cases the teachers have been instrumental in stimulating trustees and ratepayers to take action, resulting in these improved conditions.

I commend to the consideration of the legislature and others the suggestions and recommendations made by several of the Inspectors.

Among the larger and more important school buildings erected and completed during the year, are those at Riverside, Chipman, Fredericton Junction and Port Elgin. Cuts of the two former are presented in this Report. In my next annual report I hope to present cuts of the two latter, as well as a cut of the fine brick building now nearly completed at Florenceville for the use of the Consolidated District recently organized there.

APPENDIX C.—REPORTS OF SCHOOLBOARDS ORGANIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 105 TO 117 OF THE SCHOOLS ACT.

The cities of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton and the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Campbellton, Chatham and Newcastle, each constituting a single district under one School Board, are organized under the provisions of Sections 105 to 117 of the Schools Act. The Reports of the Trustee Boards of these towns and cities indicate a vigorous management and satisfactory results. The Report of the City of Moncton is for the calendar year 1905. All the other Reports are for the school year ended June 30th, 1905. Of all these cities and towns Moncton is the only one which shows a marked increase in the number of pupils enrolled, the attendance having grown from 1070, in the year 1904 to 1993 in 1905. It also has the distinction of being the first place in the Province to provide regular instruction in vocal music to all the pupils of the schools, by employing permanently a professional teacher for that subject.

The importance of the work carried on by the School Boards of these cities and towns will be seen from the following figures taken from the several Reports :—

	No. of Teachers (June, 1905).	No. of Pupils (June, 1905).	Expenditure.
Saint John	171	7,262	\$129,587 86
Fredericton	27	1,118	15,784 95
Moncton	46	1,865	25,773 47
St Stephen	12	528	7,308 55
Milltown	9	336	3,543 06
St. Andrews	6	204	5,630 70
Woodstock	15	651	7,327 57
Gunpbellton	10	464	6,050 24
Chatham	24	889	10,233 15
Newcastle	12	490	6,980 53
	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 13,807	<hr/> \$218,220 08

The deep interest shown by many of the leading citizens in the success of the schools, as indicated by their presence at closing exercises and by offering for competition valuable prizes, is very encouraging. The list of prizes offered at Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Chatham, and several of the other towns, must prove a healthful stimulus to the children.

The services of the members of the School Boards, gratuitously rendered, are also worthy of grateful recognition.

APPENDIX D. (I.)—REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is gratifying to note the continued progress and popularity of the Provincial University. The calendar for 1905 shows a registration of 134 students. The graduating class at the last Encaenia numbered 28, viz., 17 in Arts and 11 in Engineering.

The Chairs vacated by the resignations of Professors Jack and Clawson, have been satisfactorily filled by the appointment of Professors Perrott and Geoghegan, both of whom are eminently qualified for the positions they have been called to fill.

Professor John Brittain, D. Sc., who, in addition to his services as Supervisor of Nature Study and School Gardening in connection with the public schools, has rendered most efficient service to the University during the winter months for the last two years, will soon be called to assume the duties of the important Chair to which he has been appointed at the new Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue. It is important that a competent successor to Prof. Brittain in the double duties he has so successfully filled, be found at an early date, and that the legislature may be induced to make adequate provision for his salary.

As a result of the energetic and careful business management of the present Registrar, together with an increase in the amount of students' fees, the financial statement for the year is more satisfactory than those of recent years; yet there is urgent need of a considerable increase in the annual income of the University to enable the Senate to establish a chair of Agricultural Chemistry, and to offer better salaries to the Professors.

(II.)—MANUAL TRAINING.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

On pages 140 and two following pages, Part III, will be found the report of Mr. T. B. Kidner, Director of Manual Training. In addition to the information therein contained, I present a detailed statement of the expenditure made during the year in connection with Manual Training in the schools. This statement does not include the salaries of Mr. Kidner and his two assistants, Mr. Lynn and Miss Baxter, which are given in Table XIV, Part II.

Sums paid to School Trustees and Teachers under the provisions of Section 123 (a), (b) of the Schools Act, expenses for material and furnishing additional room at Normal School, travelling and incidental expenses of the Director :—

TO TRUSTEES.

Consolidated School, No. 1, Kingston,	\$282 82	
Grammar School, Campbellton,	109 37	
District No. 11, Douglas, York County,	59 32	
District No. 4 Simonds and Wicklow, Carleton County,	7 16	
St. Stephen High School,	15 26	
Milltown High School,	2 57	
District No. 9, Sackville,	19 21	
	<hr/>	\$495 71

TO TEACHERS.

Marion R. Tompkins, Florenceville,	\$ 44 85	
A. Gertrude O'Brien, Woodstock,	178 42	
Ethel I. Duffy, St. Andrews,	40 68	
Jennie W. McFarlane, St. Andrews,	59 31	
Margaret M. Pickle, Mascarene,	46 25	
Will Whitney, St. Stephen and Milltown,	198 99	
Louise Wetmore, Campbellton,	81 37	
Marjorie F. Mair, Campbellton,	116 66	
William Sutherland, Sackville,	84 80	
Ethel McL. Good, Inches Ridge,	21 72	
Estella A. Flewelling, Jones' Forks,	48 35	
Agnes A. Lucas, Fredericton,	198 04	
Clement M. Kelly, Kingston,	70 57	
	<hr/>	1,190 01

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fitting and Furnishing Room,	\$ 56 48	
Materials used,	332 77	
Travelling and incidental expenses of Director,	199 05	
	<hr/>	588 30
		<hr/>
		\$2,274 02

Certificates of qualification to teach Manual Training in rural schools have been issued during the year to the following teachers :—William J. Shea, Jean Scott, Alma Belliveau, Guy J. McAdam, Harold Edgecombe, Annie Wetmore, Margaret Ricketson.

General Certificate.—Gerald Bonte.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The only schools in New Brunswick which at this date have departments of Domestic Science are the two Consolidated Schools at Kingston and Riverside. In both these schools the equipment is complete and the work is being conducted satisfactorily. The Trustees of Sackville Superior School, No. 9, have made arrangements with the Principal of the Mount Allison Ladies' College in accordance with which the girls of the public school receive instruction in Domestic Science from the College staff, and have all the advantage of the splendid equipment of that Institution. No grants have yet been paid on account of the Domestic Science Departments; but claims from all the schools above referred to and from the Florenceville Consolidated School must be provided for during the current school year. Trustees and teachers of schools in which Domestic Science is taught, receive from the Provincial revenues, grants equal to those paid on account of the mechanical branch of Manual Training.

Certificates of qualification to teach Domestic Science granted to New Brunswick teachers who have taken prescribed courses at Mount Allison Ladies' College, the Lilian Massey School at Toronto, and the Guelph Agricultural College, are for the present recognized by the Board of Education as entitling the holders of such certificates to be employed as teachers of Domestic Science in New Brunswick schools, and to receive the statutory grants.

Up to present date the certificates of the following have been recognized :—

Ethel Eadie, graduate of Lilian Massey School, Toronto.

Nellie McCully, graduate of Lilian Massey School, Toronto.

Mabel Elsie Outerbridge, graduate of Mt. Allison Ladies' College.

Bessie Almira Young, graduate of Mt. Allison Ladies' College.

(III).—SCHOOL GARDENS.—REPORT OF SUPERVISOR.

Professor Brittain's report on the present conditions and prospects of school garden work where it has been introduced, is worth perusal. I desire to draw special attention to the account given by Mr. D. W. Hamilton of the methods adopted and the results obtained at the Macdonald

Consolidated School at Kingston. Mr. Hamilton's statements are so lucid, and the plans he followed so practicable, that they may serve as a guide to other teachers who may be called upon to lay off and cultivate school gardens.

The introduction of garden work in connection with the schools is intended to be educative rather than utilitarian. Like other forms of Manual Training, it is intended to aid and strengthen, rather than to take the place of the studies hitherto regarded as to be pursued only by means of books. Work in the garden is to be correlated with the reading, spelling, composition, drawing, arithmetic and geometry of the school room: while at the same time it affords a relief from the tedium and lassitude induced by too long application to book studies, and tends towards symmetrical development and bodily energy.

But the introduction of school garden work will not only provide practical out-door illustrations of the studies of the school room and quicken the pupils' powers of observation and reflection; it is believed that it will also promote social and economic progress. Mr. R. H. Cowley, School Inspector of Carleton Co., Ontario, in an article recently published, says :—

On the economic side, the school garden teaches the constituents of the soil, the conditions of plant life, the value of fertilizers, seed selection, drainage, tillage, &c. It also produces the best trees, plants and seeds for free distribution, and stimulates a spirit to improve the farms and beautify country homes. A special study is made of noxious weeds and enemies of farm and garden, and how best to destroy them. The instruction given to the older boys in the principles and practice of grafting must of itself prove of great economic value. The Macdonald school gardens aim at education. They aim also at achieving many of the best economic results that have been obtained in Europe. In no small degree the vast orchards and well managed forests of Prussia owe their origin to the rural school master. The famous orchards of Moravia and Bohemia are the result of instruction in the school gardens.

In its national aspects, the school garden develops a wide interest in the fundamental industry of the country. It cultivates the sense of ownership and a social spirit of co-operation and mutual respect for one another's rights. In the care of their own plots the pupils fight common enemies and learn that a bad weed in a neglected plot may make trouble for many others. The garden is a pleasant avenue of communication between the school and the home, relating them in a new and living way, and thereby strengthening public interest in the school as a national institution.

The tendency of young people to rush to the cities has become an evil in some countries and, if not checked, is likely to deteriorate the national life of Canada. In towns and cities the school garden will develop a desire in the rising generation to possess at least sufficient land for a

garden. The city boy will spend more of his leisure on the home lot and less on the street. The city girl, who is now too much confined to the house, will develop a bodily vigour that can only be acquired in the sunshine and open air. The school garden will train the urban population to look toward the country. It will train the rural population to remain in the country. It will convince the young mind that the work of the farmer gives scope for intelligence and scholarship and holds out the promise that a life of industry in the country will win rewards of prosperity, independence and happiness.

To encourage teachers to qualify themselves for school garden work, and to encourage trustees to co-operate by providing land and the necessary tools, the following paragraphs were added to Section 123 of the School Act at the last session of the Legislature :—

12. Section 123 of said Chapter is hereby amended by striking out in the heading thereof the words "Manual Training and Instruction," and inserting in lieu thereof the words : "Manual Training and Nature Study" and by adding the following paragraphs :

(e) Duly licensed teachers who shall have qualified for giving instruction in nature lessons in connection with school gardens, by completing a prescribed course at the Macdonald Institute at Guelph or at any other institution approved by the Board of Education and who shall thereafter give instruction in said subjects at any public school having a school garden attached, in accordance with the regulations of the Board made from time to time, shall receive from the provincial revenues at the rate of thirty dollars per year, in addition to the ordinary provincial grant provided for by section 18 of the Schools Act.

(f) There shall be granted to the trustees of such school districts as shall provide and maintain school gardens in connection with their several schools, the sum of twenty dollars per annum to assist them in caring for such gardens and improving and keeping in proper condition the school grounds.

(g) Scholarships of the value of fifty dollars each in the case of female teachers, and of seventy-five dollars each in the case of male teachers, shall be granted to such teachers as may, after nomination by the Board of Education, pursue a course of three months in nature study and school gardening at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, for the purpose of qualifying themselves to give instruction in these subjects in the public schools of New Brunswick; provided, that not more than twenty-four such scholarships in any one year shall be granted. Any scholarships paid since the sixth day of August, A. D. 1904, as provided for in this paragraph, shall be deemed to have been legally paid.

Under the provisions of sub-section (9), scholarships amounting in the aggregate to \$975.00, have been awarded to the following teachers, seven of whom took the course at Guelph beginning in April, and nine the course beginning in September, 1905 :—

W. C. Jonah, Sussex, Kings Co..
Arthur Floyd, Norton, Kings Co.
F. S. Small, Apohaqui, Kings Co.
Stanley K. Smith, Sutton, St. John Co.
L. A. Mabel Curran, Norton, Kings Co.
Madge Ricketson, Hatfield Point, Kings Co.
Minnie Colpitts, Sussex, Kings Co.
Melissa J. Cook, Campbellton, Restigouche Co.
Annetta Bradley, Pioneer, Carleton Co.
Estella M. Hartt, Kingsclear, York Co.
Gertrude Morrell, Belleisle Creek, Kings Co.
Jennie R. Smith, Blissville, Sunbury Co.
M. Eloise Steeves, Sussex, Kings Co.
William R. Shanklin, Shanklin, St. John Co.
Fletcher Peacock, Murray Corner, Westmorland Co.
Channing G. Lawrence, Prince William, York Co.

An additional sum, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,118.70, was contributed from the Macdonald Fund, through Prof. J. W. Robertson, to pay the travelling expenses of these teachers to and from Guelph, and to supplement the amount of scholarships granted from the Provincial revenues.

From most of these teachers I have had letters expressing their warm appreciation of the benefits they had received from the course of study they had followed at Guelph. They are anxious to put into practice the special instructions they have received as to the management of school gardens and the best methods of teaching Nature Lessons in the schools.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

The reports of the Principals of the Consolidated Schools at Kingston, Kings Co., and Riverside, Albert Co., found on pages 146 to 151, Part III, present many interesting facts. Among other inferences of a practical character which may be drawn from these reports, are the following :—

1. That it is practicable to convey children to a central school from a distance of five or six miles, even during the severest winters, with greater regularity, and with much less exposure and discomfort to the children than when they are obliged to walk comparatively short distances to attend school in the ordinary District.

2. That the stimulus of numbers and the introduction of manual work of the kinds carried on at the Consolidated Schools, awaken and sustain an interest in the pupils, as well as in the teachers, which it is impossible to arouse and maintain in small ungraded rural schools.

3. That the system of consolidated schools, properly organized and maintained, places within reach of the country boys and girls, at their own homes, educational advantages equal to those provided in cities and towns, with the additional advantages which residence in the country affords.

4. That commodious and well-equipped school buildings, such as those at Kingston and Riverside, with their excellent sanitary arrangements and tasteful surroundings, conduce not only to the physical health and development of the children, but tend to improve both their manners and their morals, and unconsciously beget, in their impressionable minds, a love for the orderly and the beautiful. The condition in which many of the country school houses and premises are often found, tends neither to health nor decency, and is destructive of the finer feelings and purer instincts of those who are forced by circumstances to become familiar with such ugliness and uncleanness as not infrequently offend the senses of even the least fastidious.

If nothing more were gained by the union of districts than the financial strength which would enable school trustees to provide comfortable and attractive school-homes for the children, and to make and keep such homes both healthful and beautiful, any additional expense or care incurred would be more than justified.

The only reasonable argument that can be urged against the consolidation of school districts is the considerable expense involved in the conveyance of the children to a central school. In some localities this expense would be prohibitive; in others it would add so little to the ordinary expenditure that it might be regarded as a negligible quantity.

The union of several districts to establish a central school does not necessarily imply the maintenance of Domestic Science and Manual Training departments, or even the employment of more than one teacher. The Inspectors report several places where all the children attending three or four schools within a radius of four miles could be instructed by a single teacher, thus saving the salaries of two or three teachers and the expense of maintaining two or three school houses. A ratepayer writing from Upper Blackville, Northumberland Co., states that there are three contiguous districts in that neighborhood in which there are only 35 or 40 pupils.

It is probable that the expense of bringing to one school the children of these districts would not exceed the amount saved by closing two of the schools, especially if the school house of the united districts should be located where a considerable number of the 35 or 40 pupils would be within walking distance. It is safe to say that the united school of 40 pupils under the charge of an efficient teacher, would give far better results than could be expected from the three schools taught intermittently by such teachers as weak districts are able to pay.

The Schools Act, Section 57, (2), provides that in case of the union of two or more districts, half the expense of conveying the children shall be paid from the Provincial revenues; and Section 124 further provides that in case three or more districts unite for the purpose of establishing a central school with a School Garden and a Manual Training department, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make a further grant not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year. I beg to suggest such a modification of these provisions as would empower the Board of Education to render some additional financial assistance to Districts which are willing to unite, but feel unable to maintain a Manual Training department.

THE MACDONALD SCHOOL AT KINGSTON.

This school was established under the provisions of a special act passed in May, 1903, by which seven school districts were united for the purpose of operating, with the aid of the Macdonald Rural Schools' Fund, a consolidated school for a period of three years. By the Act the Consolidated District came into existence on the first day of August, 1903, and the three-year period will therefore terminate on the first of August, 1906. But, owing to unavoidable delays, the school was not actually opened until August, 1904, and will not, therefore, have been in operation for three years until 1907. Legislative action may, in consequence of the delay, be found necessary during the coming session of the Assembly to extend the operation of the Special Act for at least another year.

It will also be desirable at the annual meetings of the several constituent districts in June next to ascertain whether any of the said Districts are disposed to withdraw from the union after the expiration of the three year period, or whether they will be willing to assume the increased financial responsibility which the withdrawal of the Macdonald School Fund, in whole or in part, would render inevitable.

The Kingston School has won the approval and admiration of the hundreds of visitors from all parts of the Province who have had the opportunity of witnessing its methods and operations during the last

eighteen months. Under the able management of Principal Hamilton and his staff of teachers, the school has become, from an educational viewpoint, a model and object lesson for the Province.

It must, however, be admitted that from a financial standpoint the Kingston Consolidated School ought not to be regarded as a normal example of the cost of consolidated schools established under more favorable conditions. The total assessable valuation of the seven districts included in the union is only about \$100,000. From various causes the expenditure is disproportionate not only to the assessable valuation, but to the number of children to be provided for. The highways radiating from Kingston as a centre are met or intersected by several other roads. Along all of these roads are located the homes from which the children have to be brought by the vans to the central school. To provide conveyances for children so widely separated from each other on different roads requires seven or eight vans, whereas half the number would be sufficient under different conditions. I am not in a position to give the exact cost of operating the school for the year which closed on June 30, 1905, but it may be approximately stated as \$6,500, of which nearly one-half was paid to the persons who entered into contracts for conveying the children. The charges for conveyance I consider excessive. Of the total expenditure the districts paid only \$670, which, it is fair to state, was all they were required to pay under the provisions of the special Act which called the school into existence. From the County School Fund the sum of \$189.03 was derived. The Province contributed half the cost of conveying the children and the regular statutory grants to the teachers of the several departments, amounting in all to \$2,037.08. The balance of the expenditure, estimated at nearly \$4,000, was received from the Macdonald Rural Schools Fund.

After the withdrawal of the Macdonald Fund, whensoever that may occur, the problem of equalizing the expenditure and the income then derivable from all available sources, will have to be solved.

The income may be increased by a larger contribution from the Districts chiefly benefited, by charging a reasonable fee to non-resident pupils, and by a special grant from the Provincial revenues under the provisions of Section 124 of the Schools Act.

The expenditure may be decreased by providing vans only for the main roads, requiring the children living along the branch roads to meet the vans at the junction of the roads or at some other convenient point. This arrangement would, in most cases, require less walking than was formerly required to go to the schools of their own small district, and than is now required of some of the children of the central district.

It is possible, also, that the staff of teachers might be somewhat reduced without seriously affecting the efficiency of the school.

With the unselfish co-operation of parents and ratepayers, other means of reducing the expenditure may be devised.

It is scarcely conceivable that the intelligent people of these districts will be unwilling to do their utmost, even to make sacrifices, to continue in the enjoyment of the magnificent educational privileges which the generosity of a wealthy philanthropist and the good-will and unselfish efforts of Prof. Robertson have placed in their midst for the benefit of their children.

The school building at Kingston, with its complete equipment and the grading and ornamentation of its grounds, have cost not less than \$25,000. All this has been handed over as an absolutely free gift to the people of Kingston and vicinity.

THE RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The total assessable valuation of this consolidated district is about \$300,000. More than one-half of the children are within walking distance of the school. It is necessary at present to provide only four vans, two of which are one-horse conveyances. The total amount of the contracts for conveyancing is \$1,131 for the year. As compared with the Kingston district, the assessable valuation of the Riverside district is three times as great, the number of children enrolled is nearly fifty per cent. greater, while the cost of conveyancing in the latter district is little more than one-third of the cost in the former.

The total cost of the school house, grounds, equipment, (including Laboratory, Manual Training and Domestic Science), water supply and both summer and winter school vans, does not exceed \$20,000. Of this amount the Hon. A. R. McClelan contributed \$5,000; the balance, with the exception of \$1,000 from the Province under the provisions of Section 124 of the Schools Act, is a charge upon the District.

FLORENCEVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The Trustees expect to have the new school building completed, furnished, and fully equipped, in time to open the school in August next. The Consolidated District has a present assessable valuation of about \$175,000. The number of children enrolled in the schools of the three districts embraced within the bounds of the consolidated district is 125. The new building will be capable of accommodating double that number. The roads are excellent. It is hoped that the expense of conveying the children will be considerably less than the expense for the same purpose at Riverside. Dr. Ross, the Chairman of the School Board, and his co-Trustees, have given much time, thought and labor in bringing the enterprise to its present promising outlook.

GRANTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the provisions of Section 57 (2) of the Schools Act, the following grants have been made during the year for the conveyance of children to school :—

To District No. 4, Aberdeen, Carleton Co.....	\$ 94 50
To District No. 1, Campobello, Charlotte Co.....	37 50
To District No. 1, Kingston, Kings Co.....	1,532 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,664 45

This account will be considerably larger hereafter.

APPENDIX E.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

A perusal of the proceedings of the Institutes in the several Counties, and of the report of the Secretary of the Summer School of Science, will show the valuable work done at these conventions of teachers.

The next Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces will be held at North Sydney, C. B., from July 3rd to 20th, 1906.

The Provincial Educational Institute will be held at Chatham on June 27th and the two following days. A large attendance of teachers from all parts of the Province is expected.

The Dominion Educational Association, which last met at Winnipeg in 1904, will hold its next convention at Toronto University during the coming summer.

APPENDIX F.—REPORT OF SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

I regard the school for the Blind in Halifax as one of the best institutions of the kind on the Continent of America. Twenty-eight children, totally or partially blind, belonging to New Brunswick, have been in attendance during the last year. Superintendent Fraser says :—"I am pleased to state that the boys and girls from New Brunswick are excellent students, and I must confess that, in proportion to their numbers, they carry away each year an undue proportion of our annual prizes."

Among the graduates of the school last year were the following :—Emma Legere, Shediac; Alberta Kinsella, St. John; Mary Blanchard, St. Charles; Olivier Cormier, Moncton. Three of these obtained certificates as teachers of vocal and instrumental music, and one as a competent masseuse.

The Board of Management urges upon the governments and legislatures of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the necessity of increasing their annual grant per pupil to \$180, thus making the allowance per pupil the same as that received from Nova Scotia. The large cost of the buildings and equipments has been provided chiefly by Nova Scotia. The present cost per pupil is about \$200 per annum. Nova Scotia pays for the maintenance and education of each of the 84 pupils from that Province the sum of \$180, while the 28 New Brunswick children, receiving the same attention and enjoying the same privileges, cost this Province only \$150 each. The request that New Brunswick shall provide an amount per pupil equal to that provided by Nova Scotia is certainly not unreasonable.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Six New Brunswick children attended the Institution at Halifax during the year. On account of these the sum of \$948.76 was paid, one-half by the Department of Education, and one-half by the Counties from which the children came.

At the New Brunswick School for the Deaf in Lancaster, St. John Co., 26 deaf mutes were in attendance during the first term and 32 during the second term. On account of these the managers of the school received \$4,970.12, viz: From the Provincial revenues \$2,526.31, and from the County Funds \$2,443.81. For details see Table XI, Part II.

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

This is an association of prominent statesmen and educationists who are aiming to bring into closer relation all schools, colleges and universities of the British Empire for purposes of co-operation and mutual benefit. The President of the League is Canada's High Commissioner, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Its vice-presidents and members represent every part of the Empire.

The League publishes a Monthly Record, many copies of which have been supplied to our School Inspectors for distribution. Correspondence has also been established between the school children in different countries of the Empire, and prizes have been offered for competitions.

As considerable interest has been awakened among the teachers and pupils in some of our schools in the purposes and methods of the League, I append a statement recently published as to its aims, methods, and the work it is doing :—

The work of the League is entirely NON-POLITICAL and NON-SECTARIAN. Its objects are to further friendly and educational intercourse between Schools and other Educational Institutions of the Empire and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes as also between the different Countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit.

What the League does in this respect is to bring the knowledge of parallel conditions within the reach of everybody for their practical use with the smallest expense and trouble. This work is accomplished by means of the affiliation of Schools, Institutions and individuals for mutual exchange throughout the Empire.

The League commenced its work systematically more than three years ago in presenting its papers to the Colonial Governments through the Agents-General and by means of a despatch issued on its behalf by the Colonial Office. The schemes proposed were approved by the Administrative Authorities in all Countries of the Empire, and the League has now a Federal Council of these Authorities reaching throughout the Empire for the conduct of its work. The work is sometimes conducted directly through the Education Offices and sometimes by Agents appointed by the Authorities for the purpose, or by Branch Committees.

The League holds now a recognised position educationally. To ten of the Colonial Education Departments the League is the Official Agent for Reciprocal work in all Countries of the Empire.

The Superintendent-General for Cape Colony has recognised the Agency of the League in this respect in Cape Colony.

The Secretary to the Education Department for the Transvaal writes :—

"The Director of Education will be glad to make use of the Education Council of the League of the Empire as this Colony's agency for Reciprocal Education throughout the Empire."

A Sub-committee of Government Officials has been appointed for the conduct of the work in the Transvaal.

The Director of Education for the Orange River Colony writes :—

"I shall be glad to join the other Boards of Education of the Empire in recognising your Education Council for the purposes and on the conditions which you suggest."

An Agent has been appointed for the work of the League in this Colony.

The Director of Public Instruction for Ceylon writes :—

"I shall be glad to recognise the Council of your League as the Official Agency for any work of the kind that may be carried on by the Department."

Through all the Provinces of Canada help has been afforded the League by the Education Departments. The Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario gives his cordial approval of the Schemes of the League. The Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia recommends them to his teachers

"as the most effective way of developing the ideas and interests of pupils and of preparing them effectively for citizenship of our great Empire."

The Superintendents of Education for Manitoba and British Columbia have proffered the League every assistance possible in carrying out its work. The Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick is in active co-operation with the Society, and has specially thanked it for its work in Education. The Superintendent of Education for Prince Edward Island writes :—

"I am sure you will be greatly pleased to learn that correspondence is proceeding with considerable enthusiasm and great profit."

Throughout Australia distribution and much official help is rendered the Society by the Education Departments in the different States. At a large meeting in South Australia, His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair, resolutions of support of the Society and of the Union of the Educational Institutions of the Empire were unanimously passed. Many Schools have been affiliated in the different States. His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia has joined the Representative Council of the League.

In New Zealand the Prime Minister is a Member of the Council, the literature of the Society has been purchased by the Government for distribution to the Schools, and much School exchange effected.

The Director-General of Education for India is on the Council of the League. Representatives have been invited to act for the Society by the Directors of Education in certain of the Provinces, and a number of Schools are affiliated to Schools in other Countries of the Empire.

In many of the Crown Colonies Branches have been formed and Representatives for the League have been appointed by the Governor of the Colony, by the Colonial Secretary or by the Director of Education.

The work of the League permeates into the smallest Colonies. In South Africa the Society has 40 local Branches and two Executive Committees. In Adelaide it has over 1,400 Members.

The School Affiliation Schemes of the League give opportunity for a large co-operation between Schools in all parts of the Empire for friendly or educational interchange. Also for acquiring Statistics of the methods of work and conditions of life in different parts of the world. Through its affiliated Schools the League already probably influences over 400,000 children.

Through its Correspondence Comrades Branch the League places Members in all parts of the Empire in communication with each other for friendly intercourse or personal exchange. This Branch numbers now nearly 5,000 members.

The League has a large staff of practised lecturers. During the last three years lectures have been given both in Schools and public halls, and at the beginning of this year a long course of weekly public lectures on the different Colonies was given in the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

An Exhibition of the "Schools of the Empire" has been held this summer in the Crystal Palace—the Schools exhibiting ranging from Eton College to the smallest Primary School. Time-tables and photographs presented by the different Colonies are now filed in the Society's rooms for reference by teachers and others interested.

The Reciprocal Education work originated by the League has intellectual as well as material value, the most isolated School being able to maintain comparison with School work to other Countries, and Members much knowledge that is useful for their future life.

Teachers who wish to have their pupils placed in correspondence with school children in other parts of the Empire will obtain all necessary information by writing to Mrs. Ord Marshall, Hon. Sec. "League of the Empire," Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W., London, England.

CONCLUSION.

I am pleased to know that a Compulsory Attendance Bill is to be introduced at the approaching session of the Legislature; and I trust that its provisions will be sufficiently stringent to accomplish the purpose in view without involving too great expense.

I would be glad to be assured that other recommendations which I have taken permission to make in former reports were likely to receive favourable consideration at an early date. Among these recommendations are provisions for an increase of the County Fund; the levying of a Parish school tax upon all property in Districts failing to keep the District school in operation, as well as upon all other property not included within the boundaries of any School District; also an increase of the Provincial Grant to teachers after a service of three or more years.

Experience has suggested the desirability of certain other amendments in the Schools Act, which, I trust, will be made at the coming session. The present edition of the School Manual is nearly exhausted, and a new edition will be required at an early date. It is important that all desirable changes in the School Law and Regulations shall be made before the publication of the new Manual.

I strongly recommend that sub-section (2) of Section 86 of the Schools Act, in regard to certificates of vaccination, be eliminated. It has failed generally to effect its purpose. It has been the cause of embarrassment and distress to teachers who have honestly tried to enforce it. Its attempted enforcement has brought the teachers into strained relations with parents, and in some cases, with trustees; while the attendance at the schools has been seriously reduced, sometimes from twenty or thirty to three or four.

respectfully submit, for the consideration of the government and
ture, that the burden of enforcing the vaccination law should not
be placed upon school teachers, many of them young and inexperienced;
girls; and that the penalty attached to the neglect or refusal of
s to get their children vaccinated should not be simply the exclusion
of their children from public school privileges. Such a penalty is no
ment to many parents who care but little whether or not their
en attend school.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905, PRELIMINARY.

COUNTRIES.	FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.				SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1905.				YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.			
	Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.	New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools in operation both Terms.	New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools not in operation the previous Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in operation during the Dec. Term, that were without Schools in the June Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in the Dec. Term, that were with- out Schools in the Dec. Term.	Total No. of different Pupils in attendance at Schools within the year.
Albert.....	76	79	2,137		65	69	1,999	238	37	11	3	2,412
Carleton.....	146	148	3,983		152	158	4,000	782	285	10	17	5,060
Charlotte.....	133	138	3,937		128	137	4,151	449	39	8	3	4,425
Gloucester.....	106	109	3,990		108	112	4,345	494	224	13	6	4,708
Kent.....	122	126	4,139		117	122	4,226	550	386	3	11	4,985
Kings.....	149	151	3,714		146	155	4,031	555	219	16	13	4,488
Madawaska.....	60	60	2,166		63	63	2,354	319	131	2	4	2,616
Northumberland.....	150	159	4,894		143	153	4,850	453	63	1	2	5,410
Queens.....	87	87	1,975		83	85	2,193	320	210	16	14	2,505
Restigouche.....	51	52	1,401		51	53	1,931	240	31	..	3	2,044
Saint John.....	210	234	8,935		211	251	8,836	416	161	4	9	9,382
Sunbury.....	36	36	1,02		41	43	1,092	138	126	5	5	1,201
Victoria.....	58	59	1,595		59	59	1,847	312	194	5	8	1,996
Westmorland.....	210	217	8,198		204	220	8,171	751	184	13	5	9,143
York.....	190	196	5,654		179	186	5,814	738	122	14	5	6,512
New Brunswick.....	1,784	1,851	57,906		1,750	1,866	60,400	6,753	2,238	127	103	66,897
Cor. Terms, 1903-1904.....	1,747	1,815	56,198		1,722	1,816	58,759	6,445	2,635	143	120	65,278
Increase.....	37	36	1,703		28	50	1,641	308	397	16	17	1,619
Decrease.....												

TABLE II.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.
PART ONE.—The First Term Closed 31st December, 1904.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	Proportion of the popu- lation at School this Term, (Census of 1901).	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.				Grand total days' at- tendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the session.	Number daily present on an average for the full Term.	Number daily present on an average during the time in session per hund- red enrolled.	Number daily present per hundred enrolled.
			Number under 6 years of age.	Number between the ages of 6 and 15 years.	Number over 16 years of age.	Boys.	Girls.				
Albert	2,137	1 in 5.11	48	1,989	100	1,047	1,090	127,402½	1,373	67.89	64.24
Carlton	3,983	1 in 5.42	150	3,634	198	1,917	2,066	226,357½	2,472	66.43	62.06
Charlotte	3,937	1 in 5.69	63	3,683	191	1,918	2,019	238,721	2,614	74.39	66.89
Gloucester	3,990	1 in 7.00	84	3,812	94	1,991	1,999	220,610½	2,348	60.42	58.84
Kent	4,039	1 in 5.90	155	3,819	85	2,060	1,999	220,673½	2,458	62.37	60.55
Kings	3,714	1 in 5.83	47	3,447	220	1,859	1,855	222,849½	2,405	68.06	64.75
Madawaska	2,166	1 in 5.68	122	2,017	27	1,032	1,124	124,273½	1,347	64.26	62.18
Northumberland	4,894	1 in 5.83	70	4,649	175	2,472	2,422	296,353½	3,316	69.32	67.75
Queens	1,975	1 in 5.65	42	1,833	100	951	1,024	109,444½	1,166	63.49	59.03
Restigouche	1,804	1 in 5.86	22	1,719	63	913	891	106,416	1,247	69.12	65.46
Saint John	8,935	1 in 5.79	45	8,535	345	4,406	4,529	600,390	7,229	82.96	80.90
Sunbury	902	1 in 6.35	18	844	40	439	463	50,988	551	66.07	61.08
Victoria	1,538	1 in 5.66	53	1,444	61	761	797	79,258½	850	59.24	54.85
Westmorland	8,198	1 in 5.13	141	7,721	336	4,087	4,101	495,112½	5,807	70.83	69.07
York	5,654	1 in 5.59	151	5,260	243	2,769	2,865	339,324	3,765	70.37	66.59
New Brunswick	57,906	1 in 5.71	1,211	54,406	2,269	28,612	29,264	3,458,155	38,738	69.94	66.27
Cor. Term, 1903	56,198	1 in 5.89	1,312	52,824	2,062	27,559	28,639	3,226,493½	36,866	68.48	65.60
Increase	1,708	.....	101	1,562	227	1,043	625	231,681½	1,872	1.46	.67
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.
PART TWO.—The Second Term Closed 30th June, 1905.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.						Grand total days' attendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the time the Schools were in session.	Number daily present on an average during the time in session per hundred enrolled.	Number daily present on an average for full Term.
		Proportion of the population at School this Term (Census of 1901.)	Number under 6 years of age.	Number between the ages of 6 and 15 years.	Number over 15 years.	Boys	Girls				
Albert.....	1,999	1 in 5.46	44	1,830	125	1,019	980	135,978½	1,235	61.78	1,080
Arleton.....	4,600	1 in 4.70	134	4,021	445	2,352	2,248	309,168	2,779	60.41	2,521
Charlotte.....	4,151	1 in 5.39	36	3,820	295	2,091	2,060	309,835	2,803	67.62	2,462
Gloucester.....	4,345	1 in 6.48	57	4,078	170	2,221	2,084	298,643½	2,577	59.86	2,500
Kent.....	4,926	1 in 5.66	138	3,969	119	2,174	2,032	274,089½	2,505	59.03	2,244
Kings.....	4,031	1 in 5.37	38	3,638	355	2,100	1,931	277,230	2,425	60.15	2,220
Madawaska.....	2,354	1 in 5.23	166	2,149	39	1,188	1,166	164,664	1,453	61.72	1,368
Northumberland.....	4,850	1 in 5.88	66	4,537	247	2,531	2,319	348,310	3,024	62.35	2,786
Queens.....	2,193	1 in 5.09	34	1,966	193	1,101	1,082	137,151½	1,217	55.49	1,093
Restigouche.....	1,931	1 in 5.48	34	1,790	107	982	939	145,024½	1,247	64.57	1,168
Saint John.....	8,836	1 in 5.85	41	8,374	421	4,422	4,414	792,554½	6,697	75.79	6,525
Sunbury.....	1,092	1 in 5.24	20	937	135	551	541	66,315	575	52.65	494
Victoria.....	1,847	1 in 4.77	50	1,658	139	987	860	107,480	985	53.32	849
Westmorland.....	8,171	1 in 5.14	116	7,573	482	4,152	4,019	613,030	5,282	64.61	5,033
York.....	5,814	1 in 5.43	143	5,279	392	2,973	2,841	417,698	3,755	64.58	3,332
New Brunswick.....	60,400	1 in 5.48	1,117	55,619	3,664	30,844	29,546	4,397,282	38,559	63.83	35,675
Cor. Term, 1904.....	58,759	1 in 5.63	1,128	54,272	3,359	29,892	28,867	4,301,741	36,920	62.83	34,375
Increase.....	1,641	.....	.....	1,347	305	962	679	85,541	1,639	1.00	1,300
Decrease.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1904.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															
COUNTIES.	(Optional.)		GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.										HISTORY.		
	Physical Exercises.	Oral Lessons on Morals, etc.	GRADE.										GRADE.		
			READING—SPELLING—RECITATION, ETC.										40		
			GRADE.										GRADE.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Albert.....	1,686	417	302	389	347	302	126	85	79	341	342	282	118	92	79
Carleton.....	3,385	750	471	733	707	065	224	140	114	650	679	633	224	140	112
Charlotte.....	3,457	697	548	649	687	646	210	180	143	509	631	646	209	180	143
Gloucester.....	3,408	1,294	874	756	625	927	66	64	54	737	619	226	66	64	54
Kent.....	3,216	1,362	793	725	483	248	65	61	57	693	467	241	65	61	57
Kings.....	2,691	647	492	746	736	641	126	110	120	712	736	619	126	116	114
Madawaska.....	1,822	931	431	338	285	95	39	24	15	331	368	95	39	24	15
Northumberland.....	4,466	1,189	852	924	724	532	922	181	143	803	723	538	222	181	143
Queens.....	1,428	453	313	366	409	336	59	22	17	340	406	383	59	21	17
Restigouche.....	1,617	421	323	352	270	187	74	50	58	336	272	187	74	50	58
Saint John.....	8,287	1,589	1,338	1,382	1,234	1,117	760	607	394	1,356	1,232	1,115	760	607	394
Sunbury.....	631	221	111	152	170	159	28	12	10	133	169	158	28	12	10
Victoria.....	1,267	417	274	300	286	174	38	6	24	294	267	172	38	12	18
Westmorland.....	6,419	2,006	1,325	1,224	1,178	961	451	348	254	1,152	1,151	869	429	348	256
York.....	4,621	1,191	826	974	900	870	268	202	171	913	983	861	259	202	171
New Brunswick.....	48,401	13,875	9,273	10,010	9,111	7,163	2,736	2,092	1,653	9,480	8,945	6,995	2,707	2,110	1,641
Cor. Term, 1903.....	47,826	13,741	9,067	9,549	8,848	7,074	2,615	1,937	1,544	9,083	8,631	6,952	2,630	1,903	1,541
Increase.....	575	134	206	461	263	89	121	155	109	397	314	43	77	207	100
Decrease.....	1,490	6	28							960	16	116	134	175	115

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.								PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING. ("Theory" Optional)								
	41								43								45								
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Albert.....	379	291	378	359	287	122	85	86	417	302	390	345	304	122	85	86	149	118	133	148	72	33	21	22	
Carlisle.....	710	441	725	698	657	223	140	114	747	471	730	707	659	234	110	114	304	210	307	301	2	117	14	22	
Charlotte.....	691	580	632	679	639	299	180	133	664	524	614	686	645	210	181	146	352	291	306	289	2	117	14	22	
Gloucester.....	1290	801	756	624	227	66	64	54	1230	874	756	625	237	66	64	54	894	545	464	397	180	52	23	40	
Kent.....	1537	791	716	487	217	65	61	57	1502	794	722	482	248	65	61	57	706	267	207	156	17	60	24	9	
Kings.....	659	485	742	735	628	126	110	120	646	453	751	742	641	126	110	120	331	248	389	375	315	85	29	17	
Madawaska.....	921	431	358	295	95	39	24	15	931	431	338	267	74	39	24	15	501	295	165	133	43	32	58	12	
Northumberland.....	1122	807	922	716	538	222	181	143	1189	849	926	725	538	222	181	143	684	559	536	405	232	112	22	15	
Queens.....	449	329	355	414	331	58	22	17	453	329	353	411	335	58	22	17	154	114	148	157	102	23	27	36	
Restigouche.....	421	323	352	270	187	74	50	58	421	323	352	270	187	74	50	58	327	237	248	194	148	18	42	42	
Saint John.....	1589	1338	1384	1232	117	769	607	394	1589	1338	1383	1235	1115	769	607	394	1448	1255	1264	1144	1048	736	694	380	
Sunbury.....	221	111	152	171	161	22	10	10	221	111	152	170	157	25	12	10	143	32	27	38	47	1	1	8	
Victoria.....	415	274	300	266	174	38	6	21	417	274	300	266	174	38	6	21	162	120	113	72	502	52	230	50	
Westmorland.....	2035	1294	1180	1157	910	421	348	258	2063	1337	1290	1181	953	437	348	258	1227	830	766	653	502	52	230	50	
York.....	1150	808	940	973	869	256	202	170	1189	829	973	969	871	268	202	170	672	455	451	474	430	170	64	54	
New Brunswick Cor. Term 1903.....	13650	9167	9872	9061	7067	2711	2090	1671	13801	9246	10009	9104	7138	2720	2093	1687	7944	5468	5524	4916	21	3740	106	1889	84
Increase.....	13512	8915	9432	8767	6886	2549	1919	1536	13638	9066	9477	8878	7053	2562	1948	1544	8038	5604	5169	4684	21	3570	43	1680	22
Decrease.....	38	252	420	294	81	112	171	135	163	180	532	226	84	137	145	123	96	136	.....	.....	179	63	174	19

TABLE III, PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC.								ALGEBRA.		GEOGRAPHY.							
	44								46		47							
	GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADE.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
Albert.....	412	295	381	348	300	125	85	79	12	67	368	346	302	125	85	80		
Charlotte.....	751	471	734	716	642	292	149	106	8	101	755	692	650	230	147	114		
Charlotte.....	668	324	634	687	640	210	180	143	100	147	639	679	650	213	180	143		
Gloucester.....	1,293	874	756	624	227	66	64	54	30	54	755	623	226	66	64	54		
Kent.....	1,568	785	725	473	246	65	61	57	36	55	721	480	246	65	61	57		
Kings.....	647	492	741	742	640	126	110	115	24	92	747	736	632	126	110	120		
Madawaska.....	931	431	338	285	95	39	24	15	19	15	336	261	74	39	24	15		
Northumberland.....	1,184	853	928	724	538	222	181	143	115	138	924	723	538	222	181	143		
Queens.....	432	315	368	410	333	59	21	17	11	10	346	412	337	58	22	17		
Restigouche.....	421	323	332	270	187	74	50	58	1	58	352	270	187	74	50	58		
St. John.....	1,590	1,337	1,383	1,233	1,117	760	607	394	157	388	1,380	1,230	1,116	760	607	394		
Sunbury.....	221	111	162	170	159	28	12	10	.....	7	151	100	159	28	12	10		
Victoria.....	417	274	299	266	174	38	6	24	6	18	303	266	174	38	12	18		
Westmorland.....	2,065	1,356	1,215	1,166	948	432	348	258	82	246	1,179	1,180	920	424	348	255		
York.....	1,183	817	978	987	873	297	202	170	21	70	962	989	861	263	262	170		
New Brunswick.....	13,803	9,258	10,004	9,101	7,119	2,743	2,100	1,643	620	1,466	9,908	9,047	7,072	2,731	2,105	1,654		
Cor. Term, 1903.....	13,674	9,025	9,479	8,834	7,025	2,615	1,970	1,541	1,183	1,411	9,469	8,784	7,013	2,606	1,949	1,551		
Increase.....	120	233	525	267	94	128	180	102	.....	55	439	263	59	125	156	103		
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. PART ONE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers.)								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE—ANIMAL LIFE.								LATIN. (Optional).	FRENCH. (Optional).
	48								49								50	51
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.	GRADES.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII VIII	I to VIII
Albert.....	300	234	318	343	293	124	85	77	330	270	354	313	285	123	85	79	4	5
Carlton.....	568	376	636	654	647	215	100	79	540	346	600	645	623	218	142	129	41	2
Charlotte.....	589	467	636	681	653	210	180	146	643	516	615	686	630	209	177	128	29	.....
Gloucester.....	1,214	861	758	619	216	62	60	54	1,234	856	740	612	222	66	64	54	13	2,305
Kent.....	1,408	750	694	457	242	65	61	55	1,304	712	657	453	223	65	61	57	9	1,991
Kings.....	590	454	738	739	642	128	110	114	587	438	709	713	620	126	110	120	4	20
Madawaska.....	867	401	326	276	95	39	24	15	792	381	392	254	86	39	24	15	.....	1,512
Northumberland.....	1,062	791	883	721	538	222	181	143	1,019	738	871	703	532	220	181	143	122	430
Queens.....	396	313	342	270	187	74	50	58	331	244	326	383	293	40	22	17	.....	.....
Restigouche.....	1,569	1,322	1,368	1,227	1,115	760	607	394	1,572	1,316	1,370	1,207	1,112	759	607	394	420	80
Saint John.....	147	97	138	100	158	25	12	10	121	96	95	133	156	28	12	10	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	358	244	283	266	174	38	6	24	361	252	278	250	170	38	12	18	2	101
Victoria.....	1,797	1,201	1,149	1,120	911	428	348	247	1,627	1,071	1,074	1,036	824	402	327	250	164	1,422
Westmorland.....	888	692	927	973	870	261	202	170	923	677	855	912	845	280	199	169	72	.....
York.....	12,112	8,487	9,534	8,917	7,064	2,707	2,044	1,596	11,776	8,231	9,198	8,569	6,808	2,667	2,073	1,632	943	7,868
New Brunswick	11,990	8,338	9,100	8,708	6,883	2,520	1,931	1,533	11,875	8,160	8,849	8,363	6,733	2,524	1,903	1,533	751	7,344
Cor. Term, 1903	122	149	434	209	181	187	113	63	.....	71	349	206	75	143	170	99	192	524
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. PART TWO.—The Second Term closed June 30th, 1905.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.		Opt'n	READING—SPELLING—RECITATION, ETC.								GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.								HISTORY.			
	35	36	37	GRADE.								GRADE.								40			
				GRADE.								GRADE.								40			
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Albert	1,658	1,731	...	394	262	333	320	300	115	84	88	283	299	291	115	84	88	289	299	114	82	84	
Carleton	3,834	4,106	...	812	536	789	867	942	175	154	121	764	847	918	175	152	126	859	869	190	154	126	
Charlotte	3,523	3,967	...	679	540	691	726	798	205	190	127	671	731	798	204	190	127	671	796	197	190	127	
Gloucester	3,905	3,970	30	8	1,153	913	880	780	314	66	65	62	906	784	305	66	65	62	704	345	64	65	62
Kent	3,137	3,811	19	19	1,580	827	801	510	272	64	54	49	761	485	272	64	54	49	429	268	64	54	49
Kings	3,036	3,741	11	...	659	517	720	822	823	127	109	137	698	823	816	123	109	137	772	810	127	109	137
Madawaska	1,999	2,177	...	...	977	459	399	288	135	58	17	19	370	267	128	55	17	19	244	125	58	17	19
Northumberl'd	4,423	4,573	...	...	1,123	846	913	781	545	217	180	141	887	781	544	217	180	141	622	541	217	180	141
Queens	1,659	2,008	...	...	427	322	422	437	475	39	15	18	426	442	464	39	18	18	439	470	55	55	18
Restigouche	1,640	1,836	...	...	460	314	328	356	216	79	62	39	316	356	219	76	62	39	329	220	74	62	39
Saint John	8,127	8,195	...	...	1,463	1,427	1,358	1,271	1,098	747	565	363	1,316	1,261	1,097	747	565	363	1,256	1,097	747	565	363
Sunbury	806	960	...	...	236	130	185	219	200	24	11	15	179	219	200	24	11	15	214	197	24	11	15
Victoria	1,521	1,559	...	...	458	297	354	320	272	41	16	23	341	313	265	41	16	23	325	261	40	16	23
Westmorland	6,522	6,969	67	24	2,003	1,290	1,239	1,177	973	453	366	267	1,182	1,099	966	458	366	267	1,000	937	457	364	264
York	4,682	5,316	...	...	1,134	786	1,061	989	1,055	277	201	178	983	960	1,028	277	201	178	876	1,014	276	201	178
New Brunswick	50,472	54,819	127	51	13,558	9,466	10,473	9,863	8,418	2,692	2,089	1,647	10,083	9,667	8,311	2,681	2,090	1,632	9,020	8,209	2,704	2,088	1,645
Cor. Term 1904	49,744	54,772	164	111	13,357	9,062	10,065	9,870	8,311	2,727	1,912	1,633	9,511	9,773	8,189	2,724	1,906	1,638	7,758	8,087	2,685	1,896	1,647
Increase	728	47	...	...	201	404	408	...	107	...	35	...	572	...	122	...	184	...	1,271	122	19	192	...
Decrease .....	...	...	37	60	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	43	...	6	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.								PRINT-SKRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING ("Theory" Optional).								
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII
By Rate.																									
GRADE.																									
42																									
43																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
44																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
45																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
46																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
47																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
48																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
49																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
50																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
51																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
52																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
53																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
54																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
55																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
56																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
57																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
58																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
59																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
60																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
61																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
62																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
63																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
64																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
65																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
66																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
67																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
68																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
69																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
70																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
71																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
72																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
73																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
74																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
75																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
76																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
77																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
78																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
79																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
80																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
81																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
82																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
83																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
84																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
85																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
86																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
87																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
88																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
89																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
90																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
91																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
92																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
93																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
94																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
95																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
96																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
97																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
98																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
99																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
100																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
101																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
102																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
103																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
104																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
105																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
106																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
107																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
108																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
109																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
110																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
111																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
112																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
113																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
114																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
115																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
116																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
117																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
118																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
119																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
120																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
121																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
122																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
123																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
124																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
125																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
126																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
127																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
128																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
129																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
130																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
131																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
132																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
133																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
134																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
135																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
136																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
137																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
138																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
139																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
140																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
141																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
142																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
143																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
144																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
145																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
146																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
147																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
148																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
149																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
150																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
151																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
152																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
153																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
154																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
155																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
156																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
157																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
158																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
159																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
160																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
161																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
162																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
163																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
164																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
165																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
166																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
167																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
168																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
169																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
170																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
171																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
172																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
173																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
174																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
175																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
176																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
177																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
178																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
179																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
180																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
181																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
182																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
183																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
184																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
185																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
186																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
187																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
188																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
189																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
190																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
191																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
192																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
193																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
194																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
195																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
196																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
197																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
198																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
199																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
200																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
201																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
202																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
203																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
204																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
205																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
206																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
207																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
208																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
209																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
210																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
211																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
212																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
213																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
214																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
215																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
216																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
217																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
218																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
219																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
220																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
221																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
222																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
223																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
224																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
225																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
226																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
227																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
228																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
229																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
230																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
231																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
232																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
233																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
234																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
235																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
236																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
237																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
238																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
239																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
240																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
241																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
242																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
243																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
244																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
245																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
246																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
247																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
248																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
249																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
250																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
251																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
252																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
253																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
254																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
255																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
256																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
257																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
258																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
259																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
260																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
261																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
262																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
263																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
264																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
265																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
266																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
267																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
268																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
269																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
270																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
271																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
272																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
273																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
274																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
275																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
276																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
277																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
278																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
279																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
280																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
281																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
282																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
283																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
284																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
285																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
286																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
287																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
288																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
289																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
290																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
291																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
292																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
293																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
294																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
295																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
296																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
297																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
298																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
299																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
300																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
301																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
302																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
303																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
304																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
305																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
306																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
307																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
308																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
309																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
310																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
311																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
312																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
313																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
314																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
315																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
316																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
317																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
318																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
319																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
320																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
321																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
322																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
323																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
324																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
325																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
326																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
327																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
328																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
329																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
330																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
331																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
332																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
333																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
334																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
335																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
336																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
337																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
338																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
339																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
340																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
341																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
342																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
343																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
344																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
345																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
346																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
347																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
348																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
349																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
350																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
351																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
352																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
353																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
354																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
355																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
356																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
357																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
358																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
359																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
360																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
361																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
362																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
363																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
364																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
365																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
366																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
367																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
368																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
369																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
370																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
371																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
372																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
373																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
374																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
375																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
376																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
377																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
378																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									
379																									
SINGING ("Theory" Optional).																									

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC								ALGEBRA.		GEOGRAPHY.					
	44								46		47					
	GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADE.					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Albert.....	394	261	336	318	307	116	84	88	62	73	346	304	300	112	84	87
Carleton.....	901	534	792	863	925	181	146	123	136	114	808	847	897	173	154	125
Charlotte.....	664	531	689	743	789	204	190	124	147	111	697	732	797	204	180	127
Gloucester.....	1,150	914	888	784	314	66	65	62	56	59	900	802	316	66	65	62
Kent.....	1,587	805	769	512	289	56	54	49	54	46	791	477	272	64	54	49
Kings.....	664	507	721	828	818	127	109	131	81	124	729	833	814	125	114	137
Madawaska.....	964	450	400	284	133	52	17	19	17	19	421	280	132	58	17	19
Northumberland.....	1,123	847	912	783	543	217	180	141	117	115	892	776	546	217	180	141
Queens.....	425	322	427	440	474	39	18	16	16	18	419	432	474	39	30	18
Restigouche.....	457	310	337	354	216	79	62	39	58	38	314	343	206	76	62	39
Saint John.....	1,463	1,427	1,360	1,273	1,094	747	565	363	525	355	1,345	1,271	1,097	747	565	363
Sunbury.....	225	125	177	217	200	24	11	15	4	10	178	218	200	24	11	15
Victoria.....	458	297	354	320	272	41	16	23	7	23	351	332	258	41	16	23
Westmorland.....	2,008	1,297	1,237	1,170	976	458	366	267	311	250	1,211	1,154	975	457	366	265
York.....	1,116	784	1,067	991	1,653	277	201	178	180	169	1,040	984	1,038	277	201	178
New Brunswick.....	13,499	9,411	10,466	9,880	8,383	2,684	2,084	1,642	1,771	1,524	10,442	9,785	8,322	2,680	2,099	1,648
Cor. Term, 1904.....	13,294	9,068	10,064	9,852	8,278	2,716	1,900	1,624	1,872	1,584	9,906	9,792	8,197	2,691	1,895	1,621
Increase.....	205	343	402	28	105	32	184	18	101	60	536	7	125	11	204	27
Decrease.....																

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE								LATIN.		FRENCH.	
	(Health Readers.)								MINERALS—PLANT LIFE— ANIMAL LIFE.								(Optional).		(Optional)	
	GRADE.								GRADE.								50		51	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	GRADE.		GRADES.	
Albert	283	203	331	307	301	108	84	82	314	220	313	305	271	110	84	86	2	36	2	2
Carleton	676	479	767	853	923	175	154	123	663	466	723	831	887	175	154	126	63	92	63	7
Charlotte	613	491	657	725	796	204	188	125	636	501	686	700	774	204	190	129	37	68	37	.....
Gloucester	1089	889	903	799	339	66	65	58	1087	863	851	757	314	66	65	62	33	12	33	.....
Kent	1398	773	740	482	270	60	53	49	1382	696	639	457	247	61	53	49	6	8	6	2143
Kings	569	453	708	835	784	125	109	137	606	474	661	781	753	119	100	129	13	78	13	29
Madawaska	925	435	396	282	133	38	17	19	861	418	370	256	124	56	17	19	.....	.....	.....	1590
Northumberland	986	772	879	766	541	217	180	141	1002	759	853	743	536	214	180	141	103	75	103	.....
Queens	346	263	413	433	471	39	18	18	362	261	387	429	407	31	18	18	11	9	11	10
Restigouche	391	296	318	341	203	79	62	39	400	298	392	312	203	76	62	39	41	27	41	247
Saint John	1442	1406	1356	1269	1091	747	565	363	1425	1403	1345	1261	1096	747	565	363	411	335	411	.....
Sunbury	131	87	161	216	196	26	11	15	152	89	155	203	175	23	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	383	259	349	322	271	41	16	23	407	272	329	295	260	30	16	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmorland	1783	1215	1229	1172	957	456	366	264	1682	1132	1129	1082	890	432	355	249	152	177	152	148
York	961	713	1025	969	1038	277	201	178	958	708	977	932	1005	277	201	178	68	63	68	.....
New Brunswick	11980	8739	10223	9771	8305	2672	2089	1634	11937	8560	9750	9377	8905	2621	2071	1623	940	985	940	8592
Cor. Term, 1904	11773	8382	9659	9811	8212	2661	1890	1615	11555	8194	9400	9417	7929	2661	1966	1592	985	907	985	8060
Increase	207	357	504	...	93	11	198	19	382	366	350	...	46	...	205	31	..	78	..	532
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—SUPERIOR, GRAMMAR AND OTHER SCHOOLS HAVING PUPILS IN ADVANCE OF GRADE VIII.
PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Language.						Mathematics.						History and Geography.				Natural Science.															
	53						53						54				56															
	English.		Latin.		Greek.		French.		Arithmetic.		Geometry.		Algebra.		Book-keeping.		Trigonometry.		Physics.		Physiology & Hygiene.		Chemistry.		Botany.							
	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X						
Albert.....	45	25	11	20	17	7	11	9	3	43	26	33	26	9	43	20	17	41	23	6	5	31	38	18	14	24	6	42	20	14		
Carlton.....	88	63	12	49	30	12	43	21	9	79	63	61	55	12	79	61	12	30	37	12	19	63	63	62	24	50	12	79	63	12		
Charlotte.....	90	58	37	46	29	28	51	37	21	92	59	92	59	37	90	59	37	29	10	6	19	49	70	51	12	68	47	83	58	37		
Gloucester.....	33	5	3	12	5	1	20	3	1	32	5	33	5	3	30	5	15	15	10	6	19	33	50	5	5	3	33	5	3	5	5	
Kent.....	57	6	3	11	1	1	17	4	3	32	6	31	6	3	32	6	3	37	6	3	1	5	37	37	6	3	6	3	29	12	3	
Kings.....	54	49	4	38	28	2	32	18	5	53	36	57	25	4	61	33	4	37	13	1	5	44	39	31	9	34	3	51	36	4		
Madawaska.....	69	45	11	56	41	10	61	43	11	69	33	69	45	11	63	45	11	4	3	4	4	69	69	45	11	32	4	67	45	11		
Northumberland.....	21	6	7	12	6	7	12	2	3	21	6	31	15	7	21	6	7	14	3	10	4	21	21	5	3	5	7	21	6	3		
Restigouche.....	27	15	7	24	15	7	13	7	3	38	15	35	15	7	38	14	7	21	10	10	9	38	28	12	3	13	7	38	13	3		
St. John.....	40	125	82	17	234	125	82	17	12	4	6	123	115	76	16	219	125	82	238	64	9	17	240	238	125	9	117	82	240	133	74	
Sunbury.....	10	7	5	2	4	4	5	9	3	10	7	10	7	5	11	7	10	5	5	4	4	10	10	7	7	7	10	7	10	7	5	
Victoria.....	150	103	41	109	57	28	117	72	37	139	103	115	97	40	147	101	41	132	92	1	1	98	103	41	60	139	49	89	41	116	90	41
Westmorland.....	80	53	31	56	31	22	36	26	16	30	42	32	30	3	74	32	31	30	16	1	1	78	78	52	31	56	31	42	30	30		
Yorke.....	170	371	247	17	680	373	203	17	42	39	26	1	650	373	189	15	959	33	877	519	240	17	952	527	259	633	274	43	46	896	551	231
New Brunswick.....	170	571	247	17	680	373	203	17	42	39	26	1	650	373	189	15	959	33	877	519	240	17	952	527	259	633	274	43	46	896	551	231
Cor. Term, 1904.....	13	380	374	131	13	32	113	39	3	584	233	118	7	966	539	868	531	235	10	868	772	447	117	401	220	780	448	158	254	284	284	284
Increase.....	20	9	21	4	100	19	22	4	10	83	13	2	7	68	23	3	2	36	73	68	7	54	59	39	117	21	114	67	45	45	45	
Decrease.....																																

TABLE IV. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1904.

COUNTIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.				No. of ASSISTANTS.			Total number of Teachers employed this Term.	
	Class.				Class.				Male.	Female.	Both.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.	Female.		
	M	F	I		II		III										
			I	II	I	II	I	II									III
Albert.....	1	.....	10	4	1	11	42	10	16	63	79	75	4	.....	.....	79
Carleton	2	.....	11	5	1	17	94	18	19	129	148	146	5	.....	.....	148
Charlotte	1	.....	13	7	2	19	80	11	23	110	133	128	5	.....	5	138
Gloucester.....	1	3	4	26	2	20	50	34	72	106	105	1	1	2	109
Kent.....	1	.....	6	2	9	9	28	69	18	106	124	118	6	.....	2	126
Kings.....	1	.....	13	11	2	23	85	16	27	124	151	150	1	.....	.....	151
Madawaska.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	53	7	53	60	48	12	.....	.....	60
Northumberland.....	2	.....	5	6	4	10	104	24	17	138	155	152	3	.....	4	159
Queens	1	.....	3	12	2	6	49	14	18	69	87	85	2	.....	.....	87
Restigouche	1	.....	1	.....	1	14	23	11	3	48	51	50	1	.....	1	52
Saint John	4	1	20	5	2	109	78	3	31	191	222	221	1	.....	.....	234
Sunbury.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	7	14	10	5	31	36	33	3	.....	12	36
Victoria.....	1	.....	3	5	.....	5	26	19	9	50	59	55	4	.....	.....	59
Westmorland.....	4	.....	15	18	8	42	88	40	45	170	215	208	7	.....	2	217
York.....	3	1	10	6	5	36	89	45	24	171	195	185	10	.....	1	196
New Brunswick.....	23	2	117	89	67	310	820	393	296	1,525	1,821	1,759	62	1	29	1,851	
Cor. Term, 1903	22	2	120	101	75	310	783	381	318	1,476	1,794	1,731	63	1	20	1,815	
Increase.....	1	.....	3	12	8	.....	37	12	.....	49	27	28	.....	.....	9	36
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV. PART TWO.—Second Term Closed 30th June, 1905.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.		MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		Untrained.	NO. OF ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.
	M	F	CLASS.			CLASS.			MALE.	FEMALE.	BOTH.	Trained.	Male.	Female.
Allert...	1		7	3	2	9	38	9	13	56	69	63		69
Carleton...	2		11	8	1	18	97	21	22	136	158	155		158
Charlotte...	1		12	6	3	20	71	18	22	109	131	132	1	137
Gloucester...	1		4	4	28	2	92	49	37	73	110	107		112
Kent...	2		3	3	13	8	22	68	21	98	119	117		122
Kings...	1		12	9	3	26	87	17	25	130	155	154		155
Madawaska...			2		4		1	56	6	57	63	56		63
Northumberland...	2		5	4	5	11	100	22	16	133	149	143	1	153
Queens...	1		3	12	4	7	43	15	20	65	85	83		85
Resigouche...	1		2			13	23	12	4	48	52	52		53
Saint John...	4	1	22	6	1	113	84	6	33	204	237	236		251
Sunbury...			4	3	1	6	15	14	8	35	43	39		43
Victoria...	1		3	2	1	2	32	18	7	52	59	55		59
Westmorland...	4		14	15	7	45	89	44	40	178	218	212		220
York...	3		12	10	3	32	83	41	28	156	184	177		186
New Brunswick...	24	1	116	85	77	312	807	410	302	1530	1832	1771	2	1866
Cor. Term, 1904...	22	2	121	101	66	312	750	415	310	1479	1789	1727	3	1816
Increase...	2				11		57			51	43	44		8
Decrease...		1	5	16				5	8				1	

TABLE V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1904.

COUNTIES	MALE TEACHERS (Gr., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.												FEMALE TEACHERS (Gr., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.												PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																																																																																																																																																																																											
	No. of teachers removed to a new District.						No. of new teachers this Term.						No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.						No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.			No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.

TABLE V. PART TWO.—THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1905

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.										FEMALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.									
	MALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																			
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of Teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers not more than 3 years in the service employed this Term.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert	37	19	9	4	29	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
Carlisle	72	71	8	7	76	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	5	5
Charlotte	81	35	12	3	55	2	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	15
Gloucester	77	23	8	2	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kent	69	33	15	2	42	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Kings	86	51	8	10	60	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	10	10
Madawaska	41	14	8	6	37	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Northumberland	110	26	7	2	49	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4
Queens	52	30	1	2	29	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Restigouche	36	14	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	5
St. John	189	18	3	27	34	1	1	1	1	4	2	19	4	4	6	7	8	17	72	72
Sunbury	17	16	7	3	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Victoria	27	28	4	16	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	8	7	22	22
Westmorland	146	45	11	6	68	1	1	2	3	2	4	9	1	1	3	1	4	8	15	15
York	110	59	9	6	75	1	1	2	3	2	4	9	1	1	3	1	4	8	15	15
New Brunswick	1150	482	111	89	672	5	10	13	20	18	74	74	1	16	23	26	41	43	163	163
Cor. Term. 1904	1171	426	117	75	615	10	11	10	20	18	74	74	20	20	23	30	42	56	153	153
Increase	21	56	6	14	57	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	6	6	1	13	10	10
Decrease																				

TABLE V.—Continued. Period of Service of Second Class Teachers Employed During Year Ended 30th June, 1905.

COUNTIES.	DURING THE TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.										DURING THE TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE 1905.									
	Male Teachers, 2nd Class.					Female Teachers, 2nd Class.					Male Teachers, 2nd Class.					Female Teachers, 2nd Class.				
	No. 1st Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.
	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. 1st Term employed.
Albert	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	3	8	7	9	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	6	7
Carlisle	1	1	1	1	1	25	2	13	11	15	14	2	1	1	1	19	12	12	17	17
Charlotte	3	1	1	1	1	11	2	6	10	9	31	2	1	1	1	11	6	7	6	33
Gloucester		1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2
Kent	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	1	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	3	1
Kings	1	2	1	1	1	12	13	12	14	12	22	2	2	1	1	15	9	9	17	11
Madawaska		1	1	1	1															26
Northumberland	2	1	1	1	1	12	6	10	21	17	38	2	2	1	1	12	6	11	14	17
Quebec						10	1	3	8	11	6	10	2	2	1	8	3	4	10	13
Restigouche						1	1	6	5	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1
Saint John	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	3	3	55	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	5	14
Sherburn	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	2
Victoria	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	10	2	9					6	2	2	7	8
Westmorland	1	2	4	5	2	14	14	11	16	13	20	2	1	2	3	1	9	12	14	16
York		2	1			11	9	9	22	11	24	3	4			12	9	8	18	24
New Brunswick	13	2	11	10	12	6	87	93	137	108	259	14	13	8	8	114	84	88	123	120
Con. Year 1903-04	9	2	15	14	15	13	102	69	152	110	251	1	1	5	19	2	88	69	129	98
Increase	4		4	4	3	7	15	24	15	2	8	3	3	3	11	2	26	19	6	22
Decrease												1	4		2	4	5			1

TABLE VI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TIME IN SESSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

1905

TIME IN SESSION.

A 21

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DEC., 1904.										THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1905.									
	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in session 80 but less than 93 days.	Total in session less than 93 days.	No. in session the full term of 93 days.	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.	No. of schools open this Term.	No. of schools open less than 80 days.	No. in session 80 but less than 100 days.	Total in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days but less than 121 days.	No. in session the full term of 121 days.**	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during the Term.					
Albert.....	76	9	25	44	52	83.0	6,649	65	13	1	14	35	16	105.9	6,887 ¹					
Carleton.....	146	19	62	81	65	86.9	12,464 ¹	152	19	10	29	79	44	109.8	16,594 ²					
Charlotte.....	133	46	56	102	31	83.	10,696	128	19	7	26	66	36	106.3	13,612					
Gloucester.....	106	5	38	43	63	90.6	9,488 ¹	108	3	4	7	27	74	117.4	12,691					
Kent.....	122	7	39	46	76	90.3	10,507 ¹	117	18	2	20	40	57	108.4	12,687					
Kings.....	149	14	75	89	60	88.5	12,970 ¹	146	16	5	21	76	49	110.8	16,188					
Madawaska.....	60	4	16	20	40	90.	5,357	63	4	3	7	28	28	114.	7,201					
Northumberland.....	150	7	57	64	86	90.9	13,242	143	15	5	20	68	35	111.5	15,847 ¹					
Queens.....	87	13	35	48	39	86.5	7,511 ¹	83	8	7	15	47	21	108.7	9,027 ¹					
Restigouche.....	51	6	13	19	32	88.1	4,374	51	2	5	7	18	26	113.4	5,790					
Saint John.....	210	10	18	28	182	90.7	17,343 ¹	211	7	1	8	55	148	117.9	24,733 ¹					
Sunbury.....	36	7	11	18	18	86.	3,080	41	9	.....	9	19	13	104.3	4,270 ¹					
Victoria.....	58	11	23	34	24	85.7	4,913	59	11	5	16	26	17	104.3	6,157 ¹					
Westmorland.....	210	10	68	78	132	90.7	18,372	204	10	4	14	88	102	115.3	23,523					
York.....	190	23	77	100	90	88.	16,360 ¹	179	25	13	38	82	59	107.4	19,228					
New Brunswick.....	1,781	191	623	814	970	88.	153,729 ¹	1,750	179	72	251	754	745	111.2	194,538 ¹					
Cor. Terms, 1904-05.....	1,747	206	638	844	903	86.8	151,706 ¹	1,722	157	58	215	816	691	115.7	190,321 ¹					
Increase.....	37	15	15	30	67	1.2	2,023	28	22	14	36	62	54	4.5	4,783					
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*In the First Term there were 83 Teaching days in Cities. Towns and other Districts having eight weeks vacation; in all other Districts there were 93 teaching days. The actual number of days the schools in the former were open is raised to the basis of 93 days for the purposes of comparison.

**In the Second Term there were 120 teaching days in St. John City, and 121 days in all other Districts. The former is raised to the basis of the latter for the purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: VISITS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRIZES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.										THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1905.									
	VISITS.					EXAMINA- TIONS.					VISITS.					EXAMINA- TIONS.				
	No. by Trustees and Secretary.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	Prizes.	No. by Trustees and Secretary.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of prizes.	Prizes.
Albert.	126	59	...	12	76	657	62	14	\$...	...	113	63	...	13	31	615	57	3	\$ 2 25	...
Carlton	235	104	3	20	129	1,106	132	14	31	12 55	266	138	2	26	130	1,533	141	61	61 75	...
Charlotte	255	73	5	37	103	1,310	116	17	6	3 70	297	112	1	42	114	1,435	107	16	18 75	...
Gloucester.	333	87	5	25	177	1,373	94	12	6	7 20	421	109	5	37	82	1,601	96	12	21 00	...
Kent	442	90	1	53	85	1,465	116	6	45	11 50	470	74	1	65	76	1,591	109	38	25 30	...
Kings	268	118	...	34	90	1,473	138	11	12	5 15	257	130	80	41	84	1,752	133	13	32 15	...
Madawaska.	161	45	2	36	66	501	58	2	28	7 50	308	57	1	61	75	672	61	38	7 50	...
Northumberland.	355	98	4	72	119	1,549	138	12	10	6 60	363	107	1	71	128	1,751	132	11	70 62 40	...
Queens.	151	81	5	26	48	872	70	17	5	1 00	189	65	2	28	35	1,080	68	15	8 3 55	...
Restigouche.	151	47	6	30	43	491	45	6	3	60	141	31	...	29	42	679	49	8	1 95	...
Saint John.	258	129	4	102	106	923	207	3	8	6 14	398	135	2	94	178	2,406	204	7	3 10 40	...
Sunbury.	45	37	...	4	11	238	29	7	5	2 80	67	41	...	3	5	344	31	10	...	...
Victoria.	140	39	2	24	27	392	47	11	4	2 12	123	43	2	21	48	579	50	9	9 13 80	...
Westmorland.	569	128	6	54	164	1,802	194	16	20	5 30	710	180	8	90	161	2,226	192	12	67 39 70	...
York.	254	139	...	54	127	1,486	158	32	35	17 50	252	153	3	81	87	1,968	147	32	35 29 35	...
New Brunswick	3737	1274	43	583	1,371	15,648	1,604	180	218	89 66	4247	1,438	114	702	1,276	20,252	1577	173	422	329 94
Cor. Terms, 1903-04	3591	1136	15	617	1,294	15,439	1,486	261	268	131 41	4061	1,444	32	763	1,359	19,498	1,453	269	421	265 76
Increase.	146	138	28	...	17	209	118	...	...	...	186	...	92	...	...	754	124	...	1	64 18
Decrease.	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	81	50	\$40 75	...	6	...	61	83	...	...	96	...	...

TABLE VIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.
FROM THE RATES PAID IN THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOL			COMMON SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS	AVERAGE SCHOOLS
	Average rate per year to Male Teachers.			Av'ge Rate per year to Female Teachers				
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Albert.....	\$397.50	\$272.00	\$249.50	\$285.05	\$224.34	\$191.08	\$538.33	
Camleton.....	458.16	286.87	260.00	271.33	237.08	193.29	520.00	
Charlotte.....	518.14	377.83	222.83	358.60	261.51	196.95	680.00	
Gloucester.....	303.00	245.75	235.51	250.00	227.54	196.49	590.00	
Kent.....	400.00	289.66	224.94	293.57	226.32	198.50	516.66	
Kings.....	592.50	272.11	241.66	299.70	228.67	196.48	529.16	
Madawaska.....	410.00		228.25			180.21	500.00	
Northumberland.....	535.00	324.50	217.80	299.37	239.86	195.40	670.93	
Queens.....	320.00	282.00	229.00	269.75	228.08	188.28	575.00	
Restigouche.....			288.00	323.00	243.10	197.50	625.00	
Saint John.....	850.78	520.50	231.00	382.65	331.36	193.50	623.33	
Sanbury.....	371.00	280.00	251.00	254.16	222.18	195.26	540.00	
Victoria.....	298.50	311.00	241.00	295.00	243.20	206.36	550.00	
Westmorland.....	497.75	321.86	238.42	339.02	256.75	203.68	610.71	
York.....	463.28	289.40	272.66	330.06	292.66	194.18	600.00	
New Brunswick.....	\$577.67	\$316.09	\$234.90	\$339.72	\$248.23	\$194.90	\$587.54	
Average Salaries, 1904.....	542.67	302.42	232.17	329.13	240.75	190.71	583.53	
Increase.....	\$ 35.00	\$ 13.67	\$ 2.73	\$ 10.59	\$ 7.48	\$ 4.19	\$ 4.01	
Decrease.....								

See Table XIII.

See Table XIII.

TABLE IX. PUBLIC SCHOOLS; DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1905.

COUNTIES.	FOR FIRST TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.				FOR SECOND TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.				FOR THE YEAR.			
	Common Schools.		Superior Schools.		Grammar Schools.		Special to those teaching in poor Districts (included in amount in Column I.)		Total.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Albert.....	\$ 2,806.85	\$ 270.57	\$ 142.40	\$ 241.77	\$ 3,219.82	\$ 2,747.49	\$ 417.30	\$ 207.60	\$ 177.84	\$ 3,372.30	\$ 419.61	\$ 6,592.21
Carleton.....	4,900.82	401.38	193.87	108.12	5,496.07	6,489.47	557.57	415.20	129.76	7,462.24	237.88	12,958.31
Charlotte.....	4,496.74	504.93	142.40	191.42	5,144.07	5,595.47	741.40	205.88	180.17	6,542.75	371.59	11,086.82
Gloucester.....	3,588.98	309.70	142.40	394.22	4,041.08	4,764.96	436.68	207.60	523.95	5,409.24	918.17	9,450.32
Kent.....	4,039.82	342.30	142.40	440.88	4,524.52	4,665.99	436.68	207.60	516.90	5,310.27	957.78	9,834.79
Kings.....	5,307.91	507.38	137.26	270.10	5,952.55	6,677.45	716.88	202.46	290.29	7,596.79	560.39	13,549.34
Madawaska.....	1,679.64	101.72	.....	104.49	1,781.36	2,461.48	144.60	.....	142.02	2,606.08	246.51	4,387.44
Northumberland.....	5,322.69	515.53	284.80	407.02	6,123.02	6,221.51	695.30	413.48	369.13	7,330.29	776.15	13,453.31
Queens.....	3,138.29	101.72	130.37	244.03	3,370.38	3,765.17	147.05	169.63	236.27	4,081.85	480.30	7,452.23
Restigouche.....	1,785.82	101.72	142.40	118.86	2,029.84	2,326.41	148.28	207.60	145.16	2,682.29	204.02	4,712.23
St. John.....	8,023.30	305.16	553.80	103.01	8,882.35	11,371.09	389.68	807.64	125.04	12,568.41	228.05	21,450.76
Sunbury.....	1,300.21	100.50	.....	115.11	1,400.71	1,725.12	142.14	.....	139.00	1,867.26	254.11	3,267.97
Victoria.....	1,964.52	101.72	142.40	239.32	2,208.64	2,350.96	148.28	206.74	256.99	2,705.98	496.31	4,914.62
Westmorland.....	7,289.17	705.29	569.60	214.75	8,564.06	9,080.50	980.96	823.54	150.01	10,885.00	364.76	19,449.06
York.....	6,358.46	623.36	569.60	349.49	7,551.42	7,549.34	838.38	622.80	316.27	9,030.52	665.76	16,581.94
New Brunswick.....	62,003.31	4,992.98	3,293.70	3,542.59	70,289.99	77,792.41	6,961.18	4,697.77	3,698.80	89,451.36	7,241.39	159,741.35
Cor. Terms, 1903-04.....	58,690.29	4,912.72	3,107.07	3,092.26	66,710.08	78,055.66	7,452.74	4,763.90	3,748.42	90,272.30	6,840.68	156,982.38
Increase.....	3,313.02	80.26	186.63	450.33	3,579.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.71	2,768.97
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263.25	491.56	66.13	49.62	820.94	.....	.....

In addition to the above the sum of \$491.90 for the First and \$698.11 for the Second Term was paid to Teachers of Manual Training Schools.

TABLE X—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1905.

PART ONE.—FIRST TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils; rectified for County Fund Apportionment (Term 93 days.)	(1) In respect of the services of qualified Teachers exclusive of Assistants, for the time the Schools were in Session.	Special to Poor Districts (embraced in column 1.)	In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Total to the Trustees.			Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term per column 2. (4)
						Whole am't apportioned this Term *(3)	Total special to Poor Districts (included in column 3).	In Ordinary Districts.	
Albert.....	131,508½	\$1,168.47	\$111.53	\$ 267.78	\$ 17.42	\$ 1,436.25	\$ 128.95	\$ 0.18 +	\$ 0.24 +
Carleton.....	236,844	2,101.62	55.37	928.13	11.06	3,029.75	66.43	0.36 +	0.48 +
Charlotte.....	256,988	1,877.93	99.67	1,370.39	31.71	3,248.32	131.38	0.50 -	0.67 -
Gloucester.....	242,921	1,726.31	191.69	2,320.46	185.93	4,046.77	377.62	0.88 +	1.17 +
Kent.....	243,971	1,991.12	227.15	1,403.83	118.35	3,394.95	345.50	0.53 +	0.71 -
Kings.....	240,084	2,280.96	138.92	612.96	19.68	2,893.92	158.60	0.23	0.31 -
Madawaska.....	132,842½	934.11	55.93	837.54	41.50	1,771.65	97.43	0.58 +	0.77 +
Northumberland.....	326,217½	2,402.35	202.41	1,773.98	87.01	4,176.33	289.42	0.50 +	0.67 -
Queens.....	117,315½	1,331.70	117.14	236.06	14.34	1,567.76	131.48	0.18 +	0.24 +
Restigouche.....	116,171	787.71	62.79	758.94	34.02	1,546.65	96.81	0.60 +	0.80 +
Saint John.....	669,934	3,138.21	64.17	4,270.90	23.44	7,409.11	87.61	0.59 +	0.79 +
Sunbury.....	55,216	560.56	58.37	298.79	18.94	859.35	77.31	0.53 +	0.71 -
Victoria.....	59,635½	916.90	111.01	406.85	32.87	1,323.75	143.88	0.42 +	0.56 +
Westmorland.....	526,432½	3,151.55	109.84	2,580.83	42.27	5,732.38	152.11	0.45 +	0.60 -
York.....	272,739	2,484.03	175.27	1,131.58	49.69	3,615.61	224.96	0.38 +	0.51 -
New Brunswick...	3,658,820	\$26,853.53	\$ 1,781.26	\$ 19,199.02	\$ 78.23	\$ 46,052.55	\$ 2,509.49	\$ 0.40 +	\$ 0.53 +

*The Balance of the County Fund (\$2,527.28) was paid to the School for the Blind, Halifax, the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, St. John, and the Institution for Deaf, Halifax, see Table XI.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Apportionment of County Fund to Trustees for the year Ended June 30th, 1905.
PART TWO.—SECOND TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils as reported by County Fund Apportionment (Term 121 days)	In respect of the services of qualified Teachers exclusive of Assistants for the time the Schools were in session.	Special to Poor Districts (Embarged in column 1.)	In respect of the average number of pupils in attendance as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Whole amount Total special apportioned to Poor Districts (included in column 3.)	Total to the Trustees This Term.	Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term per column 2
Albert.....	148,076½	\$ 944.64	\$ 68.88	\$ 491.61	\$ 22.61	\$ 91.49	\$ 0.40 +	\$ 0.53 -
Cauleton	308,331½	2,079.36	51.60	920.04	12.14	63.74	0.36 +	0.48 -
Charlotte.....	310,698	1,753.53	77.68	1,488.72	26.76	104.44	0.58 -	0.77 -
Gloucester.....	328,749½	1,799.57	211.30	2,234.46	199.91	411.21	0.82 +	1.09 -
Kent.....	303,949½	1,811.85	221.96	1,583.10	144.61	366.57	0.63 +	0.84 -
Kings.....	285,830	2,124.34	117.29	733.46	22.07	2,857.80	0.31 +	0.41 -
Madawaska.....	173,862	951.28	58.56	820.37	43.40	1,771.65	0.57 +	0.76 -
New Brunswick.....	362,248	2,118.43	142.60	2,043.14	78.61	4,161.57	0.68 +	0.90 +
Queens.....	143,923	1,196.17	88.93	359.10	18.52	1,555.27	0.30 +	0.40 -
Restigouche.....	151,276½	776.42	38.62	770.23	31.83	1,546.65	0.61 +	0.80 -
Saint John	801,759½	3,138.85	53.38	4,347.50	19.45	7,486.35	0.65 +	0.86 +
Sunbury	71,017	590.84	59.62	268.51	16.09	859.35	0.45 +	0.60 -
Victoria	117,044½	871.46	99.44	452.29	34.10	1,323.75	0.46 +	0.61 -
Westmorland.....	619,999½	2,973.40	57.68	2,659.72	25.61	5,633.12	0.51 +	0.68 -
York	318,044½	2,123.62	125.11	1,469.33	53.60	3,592.95	0.55 +	0.73 -
New Brunswick.....	4,445,309½	25,253.76	1,492.05	20,641.58	749.31	45,895.34	0.56 -	0.74 +

*The Balance of the County Fund (\$2,715.91) was paid to the School for the Blind, Halifax, the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, St. John, and the Institution for the Deaf, Halifax. See Table XI.

1905 GRANTS TO SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF, DUMB & BLIND. A 27

TABLE XI.—PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY FUND GRANTS TO THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, ST. JOHN, AND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HALIFAX, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

COUNTIES.	NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.						SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HALIFAX.						Total Provincial Grants to both Institutions.	Total County fund Grants to both Institutions.		
	Term ended Dec. 31, 1904.						Term ended June 30, 1905.									
	No. of Pupils.		Provincial Grant, at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.		Grant from County fund at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.		No. of Pupils.		Provincial Grant, at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.		Grant from County fund at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.					
	Total from County fund for the year.		Total Provincial Grant for the year.		Total from County fund for the year.		No. of Pupils.		Provincial Grant, at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.		Grant from County fund at rate of \$82.50 per pupil per year.					
Albert	4	\$ 165.00	\$ 165.00	4	\$ 165.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 330.00	\$ 330.00	4	\$ 41.25	\$ 41.25	1	\$ 41.25	\$ 41.25	\$ 82.50	\$ 82.50
Carleton	5	175.90	175.90	5	206.25	206.25	382.15	382.15	5	41.25	41.25	1	41.25	41.25	82.50	82.50
Charlotte	2	76.43	76.43	2	82.50	82.50	158.93	158.93	2	61.88	61.88	2	61.88	61.88	103.13	103.13
Gloucester	3	123.75	123.75	3	123.75	123.75	247.50	247.50	3	41.25	41.25	1	41.25	41.25	82.50	82.50
Kent	5	200.58	200.58	6	247.50	247.50	448.08	448.08	1	41.25	41.25	1	41.25	41.25	82.50	82.50
Kings																
Madawaska																
Northumberland																
Queens	1	38.82	38.82	1	41.25	41.25	80.07	80.07							80.07	80.07
Restigouche	1	41.25	41.25	1	41.25	41.25	82.50	82.50							82.50	82.50
Saint John		200.99	159.74	3	123.75	123.75	324.74	283.49							427.87	386.62
Sunbury																
Victoria																
Westmorland	3	123.75	123.75	4	165.00	165.00	288.75	288.75							577.50	577.50
York	2	59.84	59.84	3	123.75	82.50	183.59	142.34							183.59	142.34
N. Brunswick	26	\$ 1206.31	\$ 1165.06	32	\$ 1320.00	\$ 1278.75	\$ 2526.31	\$ 2443.81	6	\$ 226.88	226.88	6	\$ 247.50	\$ 247.50	\$ 474.38	\$ 474.38
															\$ 3000.69	\$ 2918.19

TABLE XI.—(Continued.)—PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY FUND GRANTS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1905.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.					
	Term ended Dec. 31, 1904.		Term ended June 30, 1904.		Total Provincial Grant for the year.	Total from county fund for the year.
	No. of Pupils.	Provincial Grants, at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Grant from County fund at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	No. of pupils.	Provincial Grants, at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Grant from County fund at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.
Albert	1	\$ 37.50	\$ 37.50	1	\$ 37.50	\$ 75.00
Carleton.....	1	37.50	37.50	1	37.50	75.00
Charlotte.....	1	37.50	37.50	1	37.50	75.00
Gloucester	4	150.00	143.63	4	150.00	300.00
Kent.....	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	150.00
Kings.....	3	112.50	112.50	3	112.50	225.00
Madawaska.....	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	150.00
Northumberland.....	3	112.50	105.12	3	112.50	225.00
Queens.....	2	75.00	69.97	2	75.00	150.00
Restigouche.....						
St. John	3	112.50	112.50	3	112.50	225.00
Sunbury						
Victoria						
Westmorland.....	9	337.50	329.12	9	337.50	675.00
York.....						
New Brunswick	31	\$1,162.50	\$1,135.34	31	\$1,162.50	\$2,325.00

TABLE XII.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

PART ONE.—Term ended December, 1904.

Embodied in Table IX. and Foregoing Tables.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance	Total to County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2.....	Elgin	Albert	Clive M. McCann.....	\$105 14	\$
Hillsboro, No. 2.....	Hillsboro..	"	Harry Burns.....	64 95	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2.....	Hopewell	"	{ L. A. Corey	95 58	
			{ Aaron Perry	4 90	270 57
Hartland, No. 3.....	Brighton	Carleton.....	H. F. Perkins	100 50	
Florenceville, No. 4.....	Simonds and Wicklow	"	J. M. Keefe.....	101 11	
Jacksonville, No. 7.....	Wakefield	"	C. H. Gray	101 72	
Centreville, No. 4.....	Wilnot and Wicklow	"	A. F. Stephenson	98 05	401 38
North Head, No. 1.....	Grand Manan.....	Charlotte	C. M. Hoar	101 72	
St. George, No. 1.....	St. George.....	"	C. J. Callaghan.....	101 72	
Moore's Mills, No. 1½.....	St. James and St. David	"	Clarence Shannon	101 72	
St. Stephen (Town).....	St. Stephen.....	"	P. G. McFarlane.....	101 72	
Milltown, (Town).....	"	"	W. M. Burns	98 05	504 93
Bathurst Village, No. 16.....	Bathurst	Gloucester.....	P. Girdwood	100 50	
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford	"	J. Boudreau.....	101 72	
Tracadie, No. 3.....	Saumarez	"	E. L. O'Brien.....	107 48	309 70
Harcourt, No. 5.....	Harcourt.....	Kent.....	H. H. Stuart.....	108 65	
Rixton, No. 2.....	Richibucto	"	R. G. Girvan	23 28	
Pass River, No. 9.....	Weldford	"	Mary A. Carruthers..	108 65	
Buctouche, No. 1.....	Wellington	"	L. M. Colpitts.....	101 72	342 30
			Forward.....		\$1828 88

TABLE XII.—PART ONE.—Continued.

NO AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Pondiquis, No. 1	Cardwell	Kings	Brought Forward ..	\$ 101 72	\$1828 88
Hampton Station, No. 2	Hampton	"	Amasa Ryder	100 50	
Havlock Corner, No. 8	Havlock	"	R. R. Cormier	101 72	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2	Norton	"	J. B. DeLong	101 72	
Apohaqui, No. 25	Stanhope and Sussex ..	"	G. E. F. Sherwood ..	101 72	507 38
Edinamston, No. 1	Madawaska	Madawaska	F. S. Small	101 72	101 72
Blackville, No. 6	Blackville	North	M. D. Cormier	108 65	
Beckettown, No. 4	Blissfield	"	Jas McIntosh	101 72	
Millerton, No. 1	Derby	"	G. A. Wathen	101 72	
Doughlastown, No. 6	Newcastle	"	Etta G. Phillips	101 72	
Newcastle, No. 7	"	"	S. Estella Carruthers ..	101 72	
Chipman, No. 11	Chipman	Queens	A. E. G. McKenzie	101 72	515 53
Hallsie, No. 1	Hallsie	Restigouche	L. R. Hetherington ..	101 72	101 72
Fairville, No. 2	Lancaster	St. John	P. R. McLean	101 72	101 72
Millford, No. 13	"	"	J. S. Lord	101 72	
St. Martins, No. 2	St. Martins	"	E. B. Ross	101 72	
Fredericton Jet, No. 1	Gladstone	Sunbury	B. H. Webb	101 72	305 16
Grand Falls, No. 7	Grand Falls	Victoria	C. D. Richards	100 50	100 50
Dorchester, No. 2	Dorchester	Westmorland	J. C. Carruthers	101 72	101 72
Sackville, No. 9	Sackville	"	B. P. Steeves	101 72	
Middle Sackville, No. 11	"	"	F. A. Dixon	101 72	
Peticodiac, No. 1	Salisbury	"	F. S. James	101 72	
Salisbury, No. 24	" and Moncton and Coverdale	"	T. T. Goodwin	101 72	
			F. R. Anderson	97 42	
			Forward		\$3604 33

TABLE XII.—PART ONE.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance	Total to County.
Shediac, No. 10.....	Shediac.....	Westmorland	Brought Forward..	\$ 99 27	\$3664 33
Port Elgin, No. 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford..	"	T. J. Allen.....	101 72	705 29
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.....	Bright.....	York	R. B. Masterton	106 82	
Benton, No. 23A.....	Canterbury and Woodstock	"	W. McL. Barker	98 64	
McAdam Jct., No. 7.....	McAdam.....	"	R. McClintock	107 48	
Harvey Station, No. 2.....	Manners Sutton	"	R. E. Estabrooks.....	107 48	
Gibson, No. 2.....	St. Marys..	"	Agnes M. Alward	101 72	
Marysville, No. 3.....	"	"	H. R. McGill.....	101 72	623 36
			W. T. Day.....		
					\$4992 99

TABLE XII—PART TWO.—TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

No AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2.....	Elgin.....	Albert.....	Clive M. McEann.....	\$ 136 68	
Hillsborough, No. 2.....	Hillsborough.....	".....	Harry Burns.....	142 15	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2.....	Hopewell.....	".....	Lloyd A. Covey.....	138 47	8417 30
Hartland, No. 3.....	Brighton.....	Carleton.....	H. F. Perkins.....	147 05	
Florenceville, No. 4.....	Simonds and Wicklow.....	".....	W. M. Crawford.....	115 19	
Jacksonville, No. 7.....	Wakefield.....	".....	J. C. H. Gray.....	73 53	
Centreville, No. 4.....	Wilnot and Wicklow.....	Charlotte.....	A. M. Cronkrite.....	73 52	
North Head, No. 1.....	Grand Manan.....	".....	A. F. Stephenson.....	148 28	557 57
St. George, No. 1.....	St. George.....	".....	C. M. Hoar.....	148 28	
Moore's Mills, No. 1.....	St. James and St. David.....	".....	C. J. Callaghan.....	148 28	
St. Stephen, (Town).....	St. Stephen.....	".....	Clarence Shannon.....	148 28	
Milltown (Town).....	.....	".....	P. G. McFarlane.....	148 28	
Bathurst Village, No. 16.....	Bathurst.....	Gloucester.....	W. M. Burns.....	148 28	741 40
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford.....	".....	Peter Girdwood.....	147 05	
Yamadie, No. 3.....	Sunnarvez.....	".....	Jerome Bondreau.....	148 28	
Harcourt, No. 5.....	Harcourt.....	".....	E. L. O'Brien.....	141 35	436 68
Rexton, No. 2.....	Richibucto.....	Kent.....	H. H. Stuart.....	141 35	
Buctouche, No. 1.....	Wellington.....	".....	Mary C. McInerney.....	148 28	
Pembroke, No. 1.....	Cardwell.....	Kings.....	L. M. Colpitts.....	147 05	436 68
Hampton Station, No. 2.....	Hampton.....	".....	Anasa Ryder.....	147 05	
Havelock, No. 8.....	Havelock.....	".....	R. R. Cormier.....	148 28	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2.....	Norton.....	".....	J. B. DeLong.....	148 28	
Apohaqui, No. 25.....	Studdholm and Sussex.....	".....	G. E. F. Sherwood.....	145 83	
			(W. C. Anderson).....	72 30	716 88
			(F. S. Small).....	55 14	
			Forward.....		\$63306 51

TABLE XII.—PART TWO.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Edmundston, No. 1.....	Madawaska.....	Madawaska.	Brought Forward..	\$144 60	\$3306 51
Blackville, No. 6.....	Blackville.....	Northumberland	M. D. Cormier.....	140 18	144 60
Doaktown, No. 4.....	Blissfield.....	"	Jas. McIntosh.....	148 28	
Millerton, No. 1.....	Derby.....	"	G. A. Wathen.....	62 50	
Douglas town, No. 6.....	Newcastle.....	"	{ Clare Creaghan...	55 14	
Newcastle, No. 7.....	"	"	{ Etta G. Phillips...	140 92	
Chipman, No. 11.....	Chipman.....	"	Estella Carruthers...	148 28	695 30
Dalhousie, No. 1.....	Dalhousie.....	Queens.....	B. P. Steeves.....	147 05	147 05
Fairville, No. 2.....	Lancaster.....	Restigouche...	L. R. Hetherington...	47 79	
Milford, No. 13.....	"	St. John.....	{ L. D. Jones.....	100 49	148 28
St. Martins, No. 2.....	St. Martins.....	"	{ P. R. McLean.....	145 82	
Fredericton Jet., No. 1.....	Gladstone.....	"	L. D. Jones.....	99 26	
Grand Falls, No. 7.....	Grand Falls.....	Sunbury.....	B. H. Webb.....	144 60	389 68
Dorchester, No. 2.....	Dorchester.....	Victoria.....	{ Janie M. Kinney...	95 58	
Sackville, No. 9.....	Sackville.....	Westmorland..	{ J. M. Keefe.....	9 80	142 14
Middle Sackville, No. 11.....	"	"	{ A. M. Cronkrite...	36 76	146 28
Petitcodiac, No. 1.....	Salisbury.....	"	J. C. Carruthers.....	148 28	
Salisbury, No. 24.....	Salisbury and Moncton and Coverdale.....	"	Mary H. McBeath...	127 44	
			F. A. Dixon.....	148 28	
			F. S. James.....	137 25	
			T. T. Goodwin.....	148 28	
			F. R. Anderson.....	139 09	
			Forward.....		\$5121 84

TABLE XII.—Page Two.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHER.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Shediac, No. 10.....	Shediac.....	Westmorland..	Brought Forward...	148 28	\$5121 84
Port Elgin, No. 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford	"	T. J. Allen.....	132 34	980 96
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.....	Bright.....	York.....	R. B. Masterton.....	134 34	
Benton, No. 23A.....	Canterbury and Woodstock	"	W. McL. Barker.....	148 28	
Harvey Station, No. 2.....	Manners Sutton.....	"	Ruel McClintock.....	140 18	
McAdam Jet., No. 9.....	McAdam.....	"	Agnes M. Alward.....	129 02	
Gibson, No. 2.....	St. Marys.....	"	R. E. Etabrooks.....	148 28	
Marysville, No. 3.....	"	"	H. R. McGill.....	148 28	858 38
			W. T. Day.....		
					\$6961 18

TABLE XIII. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905. (Included in Previous Tables.)
PART ONE.—The Term Closed December 31st, 1904.

Locality.		Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII.										Provincial Grant, &c. Salaries of the Teachers.		
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.		No. of Dep'tments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	Grade IX	Grade X.	Grade XI	Grade XII.	Total No.	Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per Year.	Rate of Sal- ary for year.		
Albert	Alma	Thos. E. Colpitts, B. A.	1	1	7	3	1	...	11	83	\$142.40	\$ 350.00	\$ 700.00		
Carleton	Woodstock	{ G. H. Harrison, B. A. { E. C. Weyman, B. A. }	2	3	37	22	12	...	71	{ 83 30 }	{ 142.40 51.47 }	{ 650.00 350.00 }	{ 1,000.00 700.10 }		
Charlotte	St. Andrews	Geo. J. Trueman, M. A.	1	1	19	14	16	...	49	83	142.40	550.00	900.00		
Gloucester	Bathurst	R. D. Hanson, B. A.	1	1	15	8	...	...	23	83	142.40	550.00	900.00
Kent	Richibucto	C. H. Cowperthwaite, B. A.	1	1	13	3	...	...	16	83	142.40	375.00	625.00
Kings	Sussex	A. B. Maggs, M. A.	1	1	17	10	4	...	31	80	137.26	600.00	950.00		
Northumberland	Chatham	{ Philip Cox, Ph. D. { R. D. Fullerton, B. A. }	2	2	31	34	4	...	69	{ 83 83 }	{ 142.40 142.40 }	{ 750.00 450.00 }	{ 1,100.00 600.00 }		
Queens	Gagetown	M. R. Tuttle, B. A.	1	1	15	5	...	...	20	93	130.37	300.00	600.00
Restigouche	Campbellton	E. W. Lewis, B. A.	1	1	22	11	9	...	42	83	142.40	650.00	1,000.00		
St. John	St. John	{ H. S. Bridges, Ph. D. { W. J. S. Myles, M. A. { Wm. Brodie, M. A. }	11	12	207	113	81	12	413	{ 83 83 80 }	{ 143.10 143.10 137.93 }	{ 850.00 850.00 600.00 }	{ 1,200.00 1,200.00 950.00 }		
Victoria	Andover	Thos. E. Powers, B. A. Elizabeth McNaughton	1	1	6	15	5	...	26	81	129.07	325.00	650.00		
Westmorland	Moncton	Guy J. McAdam, B. A. { Geo. J. Oulton, M. A. { G. Fred McNally, B. A. { H. B. Steeves, B. A. }	4	4	85	41	29	...	155	{ 83 83 83 }	{ 142.40 142.40 142.40 }	{ 850.00 550.00 550.00 }	{ 1,200.00 900.00 900.00 }		
York	Fredericton	{ W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A. { B. C. Foster, M. A. { A. S. McFarlane, M. A. }	4	4	66	49	33	...	148	{ 83 83 83 }	{ 142.40 142.40 142.40 }	{ 550.00 650.00 650.00 }	{ 900.00 1,200.00 1,000.00 }		
New Brunswick.....		F. A. Good, B. A.	31	33	540	328	194	12	1074	...	3,993.70	\$16,100.00	\$24,325.00		
Cor. Term, Dec. '03		Sadie Thompson, B. A.	31	32	535	318	169	9	1031	...	3,107.07	16,175.00	23,125.00		
Increase .....			...	1	5	10	25	3	43	...	\$186.63	\$ 925.00	\$1,200.00
Decrease .....			...							...

TABLE XIII. PART TWO.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.
(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII						Provincial Grant, &c. Salaries of the Teachers.							
				No. of Deponents.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	(Grade IX.)	(Grade X.)	(Grade XI.)	(Grade XII.)	Total No.	Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per year.	Rate of Salary for year.			
ALBERTA.	Carleton Place.	Woodstock.	Thos. E. Colpitts, B. A.	1	1	7	2	2	2	11	121	\$ 207.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 700.00			
			{ G. H. Harrison, B. A. C. D. Richards, B. A.	2	2	35	22	12	...	69	121	207.00	630.00	1,000.00			
			Geo. J. Trueman, B. A.	1	1	19	12	10	...	47	120	203.88	550.00	900.00			
			R. D. Hanson, B. A.	1	1	17	5	...	...	22	121	207.00	550.00	900.00	
			{ P. R. McLean, B. A. C. H. Cowperthwaite, B. A.	1	2	10	4	3	...	17	{ 39 82	66.91 140.69	375.00 375.00	725.00 725.00			
			A. B. Maggs, M. A.	1	1	16	18	3	...	37	118	202.46	600.00	950.00			
			{ Philip Cox, Ph. D. K. L. Fullerton, B. A.	2	2	23	32	4	...	59	{ 120 121	205.88 207.60	750.00 450.00	1,100.00 800.00			
			M. R. Tuttle, B. A.	1	1	11	6	...	...	17	121	169.63	300.00	600.00	
			E. W. Lewis, B. A.	1	1	21	10	7	...	38	121	207.60	650.00	1,000.00			
			{ H. S. Bridges, Ph. D. Wm. Brodie, M. A.	11	12	189	99	73	10	371	{ 120 120	206.90 206.90	850.00 850.00	1,200.00 1,200.00			
VICTORIA.	Westmorland.	Moncton.	{ W. J. S. Myles, M. A. Thos. E. Powers, B. A.								117	201.72	600.00	950.00			
			{ Elizabeth McNaughton Guy J. McAdam, B. A.	1	1	7	12	5	...	24	{ 120 120 3/4	192.12 206.74	325.00 350.00	675.00 700.00			
			{ Geo. J. Oulton, M. A. G. Fred McNally, B. A.	4	5	81	43	30	...	154	{ 121 118	207.63 202.46	850.00 650.00	1,200.00 1,000.00			
			{ W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A. H. R. Steeves, B. A.														
			{ B. C. Foster, M. A. A. S. McFarlane, M. A.	4	4	60	46	31	...	137	{ 121 121	207.60 207.60	950.00 650.00	1,300.00 1,000.00			
			{ F. A. Good, B. A.														
			NEW BRUNSWICK.	Cor. Term 1904.	Fredericton.		31	34	496	311	186	10	1003	\$ 4697.77	\$ 16,138.00	\$ 24,498.00
							31	32	484	306	160	9	959	4763.90	15,275.00	23,225.00
								2	12	5	26	1	44	\$ 66.13	\$ 803.00	\$ 1,203.00

TABLE XIV.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL: FOR SESSION ENDED JUNE, 1905.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.										Provincial Grants to October 31, 1905.									
Students in Attendance										On Account of Salaries.									
	No. attended.	Left through various causes.	Failed to Classify.	Eligible for Examination.	English Dept.		French Dept.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Model Dept.	Pupils.	Amount.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
Term ended Dec., 1904.										72	103	175			\$ 1,600.00				
First Term ended Dec., 1904															1,200.00				
Session ended June, 1905	215	15		200	41	159									1,100.00				
Second Term ended May, 1905	15		2	13											1,100.00				
Term ended June, 1905.										70	102	172			850.00				
New Brunswick	302	15		285	52	199									550.00				
Cor. Session last year	304	12	4	288	30	218	5	35	288										
Increase		3			22														
Decrease	2		2	3		19	3	3	3										
										</									

TABLE XV.—NORMAL, SCHOOL ENTRANCE, AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS
FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS, 1905.

STATIONS.	Number of Candidates Presented for the various Classes with Results.												SUMMARY.			
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.				Total Results for Each Class.			
	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.
No. 1. Frederickton.....	106	20	10	7	1	2	5	9	23	20	37	24	23	44	23	29
" 2. St. John.....	112	42	13	11	13	5	9	9	22	17	24	17	22	13	31	33
" 3. Moncton.....	91	35	9	11	6	9	6	6	13	17	25	17	13	35	23	23
" 4. St. Stephen.....	78	26	7	4	9	6	6	6	23	11	17	11	23	21	20	30
" 5. Woodstock.....	74	23	8	9	9	6	5	5	19	13	18	13	13	27	19	20
" 6. Chatham.....	51	14	6	3	3	5	5	5	13	7	12	7	6	15	13	17
" 7. Sussex.....	47	13	7	3	2	1	1	1	11	8	13	8	7	16	10	14
" 8. Campbellton.....	22	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	9	4	1	9	8	4
" 9. Bathurst.....	19	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	5	8	4	3	9	5	5
" 10. Hillsboro.....	27	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	9	9	8
" 11. Andover.....	27	9	1	6	2	1	1	1	6	3	8	3	6	14	5	8
Total.....	654	196	62	59	49	26	49	26	142	111	176	111	142	235	166	191
1904.....	571	186	50	79	42	15	42	15	141	112	107	112	141	186	162	173
Increase.....	83	10	12	20	7	11	69	69	1	1	69	69	1	49	4	18
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: CLOSING EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSE; YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1905.

TERMS AND STATIONS.	GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS		MALE.		FEMALE.			SUMMARY.	
	No. of candidates admitted to the written examination and grounds of admission								
	Male.	Female.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.	Males. FEMALES.
As classified Student-Teachers of the Provincial Normal School.	21	23	No. examined for this Class.	No. examined for this Class.	No. examined for this Class.	No. examined for this Class.	No. examined for this Class.	No. examined for this Class.	No. obtained 1st Class.
	51	51	No. that obtained this Class.	No. that obtained this Class.	No. that obtained this Class.	No. that obtained this Class.	No. that obtained this Class.	No. that obtained this Class.	No. obtained 2nd Class.
As holding License from the Board of Education.	13	15	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
	179	10	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
As having undergone training at a Normal School not in N. B.	2	2	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
	2	2	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
As eligible for examination.	2	2	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
	2	2	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
Total No. admitted.	23	23	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
	51	51	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
DECEMBER, 1904.									
Acadian Teachers	21	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
III Class temporary	51	51	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
MAY, 1905.									
Acadian Teachers	13	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
JUNE, 1905.									
Fredericton	179	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. John	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chatham	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Year ended June '04	214	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Year ended June '05	280	29	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Increase	25	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Decrease	25	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

*Six of these to be passed in Reading and two to pass the preliminary examination before receiving Class II. In addition to the above 8 candidates at Fredericton and 1 at St. John wrote a partial examination for Grammar School Class. Three Candidates at Fredericton, Four at St. John and one at Chatham received Superior Class in addition to Class I

Issue of School Licenses, awarded upon Examination in December,
1904, and May and June, 1905.

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table. The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER, 1904.

Third Class.—Alexander M. Burns, Andrew H. Bynon, Wm. Auldin Campbell, Frank G. Hughson, Calixte J. Jaillet, Harry E. Keith, Guy H. Lambert, Maurice M. Lindsay, W. Hanington Nugent, Wendell B. Shaw, Norman O. Wood, Maggie S. Abernethy, Lillie P. Akerley, Fannie L. Allen, Florence R. Bourque, Martha A. Brooks, Wilhelmina H. Cail, Margaret M. Carruthers, Annie C. Cliff, Annie B. Crealock, Ursula S. Crocker, Bertie J. Darrah, Ursula A. Flett, Fannie M. Fraser, Muriel Gammon, Myrtle M. Griffiths, Edith A. Holden, Zita M. Horsman, Ada M. Hovey, Helen L. Jameson, Mary J. Kelly, Essie M. Lockhart, Cora A. Mitchell, Annie E. Mitton, Idella M. Moore, Lizzie Murphy, Maggie C. Murphy, Mary E. McBride, Sadie L. McLean, Annie E. McNutt, Laura H. Page, Rietta Perry, Ida T. Shaw, Laura M. Simpson, Eadie M. Teaford, Jessie H. Tedlie, Sarah L. Turner, Florence B. Walker, Jennie B. Ward, Mary E. Watson, Amand Allain, Frank F. Frenette, Marie E. Barrieau, Marie L. Barrieau, Suzanne D. Barrieau, Marie H. Blanchard, Mary B. Bourque, Marie D. P. Bourque, Mary R. Cormier, Philomene Daigle, Aggie Gagnon, Marie E. Johnson, Josephine E. Labbe, Marie C. Lanteigne, Modeste R. Lavoie, Mary J. LeBlanc, Leonie LeBlanc, Helene M. LeGresley, Evangeline Martin, Katherine McLean, Emma M. Plourde, Annie V. Poirier.

MAY, 1905.

Third Class.—Emelie M. Bernier, Winifred M. Bird, Mary A. Bourgeois, Marie E. Corneault, Clara B. Cyr, M. A. Malvina Gaudet, Emma M. Girouard, Agnes M. Guerette, Marie F. Guimond, Claudia Lavoie, Albertine M. Martin, Marie L. Plourde, Obeline Surette, Martha A. Violette.

JUNE, 1905.

Grammar School.—Robert C. Colwell, B. A., Angus McK. Dewar, Lloyd Dixon, B. A., Samuel A. Worrell.

First Class.—George H. Adair, George N. Belyea, Herbert H. Biggar, John W. Mill, Edward A. Lynch, B. A., Charles L. Price, Fletcher Peacock, Wm. R. Shanklin, W. J. Shea, B. A., Rheta M. Allingham, S. Ethel Armstrong, Adda I. Atkinson, Alice B. Brown, Annie L. Clark, B. A., Margaret J. Coll, Annie Colter, B. A., Annie E. Doyle, Jennie M. Dunphy, Leora M. Harmon, Nellie B. Harmon, M. Louise Kinghorn, B. A., A. Pearle Marshall, Patience L. Morton, Josephine M. MacNeil, Bessie A. R. Parker, Mary Shaughnessy, Ethel M. Smith, B. A., Ethel L. Steeves, Wilhelmina A. Toole, Grace H. Waring, Eva Janet Whyte.

Second Class.—Josiah H. Barnett, Erwin E. Barnes, Ralph H. Boyer, Frank L. Boyer, Walter Dibblee, Frank W. Fowler, Alex. C. Gorham, Henry P. Hachey, Arthur J. Harrigan, Hubert H. Harshman, Clarence J. Hay, John D. Keane, Wm. J. Kelly, Burton O. Kinney, Ernest C. Mengies, George H. Moore, George N. Mott, Leslie E. Murray, Ralph E. McAfee, Fred J. Patterson, Herbert S. Puddington, Harry C. Ricker, Aubrey E. Rideout, Robert L. Simms, Harvey H. Tingley, Norman O. Wood, Myra E. Alexander, Grace P. Allen, Margaret A. Anderson, Marion E. Armstrong, Lena H. Beckett, Alma E. Belliveau, Myrtle E. Bishop, Amanda M. Bourque, Agnes M. Brown, M. Katharine Camp, Ina E. Campbell, Vida I. Carruthers, Rosamond M. Coulthard, Martha A. Cox, Viola E. Cox, Hazel B. Coy, Cassie E. Crawford, Gertrude M. Crisp, Nellie B. Croan, Stella R. Crocker, *Annie M. Cunliffe, Jennie W. Currie, Jennie L. Darkis, Ella B. Davis, Annie E. Dibblee, Hazel E. Dickson, Sara H. E. Doone, Marion G. Doyle, Helen S. Dunham, Annie M. Edney, Ina M. C. Estey, A. Celia Fitzpatrick, L. Beatrice Flaherty, Stella V. M. Flaherty, Gertrude M. Fletcher, Hazel P. Flewelling, Sarah J. Fulton, Mabel E. Gardiner, †Mae C. Gardiner, *Katharine Gilman, Manie A. Gilmore, Annie L. Glass, Agatha M. Gorman, Mary G. Gorman, Priscilla M. Graham, Jennie B. Gremley, Alice B. Grieve, Zula V. Hallett, Edna R. Hanson, Abbie F. Haslam, Eunice E. Hayes, Beatrice Horsman, Lena W. Howe, Edna Hoyt, Emma M. Ingraham, Alice G. Kay, Anna C. Kelly, *†Isabella S. Ketchum, Mary P. Lank, Eugenie S. Leger, Alice E. Lewis, M. Adelia C. Libbey, Lottie P. Long, Lilian I. Lovely, Alberta M. Lutz, Veturia E. Machum, Mary M. May, Winifred G. Millidge, Laura Mitchell, Mary M. Mitchell, Sadie E. Mitchell, Beatrice E. Mitchell, Abbie B. Morrison, Helen M. Munroe, Elsie Murdock, Elizabeth McBeath, Lottie B. McCallum, Marion G. McCollm, Minnie H. MacDonald, Margaret McGourty,

* When passed in Reading for this Class.

† When Preliminary Examination for this Class is passed.

Mary M. MacGregor, Mabelle D. McKay, Bessie L. MacKenzie, Mary K. McLean, Margaret McN. McLean, Addie M. McLellan, Lilah T. McManus, Catherine S. McNair, Annie R. McRae, Myrtle A. Nightingale, Louise A. Olive, Martha A. C. Osborne, B. A., Helen A. Palmer, Amy A. Patterson, Alice E. Peacock, Shirley C. Peterson, Bessie W. Pickett, Margaret M. Pineau, Lizzie F. Plumer, Prydie A. Price, Hildred Robertson, Elizabeth J. Robinson, *Edna F. Rogerson, E. Pearl C. Russell, Alice E. Ryder, Ethel Segal, Mae I. Sharkey, Laura D. Shaw, Edna B. Shea, Alanda Sloat, Winnifred Smith, Edda R. Stevens, Violet A. Stevenson, Margaret M. Sullivan, Ethel E. Swanson, *Grace D. Taylor, Mary L. Thompson, Garda I. Tingley, Minnie M. Titus, Carrie T. Turney, Marjorie M. Upton, Aldana Vail, Stella K. Waldron, Linda C. Walls, Margaret McD. Wiley, Mary M. Winslow, Bessie K. Wry, Laura H. Young.

Third Class.—Angelina Clowes, Jessie McAvinn.

Superior Class.—John W. Hill, B. A., W. Kingdon Maxwell, Wm. J. Shea, B. A., Alfred J. Witzell, Maggie M. Briggs, Isabella J. Caie, Katharine E. Currie, Minnie S. Fowler.

JULY, 1905.

Superior Class.—Harry C. Cody, Arthur E. Floyd, Wm. A. Levinge, Beverly F. McLeod, Wm. R. Shanklin, James O. Steeves, Mary E. Carey, Leora M. Harmon, Harriet A. Smith.

* When passed in Reading for this Class.

† When Preliminary Examination for this Class is passed.

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: LIBRARIES.
Bonuses Paid to District School Libraries During the Year Ended October 31st, 1905.

LOCALITY.			DATES OF PAYMENT.	VALUE.			Number of Volumes
COUNTY.	PARISH.	District.		Provin- cial.	Local.	Total.	
Albert	Hillsboro and Elgin	No. 13	Feb. 13th, 1905....	\$ 6 00	\$12 00	\$18 00	63
Carleton	Brighton	" 3	Mar. 28th, 1905....	4 56	9 12	13 68	14
"	Simonds and Wicklow....	" 4	Mar. 28th, 1905....	2 76	5 53	8 29	6
"	Wicklow.....	" 12	Oct. 24th, 1905....	6 05	12 10	18 15	39
"	Woodstock.....	Town	Mar. 28th, 1905....	8 54	17 09	25 63	33
Charlotte	St. James.....	No. 14	Nov. 12th, 1904....	5 04	10 09	15 13	57
Kent	Wellington.....	" 1	July 28th, 1905....	2 35	4 70	7 05	10
Kings	Cardwell	" 1	Sept. 1st, 1905....	4 99	9 97	14 96	35
"	Hampton.....	" 9	Dec. 16th, 1904....	9 12	18 25	27 37	60
"	"	" 2	July 28th, 1905....	2 59	5 17	7 76	46
"	Havelock.....	" 2	Feb. 13th, 1905....	5 00	10 00	15 00	24
"	Studholm.....	" 12	July 28th, 1905....	2 50	5 00	7 50	32
"	Upham and Hampton ..	" 2	Dec. 21st, 1904....	1 31	2 62	3 93	27
Victoria.....	Andover	" 3	Mar. 28th, 1905....	7 02	14 04	21 06	23
Westmorland.....	Shediac.....	" 10	Jan. 9th, 1905....	9 54	19 08	28 62	57
York.....	Fredericton.....	City	Sept. 6th, 1905....	15 00	30 00	45 00	15
			Totals.....	\$92 37	\$184 76	\$277 13	541

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Travelling Expenses Paid to Student Teachers Attending the Normal School During the Term Ended May and June, 1905.

(Paid in 1905.)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
1	Auguste E. D'Aigle.....	Kent.....	\$ 10 20
2	Arthur E. Floyd.....	Kings.....	5 76
3	Norman I. Foster.....	Carleton.....	4 20
4	Martin G. Fox.....	Queens.....	1 92
5	Otty J. Fraser.....	York.....	1 26
6	Willard A. Keith.....	Kings.....	8 88
7	Murray H. Lambert.....	Charlotte.....	6 78
8	Donald McK. Murphy.....	Kent.....	9 12
9	Weldon U. Pickle.....	Kings.....	6 72
10	Melbourne Smith.....	Charlotte.....	6 12
11	Robert Straight.....	Queens.....	2 28
12	I. Mary Adams.....	Northumberland.....	6 84
13	Mary E. R. Archibald.....	Albert.....	10 80
14	Daisy A. Belyea.....	St. John.....	4 02
15	Kate L. Colpitts.....	Westmorland.....	8 22
16	Louise R. Copp.....	Westmorland.....	12 90
17	Edith M. Craig.....	Charlotte.....	4 86
18	Madeleine V. deBury.....	St. John.....	4 02
19	Nellie M. Douglas.....	Charlotte.....	6 84
20	Lucy R. M. Doull.....	Westmorland.....	11 70
21	Inez Estey.....	Carleton.....	4 26
22	E. May Foster.....	Albert.....	9 90
23	E. Jessie Fowlie.....	Northumberland.....	7 80
24	Emma E. Giggey.....	St. John.....	4 02
25	Annie C. Gosnell.....	St. John.....	4 02
26	Helen W. Gregory.....	St. John.....	3 90
27	Ethel G. Hannah.....	St. John.....	4 02
28	Annie M. Howe.....	Kings.....	6 72
29	Nellie Keating.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
30	Ruth C. Mitton.....	Albert.....	10 80
31	A. Laura Moore.....	Westmorland.....	8 04
32	Laura H. Myles.....	St. John.....	4 02

Carried Forward.....\$207 96

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
Brought Forward.....		\$207 96
Ferne E. McClintock.....	Carleton.....	4 86
J. Ethel McMurray.....	York.....	1 50
Ella M. Pearce.....	Kings.....	7 20
Carrie I. Reynolds.....	Kings.....	6 72
Clara B. Shannon.....	Carleton.....	4 50
Gertie E. Sisson.....	Victoria.....	6 06
Hester G. L. Sleep.....	Queens.....	3 60
Jennie R. Smith.....	Sunbury.....	1 50
Jean S. Welling.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
Glenna F. White.....	Carleton.....	4 86
Bessie M. Wilson.....	St. John.....	4 02
J. Robinson Belyea.....	Queens.....	3 90
Henry P. Hachey.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
Howard W. Hamilton.....	Westmorland.....	12 90
Lloyd T. Hayward.....	Albert.....	9 00
Willard B. Kay.....	Westmorland.....	12 00
Loyal G. Mowatt.....	York.....	2 58
J. Alfred McLeod.....	Kent.....	9 12
Chauncey R. Pollard.....	Charlotte.....	5 10
Stanley K. Smith.....	Sunbury.....	1 50
R. Gordon Warman.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
Walter P. White.....	Queens.....	3 90
Katie J. Amos.....	Northumberland.....	6 42
Myrtle J. Anderson.....	Carleton.....	4 80
S. Ethel Armstrong.....	St. John.....	4 02
Winifred E. Barbour.....	Albert.....	9 90
Etta Barry.....	Charlotte.....	7 44
A. Ruth Belyea.....	Queens.....	2 16
Minnie M. Bishop.....	Westmorland.....	10 98
Beatrice B. Black.....	Charlotte.....	5 28
Harriet E. Blake.....	Restigouche.....	11 58
Marie Blanchard.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
E. Helene Bourque.....	Kent.....	11 04
Jennie I. Boyd.....	York.....	1 20
Vita I. Brewer.....	Carleton.....	3 78
Carried Forward.....		\$431 40

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward.....		\$431 40
68	Susie G. Briggs.....	York.....	2 58
69	Eva B. Brown.....	St. John.....	6 12
70	Annie G. Campbell.....	Carleton.....	4 20
71	Beatrice B. Carpenter.....	Carleton.....	4 38
72	Gertrude C. Coughlan.....	Charlotte.....	5 88
73	May E. Coy.....	Queens.....	1 44
74	Ida M. Craft.....	Queens.....	3 60
75	Elizabeth K. Daley.....	Albert.....	8 88
76	C. Mabel Dalling.....	Carleton.....	4 50
77	Etta M. Dalzell.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
78	Mary E. Demille.....	Albert.....	9 00
79	Maud C. Dick.....	Charlotte.....	6 84
80	Rena A. Donahoe.....	York.....	2 58
81	Eva M. Duke.....	Kings.....	5 34
82	Josephine Dumas.....	Gloucester.....	11 16
83	M. Ethel Dunn.....	York.....	2 34
84	Jessie A. Eldridge.....	Charlotte.....	7 44
85	Clara B. Fletcher.....	Albert.....	9 90
86	E. Beatrice Fox.....	York.....	66
87	Eleanor I. Gale.....	Queens.....	3 30
88	Maggie M. Gilchrist.....	Queens.....	2 28
89	Beatrice M. Gillen.....	St. John.....	4 02
90	Jessie M. Graves.....	Carleton.....	5 04
91	Ella M. Hannah.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
92	Leora M. Harmon.....	Carleton.....	3 78
93	Ina A. Hartt.....	Sunbury.....	1 32
93½	Gertrude J. Hay.....	York.....	3 12
94	Mariorie Hayes.....	York.....	2 88
95	Margaret E. Hemphill.....	Carleton.....	4 50
96	Mary E. Hipwell.....	Carleton.....	3 78
97	Mary J. Horsman.....	Victoria.....	7 50
98	Ethel M. Hurley.....	Gloucester.....	10 98
99	Margaret L. Johnson.....	Queens.....	3 60
100	Clara Kearney.....	St. John.....	4 02
101	Ethel L. Kelly.....	Kings.....	7 44
	Carried Forward.....		\$610 92

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
Brought Forward.....		\$610 92
Annie M. Keough.....	Charlotte.....	7 38
Bessie E. Kirkpatrick.....	St. John.....	6 12
Muriel L. Law.....	Queens.....	1 92
Alma Legere.....	Kent.....	11 04
Julie Legere.....	Kent.....	11 04
Gertrude M. Lochary.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
Mary A. London.....	Carleton.....	4 74
Marie D. Lutwick.....	Albert.....	9 90
Elizabeth J. Maddox.....	Carleton.....	4 86
Nellie R. Mallory.....	Carleton.....	4 23
Hattie B. Marr.....	Kings.....	6 00
Ernestina Marven.....	Kings.....	4 20
Florence A. Merrithew.....	York.....	66
G. Helena Moore.....	Charlotte.....	5 28
Janet E. Morrison.....	Northumberland.....	8 40
Mary E. Muir.....	Kings.....	6 30
Carrie M. Murdoch.....	Northumberland.....	7 38
Lillian L. Murray.....	St. John.....	4 02
Martha H. McAulay.....	Westmorland.....	8 22
Loretta M. McCarthy.....	Northumberland.....	5 28
Emma K. McCrum.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
Mary G. McDonald.....	Northumberland.....	8 04
Bella G. McEwan.....	Gloucester.....	9 60
Jessie McEwan.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
K. Mabel McGorman.....	Albert.....	10 20
Florence H. McKenzie.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
Lizzie J. McNair.....	Restigouche.....	11 82
Isabella M. McNair.....	Kent.....	11 40
Maud A. McNerlin.....	Carleton.....	4 80
Phoebe L. O'Brien.....	Charlotte.....	6 84
Katharine F. O'Halloran.....	Charlotte.....	6 30
Jennie I. Paget.....	Carleton.....	4 44
M. Alice Peacock.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
Jean B. Peacock.....	Westmorland.....	13 92
Florence G. Perry.....	St. John.....	4 02
Carried Forward.....		\$852 96

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
		Brought Forward.....
137	Eugenie N. Peterson.....	Carleton...
138	Gertrude Richardson.....	Westmorland...
139	Grace O. Russell.....	Northumberland.....
140	Gertrude R. Savoy... ..	Northumberland.....
141	Jessie M. Shaw.....	St. John... ..
142	Emily H. Sheridan... ..	Kent... ..
143	Mabel B. Short... ..	Queens.....
144	Mabel P. Sinclair.....	Charlotte.....
145	Gertrude L. Slipp.....	Queens.....
146	Beatrice G. Smith.....	Sunbury... ..
147	Edna M. Smith.....	York... ..
148	Nettie A. Stables.....	Northumberland.....
149	M. Eloise Steeves.....	Kings.....
150	Ethel L. Steeves.....	Westmorland... ..
151	Carrie E. Stiles.....	Albert.....
152	Leona M. Thorne.....	Kings.....
153	Annie E. Tilley.....	Carleton... ..
154	Elizabeth Tingley.....	Westmorland... ..
155	Marion S. Trecartin... ..	Charlotte.....
156	Edna C. Tufts... ..	St. John... ..
157	Josie M. Ullock.....	Northumberland.....
158	Grace D. Unton.....	Carleton... ..
159	Sarah E. Urquahart.....	Northumberland.....
160	M. Edith Weade.....	Carleton... ..
161	Annie L. Walker.....	Kings.....
162	Daisy Weldon... ..	Westmorland... ..
163	Omo F. Welling... ..	Westmorland... ..
164	Annie B. West... ..	Carleton... ..
165	Bertha L. West... ..	Albert.....
166	Mary E. Wetmore.....	Carleton... ..
167	Betsey R. Wilson.....	St. John... ..
168	Lena M. Wilson.....	Charlotte.....
169	Jennie Woodman.....	Westmorland... ..
170	Effie I. Yeamans.....	Queens.....
171	E. Louise Young.....	York... ..
		Carried Forward... ..

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward...		\$1073 34
172	*Raymond Lewis.....	Forest City, Me.....	6 00
173	*H. Eleanor Dickson...	Kings.....	4 56
174	*Estella F. Flaherty...	Northumberland.....	7 50
175	*Emma H. Humble...	York.....	1 56
176	*Mabel I. Finn...	St. John.....	4 02
177	*Madge Parkinson.....	Westmorland...	12 00
178	*Grace B. Campbell...	St. John.....	4 02
179	*Alberta Lockhart.....	Westmorland...	11 70
180	*Jessie G. Vince...	Carleton...	3 78
181	Rene Beaulieu...	Madawaska.....	8 10
182	Marie L. Albert.....	Madawaska.....	10 20
183	Marie Anne Aube.....	Gloucester.....	9 90
184	Mathilde Bernier.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
185	M. M. Felicitie Boudreau.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
186	Maggie B. Cowan.....	Gloucester.....	13 68
187	M. Aurore A. Cyr.....	Madawaska.....	10 20
188	M. Delia Cyr.....	Madawaska.....	10 50
189	M. Flora Doucette.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
190	M. Florence Frenette.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
191	M. Herminie Landry.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
192	M. Olga Landry.....	Gloucester.....	11 16
193	M. Berthe Legere.....	Kent.....	11 10
194	Marie Anne Legere...	Gloucester.....	11 58
195	Geraldine M. Martin.....	Madawaska.....	6 84
196	Laura M. Martin.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
197	M. Delina Michaud...	Madawaska.....	9 00
198	M. Zenaide Michaud.....	Madawaska.....	9 00
199	Julie Sirois.....	Madawaska.....	10 20
200	E. Olive Sirois...	Madawaska.....	10 20
201	*Ida Gaudet.....	Westmorland...	10 38
MANUAL TRAINING.			
202	Marion R. Tompkins.....	Carleton...	4 50
203	Ethel McL. Good.....	Kings.....	6 72
War. No. 554.....			\$1,351 50

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XVIII.—Continued. Term Ended December, 190

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.
1	Alexander Burns...	Westmorland...
2	Auldin W. Campbell.....	Charlotte.....
3	Frank G. Hughson.....	Kings.....
4	Calixte O. Jaillet.....	Kent.....
4½	Harry E. Keith.....	Kings.....
5	Maurice M. Lindsay.....	Charlotte.....
6	W. Hannington Nugent.....	Queens.....
7	Wendall B. Shaw.....	Carleton.....
8	Maggie T. Abernethy.....	York.....
9	Lillie P. Akerley.....	Charlotte.....
10	L. Fannie Allen.....	Westmorland...
11	Florence R. Bourque.....	Kent.....
12	Martha A. Brooks.....	Sunbury.....
13	Wilhelmina H. Cail.....	Kent.....
13½	Margaret M. Carruthers...	Albert.....
14	Bertie J. Darrah.....	Queens.....
15	Ursula A. Flett.....	Northumberland.....
16	Muriel Gammon.....	Gloucester.....
17	M. Myrtle Griffiths.....	York.....
18	Edith A. Holden.....	Sunbury.....
19	Zita M. Horsman.....	Westmorland...
20	Ada M. Hovey.....	Carleton.....
21	Helen L. G. Jameson.....	Carleton.....
22	Mary J. Kelly.....	Carleton.....
23	Essie M. Lockhart.....	Kings.....
24	A. Cora Mitchell.....	Northumberland.....
25	Annie E. Mitton.....	Westmorland...
26	Lizzie Murphy.....	Restigouche.....
27	Maggie C. Murphy.....	Westmorland...
28	Mary E. McBride.....	St. John.....
29	Rhoda M. McLay.....	Charlotte.....
30	Sadie L. McLean.....	St. John.....
31	Annie E. McNutt.....	York.....
32	Laura H. Page.....	Carleton.....
33	Rietta Perry.....	Kings.....
34	Ida T. Shaw.....	Carleton.....

Carried Forward.....

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
Brought Forward.....		\$237 48
Aura M. Simpson.....	Kings.....	5 58
Adie M. Tedford.....	Carleton.....	4 50
Essie H. Tedlie.....	Carleton.....	3 72
Lorence B. Walker.....	Kings.....	7 20
Ennie B. Ward.....	Gloucester.....	9 96
Essie A. Babbitt.....	Sunbury.....	1 38
Annie J. Shanklin.....	St. John.....	5 82
Label M. Steeves.....	Westmorland.....	8 04
L. Preston Ramsay.....	Northumberland.....	2 88
L. Alice Burnyeat.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
Lice G. Jardine.....	Kent.....	9 78
Lare Creaghan.....	Northumberland.....	6 84
Lhas. G. Crawford.....	Carleton.....	4 50
Lamand Allain.....	Kent.....	11 58
Lrank Frenette.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
L. Elise Barrieau.....	Kent.....	10 20
L. Lucie Barrieau.....	Kent.....	8 10
Luzanne D. Barrieau.....	Kent.....	10 20
L. Helene Blanchard.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
L. Blanche Bourque.....	Kent.....	11 40
Marie D. Bourque.....	Westmorland.....	11 16
Marie Rose Cormier.....	Kent.....	10 68
Philomene Daigle.....	Kent.....	10 44
Aggie Gagnon.....	Victoria.....	7 50
M. Emma Johnson.....	Kent.....	10 20
Josephine Labbe.....	Carleton.....	4 38
M. Christine Lanteigne.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
M. Julie LeBlanc.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
Leonie LeBlanc.....	Westmorland.....	11 16
M. Helene LeGresley.....	Gloucester.....	11 16
Evangeline Martin.....	Madawaska.....	9 12
Katherine McLean.....	Madawaska.....	9 00
M. Emma Plourde.....	Victoria.....	7 50
Anna Poirier.....	Restigouche.....	13 68
War. No. 1158.....		\$526 74

Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XIX.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS : Year Ended 30th June, 1905.

Statement of Chief Superintendent's Provincial Drafts to Teachers, and
of County Fund Drafts to Trustees.

(Summarized in Tables IX, X and XI.)

MEMORANDUM.	Provincial Drafts to Teachers,	County Fund Drafts to Trustees.
For Term Ended December 31st, 1904.		
References—Warrant No. 554.....	\$70,781 89	
School for Blind, Halifax, War. No. 523.....	1,162 50	
New Brunswick School for Deaf, War. No. 667	1,206 31	
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, War. No. 519.....	226 88	
County Fund, for Term ended December 31st, 1904—Schools.....		\$46,052 53
School for Blind, Halifax.....		1,135 34
New Brunswick School for Deaf.....		1,165 06
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax		226 88
For Term Ended June 30th, 1905.		
References—Warrant No. 1158... ..	90,149 47	
School for Blind, Halifax, War. No. 1135.....	1,162 50	
New Brunswick School for Deaf, War. No. 1135	1,320 00	
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, War. No. 1135.....	247 50	
County Fund, for Term ended June 30th, 1905 Schools... ..		45,895 34
School for Blind, Halifax.....		1,189 66
New Brunswick School for Deaf.....		1,278 75
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax		247 50
	\$166,257 05	\$97,191 05

TABLE XX.—Summary of the Provincial Grants for the School Service for the Year Ended October 31st, 1905.

Schools (See Table IX for details) :

Common.....	\$139,795 68	
Superior.....	11,954 20	
Grammar.....	7,991 47	
Manual Training Teachers.....	1,190 01	
	<u> </u>	\$160,931 36
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, (Table XI).....		474 38
New Brunswick School for the Deaf, (Table XI).....		2,526 31
School for the Blind, Halifax, (Table XI).....		2,325 00
Normal School Salaries, (Table XIV).....		10,632 52
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers, (Table XVIII).....		1,878 24
Inspectors' Salaries.....		11,200 00
“ Allowance, attending Conferences.....		800 00

Education Office Salaries :—

Chief Superintendent.....	\$2,500 00	
Chief Clerk.....	1,200 00	
Clerk... ..	800 00	
Junior Clerk.....	360 00	
Stenographer... ..	350 00	
	<u> </u>	5,210 00
Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent... ..		400 00

Examination Expenses :—

License Examinations, Dec. 1904, and May and June, 1905...	389 40	
Departmental Examinations (Normal School Entrance, Matriculation and High School Leaving), July, 1905.....	\$1,065 31	
Less amount received in fees... ..	945 03	
	<u> </u>	120 28
High School Entrance Examinations.....		478 00
School Libraries, (Table XVII).....		92 37
School House Grants.....		955 00
Conveyance of School Children.....		1,106 50
Manual Training Schools.....		1,084 01
Guelph Scholarships... ..		900 00

Incidental Expenses :—

Annual Review Pub. Co.....	\$ 3 00
Lillian Flewelling... ..	9 50
R. W. L. Tibbits... ..	1 00
R. P. Steeves.....	6 39
John Brittain.....	10 46
F. B. Meagher.....	3 50
Mabel K. Burchill... ..	2 00
Annie L. Kirk.....	4 00
Ella L. Thorne.....	5 00

Total..... \$20.

PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. R. Inch, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

Sir :—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Provincial Normal School for the session 1904-5.

The total enrolment for the year was 281, of whom 49 were young men. Of this number 221 entered in September at the beginning of the session, and 60 at the beginning of the second term in January. This enrolment includes the students of the French Department, of whom there were 21 during the first term and 15 during the second.

The Counties of the Province were severally represented as follows :—

Albert... ..	10	Queens... ..	21
Carleton.....	34	Restigouche... ..	6
Charlotte.....	28	St. John.....	19
Gloucester... ..	7	Sunbury.....	5
Kent.....	23	Victoria.....	3
Kings.....	21	Westmorland.....	29
Madawaska... ..	13	York.....	35
Northumberland... ..	25	Outside N. B.....	2

The Religious Denominations were represented as under :

Baptists.....	59	Presbyterians.....	49
Church of England.....	23	R. Catholics... ..	71
F. Baptists... ..	32	Others... ..	11
Methodists... ..	36		

Presented for examination for License :

For Class I.....	41
For Class II.....	137
For Class III... ..	85
Not classified professionally... ..	3
Left before Examination.....	15

The candidates for Class III were examined at Christmas, after one Term's attendance, of whom 21 were from the French Department. Another class of 15 entered this Department in January, and were examined in May for the same grade of License—thus leaving 49 candidates for this class from the Normal Department.

Classification according to "Teaching Ability and Skill :"

Superior... ..	0
Good... ..	26
Fair... ..	237
Not Classified... ..	3

Of the number classified Fair, 34 were from the French Department.
Classification in Vocal Music :

Rote Singing... ..	23
Rote Singing and Theory.....	27

From the above it will be seen that the percentage of young men in attendance during the year was 17. This is an increase of 5 per cent. over the previous year, and of 2 per cent. for the year 1903, but a decrease of 8 for 1902. Previous to the year 1900 the percentage generally ranged from 20 to 25. The late falling off is obviously due to the low salaries in the profession. Every other profession or field of labor has directly benefited by the increased activities of the country, but teachers' salaries with few exceptions, stand as they were a decade ago, while the cost of living has increased at least one quarter. It cannot, therefore, be expected that young men whom it is desirable to have in the service will care to incur the cost of preparing themselves for it. Should the decrease continue, the effect must be a weakening of the system. Unless the teaching staff of the Province is annually recruited by at least 25 per cent. of young men, we shall fail to develop, especially in cities and towns, that manly character which it should be the aim of education to produce. It is pleasing to note, however, that there are movements on foot to improve the present state of matters, such as the enlarging of school districts, the centralization of schools, &c. If these efforts are backed up, as they ought to be, by all interested in the training of the young, the teacher's position will not only become more attractive and remunerative, but the children of many a rural district will enjoy the blessings of a well organized and graded system of schools.

The prescribed course of instruction, whether academic or professional, was carried out in the usual way. Increased attention was given to the methods by which the students themselves received instruction; the mode

by which one is taught a subject is naturally the mode one pursues in teaching others. Whether the subject was Mathematics, Literature or Science, it was approached from the students' standpoint and built up consecutively. Knowledge gained in this way becomes related and organized, and can be readily reproduced when occasion requires, and what is even of more importance, tends to secure those mental habits which are valuable in every sphere of life.

Professional instruction is approached in a similar way. If we do not, in one sense, begin with the known, we begin with self-evident truths, and build thereon rational methods of teaching. These educational truths or maxims have been slowly evolved from the days of Plato down to Herbert Spencer, their greatest modern exponent, and are now firmly established. They have demonstrated the fact that there is only one way of progress in the soul—from the concrete to the abstract, from the particular to the general, etc., and never in a contrary direction. It is the inversion of this law which leads to meagre results and confusion of knowledge, especially in the lower grades. In the higher grades less harm is done. From these principles the students are led to discover, as far as possible, suitable methods. Methods of course vary, but they must all conform to established principles. The student, after observing the application of principles, through illustrative lessons, are assigned subjects for practice. These practice lessons, followed as they are with criticism, not only bring home principles and methods, but give them larger significance. I believe that a very large number of the students leave the Institution sensible of the importance of method, and animated with a desire to give effect to their views, in which, under favourable conditions, they very fairly succeed, and improve from experience. In many rural districts, however, amidst discouraging surroundings and general indifference as to method, the inexperienced teacher with limited training—scarcely four months—gradually relapses into a mere mechanical hearer of lessons, and were it not that the semi-annual visitations of an experienced and a sympathetic inspector inspired some new life and stimulated a desire to do a little teaching, few traces of a Normal School training would be visible.

Much interest is taken in Sloyd work and in Nature Studies, both of which prove helpful also in an educative sense.

The health of the students was generally good. There were two cases of typhoid fever, but both patients recovered and returned home for the remainder of the session. There were several students of very delicate constitution apparently, but all furnished the required medical certificate. Some of them were irregular in their attendance in consequence, and others returned home.

The deportment of the students was correct and becoming, both in and out of school, so far as known to the Faculty.

The Governor General's medals for highest professional standing, were awarded respectively to Miss Bessie A. Parker, of the Senior Class, and Miss G. Mary Crisp, of the Junior Class.

The French Department was conducted in the usual way. The students were attentive and respectful.

The Model School suffered no change in its teaching staff during the year, and as a consequence no break in its course of instruction. The teachers are earnest and industrious and are invariably at their post before the time for roll-call—an example which it is hoped the student-teachers will follow. The demand upon these schools, both for observation and practice, is very considerable, and were it not for the cheerful readiness with which the several teachers respond to all such requests, the facilities for attaining these objects would be much less ample. If the students had the privilege of extending their observations in method, by occasional visits to all the city schools, the interests of both would be subserved. The former would have larger opportunity of observing variety of method, and the schools would be encouraged to carry out such methods as suited them best under any recognized principle, without departing from their ordinary routine. This privilege is granted in several places where there is a Normal School or a Chair of Education. Prof. Laurie, of Edinburgh, had the privilege of taking his students to any of the city schools and availed himself of it. In Truro all the schools are open for observation to the students of the Normal School. Any arrangement that might be made with the City Board of School Trustees toward this end, would not in any way affect the autonomy of the schools.

I am much pleased to say that the Chief Commissioner has supplied the building with what seems to be an excellent system of ventilation. So far it has proved very satisfactory and promises equally good results for the future.

I beg to call again the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity for increased accommodation. When the school was built thirty years ago, it amply sufficed for the needs of the time, but there has since been a vast expansion in all departments of educational work, of which the Normal School has had its full share, besides having doubled the number of its students. We have for years been very much handicapped in our work and are really unable to give proper effect to the duties imposed upon us

he Board. In the interests of the Institution and of the whole educational service, I venture again to repeat my former recommendations for increased accommodation.

My thanks are due to the several Instructors for their cordial co-operation in the management of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CROCKET,
Principal.

APPENDIX B.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 1.

GEORGE W. MERSEREAU, M. A., Inspector,
P. O. Address, Doaktown, N. B.

This District embraces the County of Restigouche except the Parishes of Balmoral and School Districts Nos. 1½ Colborne and Balmoral; the County of Northumberland except the Parish of Rogersville; in the County of York, the Parish of Stanley.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I have the honor to present the following as my Second annual report on the condition of Public Schools in my District for the year 1905.

Several hindrances to the work of Public Schools have been during the year, some appearing for the first time, some having after a period of absence, and some being always with us have been accentuated during the year 1905.

The attempt on the part of the Northumberland County Board of Health to enforce vaccination as the Act requires, injured the usefulness of many schools and practically destroyed several. Several schools were closed because suitable teachers could not be secured, and the work of some schools has not been satisfactory because some teachers have been indifferent in the matter of keeping themselves qualified for the work entrusted to them. I fear that there are teachers in this District (not a great proportion of the whole I am thankful to say) who do not read a Standard Educational work, nor averaged an hour a week of serious study, nor attended an educational meeting to take any part in its discussions, nor tried in any way to keep themselves informed of what the world is doing or trying to do on this great question of education. They graduated from Normal School. They construct their time

the same formula and never change an item while they have charge of school. They present their lessons in the same way, year after year, their teaching is robbed of all life. They open school and close it and conduct all the exercises day after day without variation. The result is that many children hate to attend school, and grow duller as the monotonous school years drag themselves along, and will leave school with a thorough dislike of all study and of all books, except those of a popular or sensational character.

Ratepayers and parents are becoming more sensible of the importance of good teaching, and will not accept the services of an inexperienced teacher or of one not well recommended.

The supply of teachers continues short and I have been compelled to recommend more than the usual number of Local Licenses, though in some cases I have tried to confine my recommendations to those only who are to become teachers and have passed the Entrance Examinations.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

More school supplies have been provided during the year than ever before in the same time. This was due to the fact that an agent of a Supply Company canvassed my Inspectorate and made many suggestions. The goods were all needed, except that sometimes the trustees had too many Globes when the supply of Blackboards was inadequate, and that the supply of the Maritime Provinces is not nearly so good as the McKinley Globes and sold for just as much and in some cases more than the latter, if the word of trustees can be relied upon. The trustees should first provide what the Inspector recommends, and then if funds are abundant in the school these useful but not necessary articles of equipment the agent can suggest in selling.

The following is a more or less complete list of the improvements in school properties and equipment during the year :—

Card Settlement—Map of Dominion, Map of N. B. and Commercial Map of the Empire and blackboards.

South Portage—New School House at a cost of about \$500.

Green Hill—Map of N. B.

Parker's Ridge—Maps of Maritime Provinces, British Islands and United States.

North Renous—Map of Maritime Provinces and Hyloplate Blackboards.

Red Bank—Maps of N. B. and North America.

Salcomb—Twelve new double desks, Map of Empire and Tale Blackboards.

Ludlow, Southside—Commercial Map of the Empire, Map of N. B. and Globe.

Ludlow, North Side—Map of Maritime Provinces and Commercial Map of the Empire.

Avery's Portage—Commercial Map of Empire and Blackboard.

New Salem—Map of Dominion, Map of N. B. and Globe.

Lower New Salem—Globe and School House painted outside.

Moran—Map of N. B. and Commercial Map of the Empire.

Upper Blackville—Talc-plate Blackboard and Map of the Empire.

Keenan—New School House and furniture.

Morehouse—School House enlarged, shingled, painted and ceiled inside at a cost of about \$300. Map of Dominion, Map of the Empire and Globe.

Lower Derby—Map of Maritime Provinces.

South Esk—Commercial Map of the Empire.

Strathadam—Map of Dominion, and Map of Maritime Provinces.

Whitneyville—Globe and Map of the Empire.

Sevogle—Maps of Empire and N. B.

Trout Brook—Ten new Desks, a Map of the Dominion, and a Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Archibald—New Blackboards.

Indiantown—School House painted outside.

Chelmsford—Blackboard, Map of N. B., and Map of Empire.

Barnaby—Map of New Brunswick.

Mouth of Barnaby—Teacher's Desk, Window-blinds, Map of the Empire and Map of N. B.

Vye Settlement—A Terrestrial Globe.

Nowland—Map of the Dominion, and Map of the Empire.

Lower Napan—Roof shingled and house painted outside.

Rock Head—New Woodshed and Outhouses.

Moorfield—Maps of the Dominion and Maritime Provinces.

Ferryville—Map of Empire and Map of Dominion.

Little Bartibogue—Map of Dominion and Map of N. B.

Lower Newcastle—Globe, Map of World, and Map of Maritime Provinces.

Millbank—Globe, Map of the Dominion, Map of Empire.

Upper Charlo—New Wood Shed, Map of Empire and Map of Maritime Provinces.

Sunnyside—House painted outside.

Eel River Crossing—Maps of Dominion and Maritime Provinces.

Shannon Vale—Map of Maritime Provinces.

Maple Green—New Outhouse, Map of Maritime Provinces and white washed house outside.

- Dalhousie Junction—Blackboards and Map of Maritime Provinces.
Point La Nim—Maps of Empire and Maritime Provinces.
Dalhousie—New Blackboards and furniture and repairs to outbuildings and premises.
Tide Head—Hyloplate Blackboards and inside painting.
Dawsonville—New School House.
Riverside—School House painted inside and outside.
Robinsonville—House painted, Maps of Maritime Provinces, Canada, and Europe.
Black Point—Map of Empire.
Riviere des Caches—Commercial Map of the Empire.
McRobbie Road—New Windows and Blackboards.
Red Pine Island—Blackboards and Map of Maritime Provinces.
Tabusintac—House whitewashed.
Lower Neguac—Map of Empire and Map of Dominion.
Escuminac—Maps of Maritime Provinces and Canada.
Hardwoods—Interior repairs and set of desks.
Hardwicke—Map of the Empire, Map of Maritime Provinces, Map of Canada, and new wire fence all round lot.
Bay du Vin—Map of Empire.
Little Branch—Maps of Empire, and Maritime Provinces, and wire fence.
Black River Bridge—Map of Empire.
St. Margarets—Paint outside, whitewash inside.
Millerton—Slate Blackboards.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Campbellton Grammar School continues to do excellent work. The school suffered a distinct loss in the resignation of Miss Martha G. Barnes, who had taught in the district for nearly twenty-four years and was one of the most successful primary teachers in the Province and of Miss Katherine F. Mair, B. A., who had taught the advanced department with marked success for five years. Miss Margaret McGorman was appointed to succeed Miss Barnes and Miss A. Minnie Colpitts, B. A. to succeed Miss Mair. Both these teachers come to us well recommended and both enter upon their work with the determination to emulate the work of their predecessors. Miss Ida M. De Boo, B. A., and Miss Kate Girdwood were also added to the staff during the year and both seemed to be entering heartily into the work with splendid prospects of success at my last visit.

The Chatham Grammar School is somewhat handicapped in not having a department of Manual Training. I hope that this defect will be remedied during the coming year. The teachers are all energetic and industrious and willing to exert themselves to the utmost for the benefit of the schools. The Principal, Dr. Cox, sets a high standard and spares neither himself nor his teachers in working up to it. The attractions of the Commercial and industrial enterprises of the town make it difficult to retain a large class of the brighter students in the Grammar School department.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Doaktown Superior School has only two departments. The Principal's room is usually overcrowded, so that the 5th Standard has to be left in the primary department to make it possible for the Principal to do the work.

Blackville Superior School has three departments and the attendance in the Principal's room is not large. None of the rooms is overcrowded and many of the pupils come from long distances and do not attend very regularly. The school as a whole has improved during the year.

Millerton Superior School has two departments with a large attendance in the Principal's room and with standards V to IX inclusive. Miss Phillips has conducted the school successfully. She was temporarily absent at the time of my visit.

Newcastle Superior School ranks with the Grammar Schools in every way except that the Trustees take little pride in their school surroundings and have not yet resolved (so far as I know) to appoint only teachers of the First Class to future vacancies.

Dalhousie Superior School is blest with an excellent Board of Trustees who are alive to the best interests of the school and work for that without fear or favor. At my last visit the school was in better condition than for years.

Douglastown Superior School has improved during the year. The higher grade pupils do not take as much interest as they should and so do not make satisfactory progress.

OTHER GRADED SCHOOLS.

Nelson village has three departments. The school is well housed and the primary department very satisfactory. The other two departments are not so well attended, the pupils are not so attentive and though the teachers work with energy and skill the same progress is not made.

oggierville has three departments and good work has been done in of them. The pupils are under good control, are respectful to their rs and do their work carefully and well.

Stanley Village has two departments. The school is better than the ngs and the surroundings are bad. It should be possible at no t date to consolidate Lime Kiln, English Settlement, Red Giant's Glen and Ward Settlement with Stanley Village and have d school building and pleasant surroundings to which the pupils the outside districts would be conveyed.

nce my last report was made in general terms, it would perhaps be for me to report this year by Parishes.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

allow.—This Parish has but six school districts and six schools. district operated a school though No. 4 did not keep the school the first three months of the year. No. 1½ had an excellent school anuary term under Miss Jennie Cook, but the trustees were forced, a scarcity of teachers, to employ a Local Licensee for the July term. Carrie M. Kilburn did excellent work in No. 3 (Boiestown) through- e year. The school in Pleasant Ridge, No. 5, was not at all satisfy during the January term but improved considerably during the term, after Miss Beatrice R. Black took charge of it. The school in this district is not in the centre it seems, so some pupils are too way to attend regularly. It should be moved to the centre.

issfield has seven school districts. The Doaktown Superior School, o departments, is in District No. 4. The trustees of No. 1 do not good care of the school property. John J. McKinnon, Esq., re- at his post in No. 1½, and is rendering good service to the cause of tion. Miss S. S. Renouf continues to give satisfaction in No. 2. ½ had several changes of teachers during the year. No. 3 District with a distinct loss in the resignation of Miss Grace E. Mitchell at d of the January term. She was an excellent teacher and carries her into her new sphere of life the best wishes of the parents of the en she so faithfully taught.

lackville contains fifteen Districts with seventeen schools. One Dis- (No. 10) has never been organized, and there is no prospect of any diate change for the better in this respect. No. 9 has the poorest l in the parish, because it is not kept steadily in operation. No. 8 d school in August of this year for the first time in twenty-four , and had the good fortune to secure an excellent teacher in Miss a Flaherty. Nos. 3, 3½ and 12 had no school during July term

because they could not secure teachers. No. 7 employed a male teacher of Class I during the year, but the school was no more than fair. No. 13 employed a male teacher of the First Class during the July term. No. 11 had an excellent school during the year till it was smitten by the County Board of Health and its attendance reduced from over twenty to less than three. No. 11½ had the best school for several years, with Miss Sadie A. Cameron as teacher. No. 5 had a well attended school till the teacher tried to get the children to be vaccinated, when many withdrew for the term. In No. 4 the school had several interruptions during January term by reason of the teacher's ill health. In No. 2 the enrollment is steadily increasing, but the attendance remains irregular. The Superior School, of three departments, is located in No. 6.

Nelson.—There are nine districts and eleven schools in this Parish. The attendance in No. 8 was ruined during July term by the attempt to enforce the Vaccination Act. No. 5 was closed part of July term on account of diphtheria. No. 2, No. 3 and No. 7 had good schools throughout the year. No. 9 does not keep the school in operation during the whole year, but it was in very satisfactory condition during the July term. No. 1 has a graded school of three departments. No. 6½ had no school during July term. No. 4 was not very well attended during the year.

Glenelg.—There are now but eleven Districts in this Parish. The school in No. 1 is very small to what it used to be, but fairly satisfactory. No. 8½ has not operated a school for over twenty-five years, and should be joined to No. 6, Hardwicke. No. 3 and No. 6 operate schools each July term and three months of the January term each year. With these exceptions all the Districts as at present established maintain schools throughout the year, those in No. 1½, No. 7½ and No. 7 extra good ones as to buildings, equipment, surroundings and character of work done. No. 9 had no school January term and a Local Licensee the July term.

Hardwicke.—This Parish has seven Districts, all of which maintained schools throughout the year. No. 4 has always kept a good school, and it was never better than during the incumbency of the present teacher, Miss Robina Noble, who has taught it for the past five years. The work done in No. 5 by Miss Annie W. Williston for the past two and a half years, has been exceedingly good. Miss Annie M. Carroll has shown in No. 3 what a power for good an English teacher with a very limited knowledge of French can be in a purely French District. The attendance in No. 2 has improved greatly during the year, thanks to the interest taken by the Reverend Father Hawkes. The pupils in No. 1 made good progress under Miss Minnie E. O'Brien. The same can be said of those in No. 5½ under Miss Laura A. Mills.

Alnwick.—This Parish has seventeen Districts. No. 14 has been organized several times but never erected a school house. No. 1½ had no school during the year from scarcity of children. No. 15 had no school during July term as no trained teacher could be got. No. 11 had no school during the year from lack of interest in education. This is a mixed district, French and English. Miss Josie Gillies has taught five years in No. 2 with great faithfulness and acceptability to the people. No. 12 had no school January term. Miss Susie S. Gerard did excellent work in No. 8. Good schools were kept in No. 9, by Miss Gertrude K. Savoy, in No. 6 by Miss Olive B. Jardine, in No. 5 by Mr. D. T. Robichaud, and in No. 8½ by Miss Janet E. Morrison. No. 3 has the neatest looking buildings and premises in the parish, with No. 8½ a good second in this respect. The buildings in many of the others are sadly in need of paint.

Newcastle.—There are nine Districts in this Parish, including the towns of Newcastle, with twelve departments, and Douglastown, with three. No. 4 has not had a school for several years. No. 3 had no school this year. No. 2½ has but eight pupils of school age, but they all attend school, making an average of over seven. It has one of the brightest and best furnished school rooms in the county, as well as one of the best schools. Miss Mary Russell has been the teacher for the past seven years. The school in No. 8 improved somewhat during the year.

Derby.—There are five Districts in this Parish. No. 1 contains the Superior School, of two departments. No. 1½ has kept the same teacher, Miss Mabel E. Cluston, for five years, and the school has made steady progress during the whole of that time and was never better than during the year just closed. Miss M. E. Donovan did good work in No. 4 during the year. In No. 2 the enrollment is increasing and the school is operated three quarters of the time every year. No. 3 has a good school house and premises.

South Esk.—This Parish has seven Districts all of which operated schools during the year, though No. 14 always closes for the first three months of the year. This District has two school houses, both very much out of repair. The annual meeting resolved to build one school house in the middle of the District, but the work has not yet been commenced. The teacher in No. 8, Miss Drusilla Tingley, did excellent work during the year. This District is divided by the river Little Southwest Miramichi, which should be spanned by a wire foot bridge for the convenience of the pupils. I would heartily recommend a grant in aid of such an enterprise, as it would largely increase the attendance at school. Miss Lena M. Shannon did good service in No. 9, the largest school in the Parish.

North Esk has ten Districts, in all of which schools were in operation except in No. 3, where the number of ratepayers had been reduced to three. As the cost of conveying the pupils to the next District was beyond the means of these three, I recommended a change of bounds, adding to the District five ratepayers from No. 2 who were too remote from their own school for their children to attend regularly. Both No. 1 and No. 11½ had to employ Local Licensees for the July term. No. 5 had a Local Licensed teacher for the whole year because no one would board the teacher and this teacher's home was quite near. The school house in No. 6 is not nearly large enough to accommodate all the pupils, but they attend very irregularly. No. 10 has miserably poor buildings and appointments. Niggardliness is apparent everywhere about the school, though a good sum is voted and collected every year for school purposes. In No. 11 the school has suffered from parental interference, but is recovering to some extent.

Chatham.—There are only seven Districts in this Parish. No. 1 consists of the town of Chatham, with twenty-two departments, and No. 3 of Loggieville, with three departments. No. 4 has kept the same teacher, Mrs. Catherine P. Mann, for the past five years. She is a live, progressive teacher, and is doing good work. Miss Clara J. Cassidy has given good satisfaction in No. 5 for the past five terms. In No. 2, No. 5 and No. 6 the schools were good throughout the year.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Durham.—There are eleven Districts in this Parish. No. 9 had no school during the year. I offered to recommend a Local Licensee for them, but they did not wish that. My impression is they do not want a school, thinking it a waste of money to support one. No. 11 had no school July term. This District should never close its school, as it is literally swarming with children who learn rapidly. No. 10 could get no teacher July term. No. 4 had a very satisfactory school during the year, with Miss M. Agnes Firth for teacher. Miss Linda Ultican did excellent work in No. 2 during the year. She holds Second Class, but one of her pupils passed the First Class Entrance Examination last July. Good schools were kept in No. 1, No. 1½, No. 6 and No. 8.

Colborne Parish has only four Districts, but they all kept their schools open during the year, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 had extra good schools, the last two having pupils in Grades VIII and IX without neglecting the interests of the smaller children, in so far as I could determine.

Dalhousie.—Of the nine Districts in this Parish, all had schools some part of the year. No. 5 could not obtain a teacher for the July term, and No. 7 closed as usual for the first three months of the year. No. 1

contains the Dalhousie Superior School of four departments. No. 6 always has a good school. Nos. 3 and 9 have had poor schools for several years but they both showed signs of improvement during the July term. In No. 14 Miss Eliza B. Richards did excellent work for the chance she had. This school should be conveyed to the town of Campbellton.

Addington.—This Parish has five organized Districts in my Inspectorate. No. 1 District includes the town of Campbellton, with its graded school of ten departments. No. 2 has a progressive school, ably conducted for the past three years by Miss Georgina Dickson. The Athol House property in this District, where the Shives Lumber Company have their mills, will soon have children enough for a graded school. My proposition to the ratepayers is to have a school house of two rooms built on the High Road near the mills, and have the pupils from the west end of the District conveyed to school. This should be insisted on in the interests of the children. No. 2½ has few children but has always maintained a school till the July term of this year, when no trained teacher could be got. A good school was kept in No. 5, where Miss Annie E. Robinson completed her fifth year of service. No. 4 operated a good school during the year, though the accommodation does not equal the requirements, and there was a change of teacher at the end of January term.

Eldon.—There are only four Districts in this Parish. They all have good school houses fairly well equipped, and pay among the best salaries in the county. I know this last is true in the case of No. 4, where they pay \$180 per year to a female teacher of the second class, and the other Districts are quite as able to pay a living wage.

YORK COUNTY.

Stanley is the only Parish of York County in this Inspectorate. It has twenty Districts. No. 3 has a graded school of two departments. The schools are good for such shabby buildings and inferior equipment. No. 1 changes teacher too often to have the best results. No. 2, No. 14 and No. 4 have poor, unpainted school houses and unenclosed playgrounds. No. 10 employed a Local Licensed teacher for the January term. The school in No. 9 had many interruptions from the illness of the teacher. The school house needs paint. Some friction between teacher and ratepayers injured the school during January term in No. 12A, but it did well during the July term. The buildings in No. 13 need paint. The school was quite successful during the year. No. 11 has always a good

school as the trustees and ratepayers are not parsimonious and wish the best teacher that can be obtained. Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 15 had very satisfactory schools during the year. No. 1½ was in excellent condition for so small a school during July term.

ARBOR DAY.

This year Arbor Day was observed May 5th. Generally I set the day too early for Restigouche. This year it was too late for some sections of Northumberland, the spring being so early. The day was observed by only 69 Districts. Some teachers made previous preparations and planted trees; others cleaned house, and still others got a holiday from school work with little or nothing to show. The reports sent me show that the teachers do not read the Regulations concerning Arbor Day. Some call the roll and return the day as a teaching day and report to me too, thus securing two days' pay for one day's play (in some cases), perhaps not an intentional fraud—but it would be well to have teachers' attention called to this aspect of the affair.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

This year Institute meetings were held in both Restigouche and Northumberland Counties. I was unable to attend the former but was informed that it was a profitable gathering. The latter was held in Newcastle, with about half the teachers of the county in attendance. The Executive Committee did their duty in a manner deserving commendation. The members who taught lessons read papers or took part in discussions, audibly or otherwise, received benefit. Those who came late left early, and whose chief concern was to be marked "present" at Roll Call, may have enjoyed a good holiday and excursion, but were benefited professionally not a whit.

The Executive Committees find it increasingly difficult to get teachers to take part in these meetings, and so the same half dozen or so appear on the programme year after year and get most of the benefit. For this and other reasons some change should be made in the manner of conducting them. The lessons, or many of them, should be given by expert teachers, and there should be extra pay for attending or something deducted for non-attendance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MERSEREAU.

Doaktown, N. B., Dec. 30th, 1905.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 2.

J. FLAVIEN DOUCET, Inspector,

P. O. Address Bathurst, N. B.

District embraces the Counties of Gloucester and Madawaska; the Parish of Balmoral, Districts No. 1½, Colborne and Balmoral, and No. 3, Addington, in the County of Restigouche; and the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and District No. 8, Perth and Drummond, the County of Victoria.

INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education,

Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I herewith beg leave to submit my annual report for Inspectorial District No. 2, for the year ended December 31st, 1905:

There are now 218 Districts in this Inspectorate, viz:—108 in Gloucester County, 8 in Restigouche County, 74 in Madawaska County, and 28 in Victoria County. Fourteen of these have graded schools, with a total of 14 departments, as follows:—Gloucester, 10 districts with 31 departments; Madawaska, 3 districts with 15 departments; and Victoria 1 with 1 department. This makes in all 254 departments in this Inspectorial District.

During the year a seventh department was opened at St. Basil Concession and a new school at Big Brook, in the Parish of St. Leonard. Schools at Long Settlement, No. 10, Clair, and at Wilson's Point, No. 1½, Shippegan, have been re-opened.

As mentioned in a former report, there still remains a considerable amount of pioneer work to be accomplished in this division. Besides 14 districts which are without schools, but are well able to support them in the Counties of Gloucester and Madawaska, such as Comeau, St. Amand, Pockseudie Island, Second Concession (Caraquet), new settlements are being opened year after year, new school districts requested and school accommodation asked for. During the year new districts have been formed: No. 11, Martin Settlement, in the Parishes of St. Basil and St. Ann; No. 3, Upper Long Settlement, in the Parish of Clair; and No. 4½, Maltumpec, in the Parish of Inkerman. Martin Settlement has been in existence since a few years only, but progress has been rapid. It already counts 25 ratepayers and a school population of about 30 children. A school house is in course of construc-

tion, which I have no doubt will soon be ready for occupancy. The other two sections are older settlements, but with sufficient ratepayers and children to support good schools. The Maltumpec district will accommodate the people living up the Pokemouche River and those along the Maltumpec Road, who, on account of the long distance, could hardly derive any benefit from the school in District No. 4.

Much attention has been paid to school buildings during the year. Ten new school houses have been erected.

Ste. Therese, No. 8½, Beresford and Bathurst.
Tracadie, (2 new school houses), No. 3, Saumarez.
Miscou Centre, No. 9½, Shippegan.
St. Raphael, No. 11, Shippegan.
Big Brook, No. 8, St. Leonard.
Byram, No. 6, St. Leonard.
Long Settlement, No. 10, Clair.
Francoeur, No. 4, Madawaska.
Martin Settlement, No. 11, St. Basil and St. Ann.

Four of the above are not yet finished inside. The school buildings erected at Tracadie, Ste. Therese and Miscou Centre are creditable structures.

The school house at No. 8, St. Leonard, replaces the one destroyed by fire five years ago. Francoeur, Byram and Long Settlement have had no school for several years. St. Raphael is a new district organized last year.

The Ste. Therese school house has been erected to accommodate the two Dumphries districts, which were united in the year 1903. At first the union of the two districts received the approval of the majority of the ratepayers, but in the course of time the movement began to lose some of its popularity. Two of the trustees and a small majority of the ratepayers began to oppose the construction of a new school house for the united districts, and persistently refused to vote money for the purpose. A new board of trustees was appointed by the authority of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and an assessment sufficient to build the new house was authorized to be levied on the district by the Board of Education. The school house is now completed, and has been in operation for a few weeks.

An expenditure of over \$250 on each of the school houses at Salmon Beach, No. 14, Bathurst, and at Power's Creek, No. 2, St. Leonard, has completely renovated these buildings.

More than the usual activity has been displayed by the Boards of School Trustees in repairs, providing apparatus, furniture, etc. While there is still a large number of schools lacking in the required apparatus

in modern furniture, it is a matter of encouragement to notice the improvements that are being made in this direction year after year.

Following is as complete a list as I have been able to make it of what has been done in this respect :—

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1905.—GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

- Abrams Village—School room wainscotted, new outhouses, map of Maritime Provinces.
- Bathurst—Extensive repairs on Grammar School building.
- Bathurst Village—Map of the British Empire, map of Europe, Terrestrial Globe.
- Belledune—Hyloplate.
- Bertrand—Repairs, map of the Maritime Provinces, Hyloplate.
- Balmoral, (Rest. Co.)—Hyloplate.
- Caraquet—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
- Caraquet Portage—Excellent Furniture, (12 desks.)
- Clifton—Map of Europe, map of the British Isles.
- Canobie—Map of the British Empire, map of the Maritime Provinces, school room wainscotted and painted, window shades.
- Cunlop—Extensive repairs.
- Green Point—Map of the British Empire, map of the Maritime Provinces, new outhouses, repairs.
- Grand Anse—Excellent Furniture, (6 desks.)
- Gagnon—School room wainscotted and painted.
- Haneville—Map of Canada, Hyloplate.
- Little Pass—Excellent Furniture, (12 desks.)
- Little River, (Caraquet)—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
- Lameque—Map of Canada.
- Millstream—Repairs.
- Nepisiquit West—Hyloplate, map of the Maritime Provinces.
- Paquetville East—Excellent Furniture, (12 desks.)
- Portage, (No. 6, Saumarez)—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
- Portage River—Hyloplate.
- Petit Rocher—Repairs.
- Ste. Therese—New school house.
- Ste. Rosette—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
- St. Simon, (No. 4, Caraquet)—School room wainscotted and painted.
- St. Joseph—School room wainscotted.
- Shippegan—Apparatus.

- South Teteagouche—Map of Canada.
Salmon Beach—Map of Canada, extensive repairs.
Tide Head—Map of British Empire, Cloth Blackboard.
Tracadie—Two new school houses, set of Maps, 2 doz. single and 2 doz. double Desks.
Trout Brook—Excellent Furniture, (12 desks), map of Canada.
Upper Rose Hill—Map of the Maritime Provinces, Teacher's Desk, Dictionary, Outhouses.
Upper Grand Anse—Excellent Furniture, (12 desks), cost \$53, Teacher's Desk, Hyloplate, Woodshed.
Upper Pokemouche—Map of Maritime Provinces.
Waugh—Map of Canada.
Waterloo—Outhouses.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

- Baker Brook Sett.—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
Byram—New School House.
Big Brook—New School House.
Connors—Map of Europe.
Edmundston—Extensive repairs, 2 Hyloplates.
Francœur—New School House.
Island Vale—Map of Maritime Provinces.
Long Settlement—New School House.
Middle St. Francis—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
Rossignol—Map of Canada, 2 Hyloplates.
Power's Creek—Extensive repairs.
Rockway—Maps of Hemispheres.
St. Ann—Hyloplate.
St. Basil—Chemicals, Minerals, Apparatus, Nature Charts, Terrestrial Globe.
St. Hilaire—New Furniture.
St. Jacques—Map of the Maritime Provinces.
Second Tier, (No. 10)—New Furniture, school room wainscotted.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

- Boat Landing—Two Hyloplates.
Costigan—Two Hyloplates.
Four Falls—Maps of the Hemispheres.
Grand Falls—Hot Air Furnace, Bell (450 lb.)
Gillespie—New Furniture.
Grand Falls Portage—Map of British Empire.

New Denmark, No. 1—Two Hyloplates, hardwood floor, 12 in. Terrestrial Globe, inside of building painted.

New Denmark, No. 2—Hyloplate.

Ortonville—New Blackboard.

South California—New Furniture.

Silver Lake—School room wainscotted and painted.

Salmon River Mills—New Furniture, (20 desks.)

On the matter of school room decoration, I regret to have to say that not much attention is given to it by teachers and pupils. I must, however, commend very heartily the efforts of some teachers in their attempts to make their school rooms and surroundings as attractive as possible. When we consider how much time is spent by our children in the school room, and how impressive the mind of a child is to its environments, we at once see how important this branch of our work is. The exterior of many of our schools is certainly not attractive enough to create in the mind of the child a love for the beautiful. Appropriate pictures, the pupils' maps and drawings and flowers will add much to the attractiveness of a school room, and would surely cheer the hearts of our little people when they have to spend so many hours within its walls.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

The Grammar School for Gloucester County is located at Bathurst. It has six departments, three of which are in the Grammar School building. This building has been repainted outside and the class rooms are thoroughly and tastefully painted. Mr. R. D. Hanson, B. A., continues to be its efficient principal. His associate teachers, two ladies of rare teaching abilities, are Miss Emma C. A. Stout, who has charge of the intermediate department, and Miss Lorette Mullins, of the Primary department.

The other three departments are in the Convent building. This building is of granite, and is the best school construction in my Inspectorate. The Bathurst Village Convent has two of the departments of the Superior School of this district. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies in these departments. More faithful, earnest and devoted teachers are scarcely to be found in this Inspectorate. The school rooms are made very attractive by suitable blackboard drawings and wall decorations. Singing and calisthenics break the monotony of the regular school duties.

I am glad to report that the salaries of the teachers of the Bathurst have, during the year, been substantially increased. The increase received the unanimous vote of the last annual meeting, and on credit on the ratepayers and on the capable and painstaking secretary of the Board of Trustees, John E. O'Brien, Esq.

P. Girdwood, Esq., continues in charge of the Superior School at Bathurst Village. Here also, conscientious and successful work has been done. Miss Laura Eddy, who, for several years successfully conducted the Primary department, resigned in the month of June, to take charge of the Nepisiquit Bridge school. Miss Nicol is her successor. The school has been supplied with new apparatus and several maps during the year.

The Petit Rocher Superior School was in excellent condition when last visited by me. Mr. Boudreau, the Principal, was then preparing a large class of students for the Provincial Normal School. The school house at Lower Petit Rocher was repaired.

No change has taken place in the teaching staff of the Superior School at Tracadie. The school has been supplied with maps and 20 desks. As already mentioned, two new school houses have been erected and furnished in this district during the year, thus completing the educational system of this large and populous district.

The Superior School building at Edmundston has been extensively repaired and hyponite blackboards supplied. It has six departments which are under the efficient direction of Mr. Max. D. Cormier. There has been no change in the teaching staff during the year.

The Superior School at Grand Falls has four teachers, with a room assistant, under the Principalship of J. C. Carruthers, Esq., a successful teacher. The town has so increased in population during the last few years that the present school accommodation has become inadequate. The Primary and Intermediate departments are overcrowded. The time has come when a larger and more commodious school should be erected. It is to be hoped that when they do build, the ratepayers will have in view not only the present requirements, but will make provision for the future.

A seventh department was opened at the beginning of the year at the Basil Convent. The school is now supplied with minerals, charts, nature charts, globes, &c. The work of the different departments is eminently satisfactory.

The graded school at St. Leonard is progressing satisfactorily under the management of Mr. Aug. E. Daigle.

Mr. Jean Robichaud was succeeded at Caraquet Centre by Mr. Witzell, whom I have not yet visited. The school was prospering at the time of my visit.

Middle Caraquet needs a larger school house. No good work can be effected nor expected when so many young children are crowded together for so many hours in such poor rooms.

The school at Nepisiquit Bridge is not large enough to accommodate all the children of the district. Steps should be taken to provide school privileges for the children living in St. Mary's Settlement.

The school at Shippegan, under the direction of J. Ed. DeGrace, Esq., is prospering. It would improve more were the children to attend more regularly and during a longer period of time.

The schools at No. 15, and at No. 18, Bathurst, have improved in tone.

While writing this report, I have received information from Lower Caraquet that the Trustees of School District No. 2½ have decided to open the advanced department, closed during the whole year. The district is well able, both in money and in children, to support the two departments, were the children to attend at all regularly.

Notwithstanding the serious drawbacks in school studies, caused by the exceptionally severe winter and by contagious diseases which prevailed for months in several sections of this district, the work done in our schools has, during the year, been progressive. While there are still many things to be accomplished before every child of this country receives at least a common school education, I believe we are all the time improving our schools, and that the tendency is in the right direction.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The Teachers' Institute for Victoria and Madawaska Counties convened at Grand Falls on the 28th and 29th September. To my great regret I was unable to attend, being in Gloucester County at the time. By reports received it was one of the most successful Teachers' meetings ever held in these counties.

The Gloucester County Teachers' Institute met at Caraquet on the 19th and 20th October. The papers and discussions were both practical and interesting.

The above report, together with my monthly and special reports, forwarded to you during the year, dealing as they do quite minutely with the character of the work done in each ungraded school, will be sufficient, I hope, to convey all the information which you may require. Thanking you for the valued assistance and kindness extended during the year,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. FLAVIEN DOUCET.

January 3rd, 1906.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 3.

CHARLES D. HEBERT, B. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Dupuis Corner, Westmorland County.

This District embraces : In the County of Northumberland, the Parish of Rogersville; the County of Kent; in the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Botsford and Shediak; School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30 in the Parish of Moncton; the Parish of Dorchester, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the schools in my Inspectorate for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905 :—

The past year has been one of steady work and continued progress. The commendable efforts put forth by ratepayers and trustees to better their condition educationally, and the encouraging display of earnestness and activity in the school-room are evident proofs of the healthy interest aroused in school matters, and a source of gratification to all friends of substantial progress and improved results.

Unfortunately, some districts still persist in cherishing the mistaken notion that it is economy to make use of the old-fashioned unhygienic furniture, to keep hanging on the walls shabby and faded maps, and, in some cases, to allow the school premises to remain the dreariest and most unpleasant site in the neighborhood. It is to be hoped that the effects of educational activity will finally reach such centres and awaken among the interested a higher sense of duty and a better idea of the efforts which are being made to promote their educational welfare.

Although the supply of teachers continues inadequate to the needs, I take pleasure in stating that in this respect conditions have somewhat improved during the year. Greater activity has been displayed by trustees in securing teachers for their schools, and in not a few cases better inducements were offered. Very few local licenses were granted.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, it affords me pleasure to state that as a body, with few exceptions, teachers work diligently and are faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. The amount of work performed in the various schools is undoubtedly improving from year to year. Unfortunately there are many drawbacks which tend to

minimize the work accomplished in the school-room. I might mention irregularity of attendance, the too frequent changing of teachers, and the apparent neglect of trustees and citizens in general to visit the school. It is not necessary for me to comment upon these topics. Suffice it to say that the necessity of a regular attendance cannot be too strongly impressed upon trustees and parents. Teachers can do much towards its attainment by making their school-rooms homelike and attractive, and by encouraging a closer union between the school and the home.

While dealing with this matter, I would earnestly call the attention of the trustees to the fact that it is their duty to visit the school frequently, to enquire into the progress being made by the pupils, and to see that the school is supplied with all the requisite conveniences. I am sure that these periodical visits would be highly appreciated by all concerned.

Two new districts have been formed during the year :—No. 6, St. Antoine, in the Parish of Rogersville, and No. 25, Adamsville-East, in the Parish of Weldford. Although the people of those newly settled sections are busily engaged in overcoming the difficulties of pioneer work, still they are extremely desirous of obtaining for their children the benefits of an elementary education. I hope that the inhabitants of those new settlements will be able to cope with the task of meeting the somewhat onerous tax burden which generally attends the opening of schools in newly settled parts of the country.

New buildings were erected in the following districts :—No. 5, Dixon's Point, Wellington; No. 9, Upper Mill Creek, Richibucto; No. 27, Lakeburn, Moncton, and No. 25, Adamsville-East, Weldford. A decided improvement is noticeable in the class of buildings now being erected. The small, low, poorly lighted school-room of the past is being gradually replaced by large, commodious and well-ventilated school houses. The house erected in Lakeburn is worthy of special mention, as it is one of the best rural school buildings in my Division.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Botsford.—All the schools in the Parish were in operation during the year, with the exception of No. 23, Long Lake. The work performed in the various schools is fully up to its former standard. I was favorably impressed with the work done in Nos. 3, 12 and 19. Nothing has been done in the way of providing suitable accommodation in No. 18, Little Cape. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 need better equipment.

Dorchester.—This Parish has made an excellent record for itself during the past year. Not only has there been a decided improvement in the character of work done in the school-room, but by an encouraging display of energy and good-will on the part of the trustees, school houses have been repaired and renovated, and many rooms supplied with furniture and apparatus. No. 8 has enlarged its grounds. Nos. 7 and 25 have supplied new furniture. No. 6 has practically a new building. Nos. 15 and 24 were united and are actually maintaining a better school. The condition of school matters in No. 18, Lower Dover, is unsatisfactory.

Shediac.—All the schools were in operation during the year. Progress, as indicated by my detailed reports, is satisfactory. No. 11, Shediac Cape, has a good collection of books. Nos. 20 and 23 should provide better furniture and supply maps and blackboard surface.

Moncton.—No. 4 was referred to in my last report. By the establishment of an additional department, the trustees have adequately provided for the educational needs of the district. No. 26 did not operate its school.

Acadieville.—The school in No. 3 showed marked improvement. Owing to the stubbornness and niggardly spirit of its trustees, No. 1 was deprived of a school for the whole year. No. 2 finished the interior of its building. No. 6, Belliveau Road, has not yet been organized.

Dundas.—All the schools in this Parish were in operation during the year. The trustees of No. 11½, St. Anthony's, deserve much praise for their commendable zeal in bringing matters to a successful issue. A comfortable class-room has been added to the present structure and the necessary equipment provided. No. 5½ is greatly in need of furniture, maps and blackboard surface. An effort is being made to unite Nos. 6 and 14. I am convinced that an arrangement could be reached which would afford better school advantages, and at the same time be satisfactory to all concerned.

St. Mary's, St. Louis and St. Paul.—I have nothing new to report in regard to the schools in these Parishes. My monthly reports have dealt with the principal features of their educational condition.

Carleton.—No. 6, Laketon, has had its school in operation the year round. This school was formerly in charge of a local teacher. New furniture and required apparatus were provided in No. 1. The house is in need of repairs. No. 3 has not employed a regularly licensed teacher for the last two years.

Richibucto.—It is a matter of regret that so many schools remain closed in this parish. Nos. 5 and 10 operate their schools very irregularly. The problem of dealing advantageously with such districts deserves

serious consideration. Since the beginning of my term of office No. 10 has had its school in operation but once. The trustees in No. 5 should make arrangements to convey the children of the district to the Rexton Superior School.

Wellington.—I am pleased to report a slight improvement in the educational condition of this parish. As a general rule, the school houses are in a fair condition, but trustees do not seem to recognize the importance of a good school equipment. A large number of schools are still furnished with the old-fashioned wooden desks, in no way suited to the proper organization of a school. No. 4 needs a new school house. Matters are now running quite smoothly in No. 5, Dixon's Point. The old school house was abandoned and a new one erected on a more suitable site.

Harcourt.—This Parish is divided into 11 districts. There has been no school in No. 3 for a number of years. Nos. 4, 8 and 9 are defunct. No. 1, Lakestream, has employed a local licensee for the last year.

Weldford.—There are 28 Districts in this Parish. 21 schools were in operation during the first term and 20 during the term just ended. Many districts make it a custom of closing their schools during the winter months. This practice has an injurious effect upon the progress of the schools. I was not very favorably impressed with the appearance of school houses and premises in this section of the county. The houses are greatly in need of paint or lime. The grounds are generally unfenced and poorly kept. I sincerely hope that in the near future steps will be taken by the proper authorities to improve this condition of affairs.

Rogersville.—I take pleasure in reporting a steady growth of interest in educational matters throughout the whole parish. The only regrettable feature is the closing of schools during the winter months. Progress must necessarily be retarded wherever this practice exists. No. 7, St. Athanase, should finish the interior of its school and supply the needed school equipment. No. 1, Collet, has an excellent building, splendid apparatus, but a poor school. No. 16 has supplied new furniture. A new district to be known as No. 6, St. Antoine, has been formed during the year.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

In reviewing the work that has been accomplished in these schools during the past year, I am pleased to say that nothing has come to my notice to indicate a diminution of interest on the part of teachers, trustees or pupils. There is little that invites remark. The programme of studies is generally well followed, and students seem to perform their allotted work with assiduity and earnestness.

In June, Mr. T. J. Allen resigned his position as Principal of the Shediac Superior School, and was succeeded by Mr. H. B. Steeves. After many years of faithful service, Miss Sophia Nesbit severed her connection with the school and was replaced by Miss Weldon. Miss J. McDougall is still doing good work in the Intermediate department.

The school at Fox Creek was repaired and painted. Needed apparatus was supplied. The same teachers are in charge.

Mr. Cowperthwaite and Miss Vince retired from the staff of the Richibucto Grammar School. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr. G. D. Steele, B. A., and Mr. J. A. Edmonds. Miss Ferguson and Miss Chrystal remain in charge of their respective departments. I am convinced that the present staff is an excellent one. The school should improve in tone and efficiency.

Miss Caulie McLaerney is the efficient Principal of the Rexton Superior School. Mr. T. Bowser had to retire in June on account of a severe illness. He was succeeded by Miss Maud Estey. Miss Laura Mitchell is in charge of the Primary department.

In June, Mr. L. Colpitts, who had taught the Buctouche Superior School with fair success, resigned to accept a more lucrative position in the West. He was succeeded by Mr. C. McCann. The Convent school at Buctouche is doing good work in all subjects.

Mr. H. H. Stuart has the management of the Harcourt School, with Miss Buckley as associate teacher. Owing to a severe illness, Miss Agnes Perry, who had charge of the small school at Mortimore, had to retire, and the school was closed. After careful personal observation, I have come to the conclusion that the closing of the school would be a step in the right direction. The children could then be conveyed to the Harcourt school. I am sure that better results would follow.

ARBOR DAY.

The day was observed by the usual number of districts and in the usual manner. Very little attention has been given in the past to the decoration of school-rooms and to the ornamentation of school grounds. I have endeavored to enlist the aid and sympathy of trustees, teachers and pupils in this matter. As a result, it is encouraging to note a forward move along this line. Many districts have already erected substantial fences, and, with few exceptions, school-rooms have been made brighter and more attractive.

INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Kent County Teachers' Institute was held in Rexton on the 14th and 15th of Sept., 1905. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the attendance was not very large. However, the meeting was a success. Excellent and timely papers were read and the discussions were animated and to the point. The public meeting was well attended. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Brait, Rev. Mr. Meek, Rev. Mr. Archibald, Dr. G. U. Hay, and the Inspector.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

Reading still receives its due share of time and attention. The work in the Primary grades is steadily improving. Reading should be better in the higher grades. The most notable feature in connection with the teaching of Reading is the special attention now being given to the subject matter of the lesson. Teachers are beginning to realize the importance of getting the child to express, in his own words, the substance of the lesson in reading. It is gratifying to note that in our French schools considerable attention is being paid to translation, oral and written. For the last year I have made it a practice to examine the exercise books used in connection with the teaching of Grammar and Composition. I am delighted to say that in all cases I have found the work neatly and accurately done.

In some of the schools, results in the teaching of writing are decidedly poor. This is due in the main to the lack of a careful supervision of the regular seat work. I have observed that good work is being done in those schools where the teacher insists upon neatness, correctness of posture, etc., and where scribbling is positively forbidden.

Work in Arithmetic is satisfactory in the English schools of this Inspectorate. It is not up to the requirements in the French schools. This lack of progress is undoubtedly due to the defective methods used in presenting the subject in the lower grades. The text-book now in use is practically a dead letter in those schools. To the onlooker, the lesson in Arithmetic partakes more of the nature of an exercise in translation. I again beg to suggest that a translation of the two first numbers of the text-book in use be allowed in the schools or a new author be prescribed.

Nature study receives little attention in most schools. I am convinced that if the nature of this study were more distinctly understood, much more could be done.

Geography is satisfactorily taught. The subject is presented in a more thoughtful manner. Map-drawing, even from memory, is neatly and accurately done. History is generally taken up in connection with Geography.

I am pleased to note that more attention is given to the teaching of the prescribed Health Readers. This is a subject which readily appeals to the child. If taken up in the proper way, this subject can be made one of the most interesting on the programme.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. HEBERT.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 4.

AMOS O'BLENES, Inspector.

P. O. Address, Moncton, N. B.

This District embraces :—In the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Westmorland, Sackville and Salisbury; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22 in the Parish of Dorchester; the Parish of Moncton, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30. In the County of Kings, the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock; School District No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. The County of Albert.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectorate No. 4, for the year 1905 :—

I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of schools closed during 1905, as compared with 1904. Forty-nine schools were closed for one or both terms in 1904, and twenty-nine in 1905. The Parish of Elgin alone had eight schools closed for one term during the year. The scarcity of teachers has been the principal cause of the closing of so many schools, but the carelessness of trustees and the small salaries offered have prevented the opening of several schools. Until teachers receive better pay we may expect to have a number of schools closed each year, and also to find the higher grade and the experienced teachers scarce.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Consolidated School between Riverside and Albert was opened in August, with George J. Trueman, M. A., as Principal. The building is one of the best in my Inspectorate, containing eight good class rooms, library, teachers' rooms, cloak rooms, large corridors, assembly room, large play rooms, and lunch rooms. About two hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled. The majority of these live in the villages of Albert and Riverside, and reach the school without the use of vans. Two large and two small vans convey the remainder from Midway, Beaver Brook, Chester, and Saw Mill Creek. A Manual Training department has been in operation, and the Domestic Science department will be opened after the holidays. Much is expected of the school, and I feel sure that under the management of Mr. Trueman our highest expectations will be realized.

There is probably not a better section in the province for the establishment of Consolidated Schools than in my Inspectorate. At Victoria Mills, in the Parish of Salisbury, a school might be established which would accommodate ten districts and the greatest distance would not exceed five or five and a half miles. Other strong schools, embracing from five to ten districts could, with advantage, be located at Waterford, Penobsquis, Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Hillsboro, Irishtown, Upper Rockport, Dorchester, Upper Point de Bute, Bay Verte, Port Elgin, Havelock, and Humphrey's Mills. In several of those places the matter is being considered, and I hope to see one or more Consolidated Schools established during the coming year.

ATTENDANCE.

The percentage of the enrolled pupils attending the schools in the rural districts during the year has been below the average. This can be accounted for in part by the severity of the winter of 1905 and the prevalence of measles among the children throughout nearly the whole Inspectorate during the summer term. But even when no such causes prevent attendance many of the children are kept from school for the most trivial reasons and the work of all the classes is very much hindered by the irregular attendance of many of the pupils. Compulsory attendance seems to be the only remedy to be applied, since so many parents fail to appreciate the advantages of education for their children. It is to be hoped that some plan to compel attendance, and that can be readily enforced, may be found and adopted in the near future.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the splendid house built in the Consolidated District in Albert County, new houses have been built at Salisbury and Port Elgin to replace the buildings destroyed by fire about a year ago. The house at Salisbury has been occupied since October. It is neat, comfortable and roomy, contains three finished class rooms and a fourth that may be finished if needed, and cost about four thousand dollars. The one at Port Elgin will be ready for the opening of school in January. It contains four good class rooms, besides teachers' rooms, cloak rooms, lunch rooms &c., and will cost about five thousand dollars. In addition to the above the following improvements to houses with additions to apparatus have been made:—

- Sackville—Two new rooms added to High School building.
- Lankville—Map of Maritime Provinces.
- Mount View—House newly plastered.
- Hildegarde—New Furniture.
- Calhouns—"Hyloplate" blackboard.
- Anagance—New floor.
- Lower Cape—New stove.
- Indian Mt.—Maps of Canada and Maritime Provinces.
- Stilesville—Map of World.
- Intervale—Large dictionary.
- Fawcett Hill—Map of Maritime Provinces.
- Lewis Mt.—New furniture.
- Edgett's Landing—Maps of World and Maritime Provinces.
- Wood Point—New Stove.
- Harewood—Map of Maritime Provinces.
- Manhurst—Maps of Canada, World, and Maritime Provinces.
- Pleasant Valley—Map of Canada.
- Midgie—House at Harper's Brook repaired and painted, Maps of Canada for each school.
- Upper Point de Bute—Blackboard.
- Point de Bute—Map of Canada.
- Westmorland Point—Blackboard.
- Cherryvale—Maps of World and Maritime Provinces.
- Middleton—Map of Canada and ball-frame.
- Upper Sackville—House thoroughly repaired.
- Cherryfield—School yard enclosed with wire fence.
- Allison—Blackboard.
- Boundary Creek—Outhouses repaired.
- Scotch Settlement—New wire fence.

Lewisville—Rooms papered.
Galway—House thoroughly repaired.
Germantown—New doors and windows repaired.
Caledonia—Map of Canada.
Mitton—New furniture and hardwood floor.
Colpitts—Hardwood floor.
Pleasant Vale—Hardwood floor, Page wire fence.
Lake Road—New furniture.
Elgin—Maps of Asia, Africa and South America.
Gowland Mt.—Outhouses repaired.
Forest Glen—Furnace.
Pride of Plain—House painted, Maps of World and Canada.
River Glade—New outhouses.
Intervale—Maps of World and Maritime Provinces.
Wheaton Settlement—"Hyloplate" blackboard.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

H. B. Steeves, M. A., after three years of faithful and successful labor retired from the staff of the Moncton High School in July to become Principal of the High School at Shediac. He was succeeded by R. C. Colwell, B. A. The other teachers remain the same as last year.

The Grammar school for Albert County after being located at Alma for a number of years was removed in July to the Consolidated District at Albert and Riverside. G. J. Trueman, M. A., was appointed Principal.

Several changes have occurred in the Superior and other Graded Schools. F. A. Dixon, M. A., who for several years was Principal of the Sackville High School resigned in July and was succeeded by A. D. Jonah, who had for two years taught Grades VII and VIII in the same building. B. P. Steeves, B. A., resigned the Principalship of the Dorchester High School in Dec. 1905. The trustees found it difficult to find a Principal until some weeks after the opening of the term when the trustees of Moncton, permitted one of their teachers Miss Mary McBeath B. A., to take the position for the balance of the term. She was succeeded in August by Harry Burns B. A. The Superior School at Havelock was in charge of J. B. de Long, B. A., during the winter term. He retired in June to become Principal of the Milltown schools and was succeeded by Frank Blake. The advanced Department of the school was closed during the last four or five weeks of the year owing to the serious illness of Mr. Blake. I hope he may be able to resume work after the holidays. Fred B. Anderson, B. A., who has been Principal of the Salisbury Superior School for one and a half years resigned at the close

of the year to accept a position in the High School at Calgary. The trustees were fortunate in securing Horace Brittain, M. A., for the next term.

Wm. Burns succeeded Harry Burns, B. A., as Principal of the Hillsboro Superior School in July.

C. M. McCann retired from the Principalship of the Superior School at Elgin in July, and was succeeded by M. R. Tuttle, B. A.

The Superior Schools at Penobsquis, Petittcodiac, Middle Sackville and Port Elgin remain in charge of the same Principals as before. In the graded schools at Harvey, Hopewell Hill, Demoiselle Creek, Surrey, Forest Glen, Lewisville, Lutz Mountain and Humphrey's Mills, changes occurred in the teaching staff during the year. The graded schools are following the example of the ungraded schools in the changing of teachers almost every term. This is due largely to the scarcity of teachers, and the readiness with which teachers, who have succeeded in the smaller graded schools, secure positions in the more important and better paying schools. In the graded schools outside the towns, thirty-three out of forty-three teachers have changed during the year. I find the work of these important schools much hindered by the frequent changes. It is to be regretted that trustees, when they secure good teachers, cannot increase the salaries sufficiently to retain them for years in the same schools.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

I have found the large ungraded schools almost invariably doing better work than the small schools. They seem to take more interest in the work, do more advanced work, and are better in almost every respect. This result is probably brought about by the keener competition common to large classes. This I consider to be one of the strongest arguments in favor of Consolidated schools. In many of the ungraded schools I find a few of the more ambitious pupils doing excellent work beyond Grade V of the ungraded course.

The great majority of rural schools continue to change teachers every term. I found in these schools during the year one hundred and fifty-eight teachers in the schools for the first term, sixty-three for the second, twenty-one for the third, fifteen for the fourth, three for the fifth, and one each for the sixth, eighth, ninth and twelfth. In many cases the teachers change to escape the fault-finding of a few families, which almost invariably begins within a few weeks after the opening of the schools.

There is a growing demand for teachers of Class I in the rural schools, but the supply does not equal the demand.

INSTRUCTION.

I am pleased to report a marked improvement in the number work in the primary grades.

In some of the ungraded schools I find teachers holding the bright pupils back, in the lower grades, until the slower ones have mastered the work of the grade. This practice tends to discourage the brighter pupils, and to establish in them habits of inattention and idleness. A few teachers have adopted a method of teaching reading in Grade I, which enables the pupils to do the work largely through his own efforts. In several cases I have found bright pupils who were able to read and spell all the lessons in the first primer in from three to six months.

There is probably no subject taught which shows such poor results as Spelling. It may be that the new subjects have robbed spelling of some of the time formerly given to it. I believe, however, that the fault lies in methods employed. I have, during the last term, given a test in spelling to pupils reading in the third book. I gave the following fifteen words :—Coming, truly, until, busy, lose, ceiling, believe, receive, cellar, nephew, niece, sugar, rhubarb, sure, forty—to about one thousand pupils in the third book. Only nine pupils had no mistakes. Four of the nine belonged to one class in the Intermediate department of the school at Havelock, taught by Miss Laura Moore. She had made a free use of the Practical Speller. The average number of mistakes was six. I found the great majority of teachers requiring the pupils to prepare spelling from the reading lessons only, and depending entirely on oral spelling. Pupils should learn to spell every word in every lesson they prepare. The tests should be in writing. A list of all mis-spelled words should be kept and frequently reviewed by each pupil. As so many common words are not found in any of the ordinary school lessons, some speller should be in the hands of the pupils, or they should be given lists of such words to be written in an exercise book and frequently reviewed.

The other subjects of the course have been taught with as much success as could be expected from teachers of little experience.

INSTITUTES.

The Teachers' Institute for Albert County was held in the Consolidated School at Albert, and that for Westmorland County at Dorchester. As both Institutes were held on the same dates, I was unable to attend both. The programme at the Westmorland Institute consisted largely of practical lessons to pupils of the various grades, and was very interesting and helpful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS O'BLENES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT, No. 5.

RUFUS P. STEEVES, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Sussex, N. B.

This District embraces :—The County of Kings east of the St. John River, with the exception of the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell, and School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock, also No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. In Queens County, the Parishes of Brunswick, Johnston, Wickham, Cambridge, Waterborough and Chipman. In St. John County, the Parish of St. Martins.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—Following is my report for the year ending December 31, 1905 :

I am pleased to be able to note, in Inspectorate No. 5, a decided increase of active interest in educational work on the part of trustees and ratepayers. Teachers have well sustained their part. Many districts, after lapses of varying periods, have again opened schools; only a few have had no school during some part of the year.

Brunswick.—Thorne's Brook, No. 1, had no school during the winter term, and Hunter's Home had none during the summer term. Mr. John Caldwell has been in charge of the school in Brookvale, No. 5, throughout the year. Mr. Caldwell is doing good work as a teacher, and is stimulating the people to improve the general equipment. This is the only district in the Parish with inferior furniture.

Chipman.—All organized districts in this Parish have had school this year. Several Districts find difficulty in obtaining teachers, not so much because the salary offered is small, but because the situation is remote. Iron Bound Cove, district No. 2, and Coal Creek, No. 13, have supplied new furniture and some apparatus from the proceeds of entertainments. Miss Mary Fowler and Miss Alberta Darrah are the respective teachers. Head of Grand Lake, No. 12, re-opened school this year. Mr. M. L. Hawkes is the teacher. Red Bank, No. 8, and Salmon River, No. 3, are large schools, fairly well equipped.

The Superior School at Chipman Village is very large. Mr. L. R. Hetherington, B. A., has been Principal throughout the year. Facilities for better work will be afforded when the fine, commodious structure, now nearing completion, has been occupied by the school. This will be the largest and best school building in Queens Co. Chipman is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

Waterborough.—Marr Settlement, No. 11, organized last year, has made no progress toward establishing a school. This is the only district in the Parish that has had no school in operation. Repairs have been made to the interior of the house in The Range District, No. 1. New furniture is also needed. Union, No. 9, has re-opened school. Young's Cove, No. 7, is a very backward district in providing necessary school accommodation and apparatus. The district is financially able. There is a large school in Young's Creek, No. 8. The school house is too small and besides is in poor condition. Miss Maggie Gilchrist, in No. 7, and Miss Cynthia Barton, in No. 2, are the only teachers in the Parish who have taught the same schools both terms of the year.

Cambridge.—Only one District, Central Cambridge, No. 9, has had no school. There are few children in the district. The number of rate-payers wishing a school is small. More are indifferent, and some are decidedly opposed. Since my visit to the District I have heard from the Secretary that a school would be operated the coming term. Upper Jemseg, No. 2, has very greatly improved its house by painting the interior and putting in a new floor. Miss Susie Gilchrist is conducting a successful school at McDonald's Corner. Some apparatus has been procured in District No. 10 and White's Cove, No. 5. In the latter District Miss Mary Orchard is doing good work. Every District in the Parish except No. 10 has changed teachers during the year.

Wickham.—Bald Hill, No. 6, had no school during the summer term. All other districts have had school throughout the year. The school houses in this Parish are, for the most part, inferior. The furniture in most is good, but apparatus is defective. Mr. L. I. Flower has, for many years, taught the school at Shannon. Miss Georgie Sherwood has been two terms at McDonald's Point. Some improvements have been made in Carpenter, No. 2. Henderson Settlement, No. 10, and Lewis Cove, No. 8, have poor houses. Some apparatus has been procured in Akerley, No. 12. In this Parish educational public sentiment is not sufficiently high to secure to the children school conditions commensurate with the ability of the people.

Johnston.—Upper Rapids, No. 7, has recently re-organized and purchased a school house. Coles Island, No. 5, has built a large and convenient house and provided new furniture. About forty pupils are in at-

tendance at the school, which is well conducted by Miss Ada M. Smith. New furniture has been obtained in Goshen, No. 17. Annidale, No. 18, after a period of lapse, has commenced school again, as has also Union Salmon Creek, No. 13. Apparatus has been supplied by Districts No. 3, 4, 9 and 10. Bagdad, No. 8, has enlarged and thoroughly renovated its school house, making it, as far as possible, a new house. West Waukegan, No. 11, has purchased land formerly leased, and is repairing house to be ready for school next term. Indications are that Hamm, No. 12, will be the only district in the Parish with no school.

St. Martins.—This is a large Parish having many school districts. Outside of District No. 2, (village of St. Martins), the number of pupils enrolled is slightly in excess of one hundred. In many, maps and apparatus are very defective. One district, Quaco East, No. 3, in response to an urgent appeal to the Secretary to provide maps, recently replied that he found it "impossible to collect enough to pay the teacher's salary." In the Village there are four school houses. One building in four departments would give better opportunity for better grading, and afford ample accommodation. The Superior School room has received some repairs. At the close of the winter term, Mr. B. H. Webb resigned from the Principalship, and was succeeded by Mr. Barker, from York. Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, who had taught the West school for several years with much success, retired at the same time. Miss Jessie H. Brown received the appointment.

Havelock.—All Districts in that part of the Parish contained in Inspectorate No. 5 have had school. Perry Settlement, No. 3, which had no school for several terms, resumed operations the summer term. Springhill, No. 9, has very much improved its school house, which presents a very creditable appearance. Some apparatus has also been procured. Lower Ridge, No. 7, has a smaller attendance of pupils than formerly.

Westfield.—Land's End, No. 8, had no school during the winter term. Some new furniture has been procured by Sea Dog Cove, No. 11. Little Reach, No. 7, has, by painting, greatly improved the interior condition of its school house. No. 7 has the largest enrollment of any school in that part of Westfield in my Inspectorate.

Sussex.—Salt Springs, No. 3, has repaired its house. New houses are needed in Lisson, No. 4, and Jeffries, No. 5. Campbell Settlement, No. 10, has painted its house and provided some apparatus. Ratonsville Corner, No. 11, has a small, weak school. Erb Settlement, No. 12, is about to open school again. Early in the spring Secord, No. 13, voted to unite with No. 26, Studholm, when a foot bridge is built across the river which divides the districts. Nothing has yet been done to consummate the union.

Under Mr. Norman Fraser as Principal, and Miss O. J. Moore in the primary department, the Sussex Corner school is making satisfactory progress. Rockville, No. 6, has a large and fairly prosperous school.

Town of Sussex.—For some time school conditions have not been satisfactory. Last spring the trustees undertook to grapple with the question of increased accommodation. Public meetings were held and much interest was developed. As a result, the annual meeting voted to erect a new school building at a cost of \$25,000. It is expected the contract will be let and the work completed next year.

Principal Maggs retired at the close of the winter term and was succeeded by Mr. Peter McLean, B. A. At the same time Miss Annie Clark, M. A., and Miss Bessie Parker were appointed to positions on the teaching staff.

The enrollment in the Grammar School has this term reached forty-five, the largest in some years. It is confidently hoped that with a new building and improved facilities, this school may increase in popularity, and become one of the best schools in the Province.

Hammond.—There are only four organized Districts in this Parish. In Londonderry, No. 3, there was no school this year. Hillsdale, Hammondvale and Markhamville have large schools fairly well equipped. Hammondvale, No. 4, needs a new house.

Upham.—School has been maintained in Primrose, No. 2, both terms. Conner Settlement, No. 25, has had a school, the first for years. Bertha Brown is doing good work in the school in District No. 6. Maps are needed. Upperton, No. 7, has a small school poorly equipped. I have frequently called the attention of trustees to requirements.

Rothsay.—Quispamsis, No. 4, needs better blackboards. District trustees are unwilling to provide what is necessary. The school at Rothsay is in poor condition and well equipped. Miss Lenora Gleeson, who has very successfully taught this school for some time, has tendered her resignation, to take effect at once. The school at Model Farm is very small.

Hampton.—Darling's Island, No. 10, has had no school this year. Beach Village, No. 4, has re-opened school. Nos. 2 and 3, Hampton, after a protracted discussion and many reverses, have at length voted for union, which has now been formally effected. A building suited for a large and efficient school will be erected on a central site during the coming year. A new house may also be built in Smithtown, No. 5. Miss Katie McMurray still continues in charge of the Lakeside School. Mr. Henry Prebble is Principal of the Hampton Village school.

Kingston.—Every District has had school one or both terms. Grey's Point, No. 10, has greatly improved its school house. New furniture has

also been supplied. The house in Walton Lake District is to be enlarged and repaired the coming spring. Belleisle Bay Shore, District No. 2, has a very small school. Interest flags. The house in District No. 11 is being allowed to suffer from want of care. Though about new, it is beginning to look shabby.

Marked success has characterized the work of the Kingston Consolidated School throughout the year. Principal Hamilton, with his staff of competent teachers, has been able to show to the people of this section, what the real power of a good school is. The Manual Training, Domestic Science and School Garden departments have attracted much attention, and one hears on every side most favorable comments. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hamilton and Miss Young seem to have inspired their pupils with their zeal and enthusiasm.

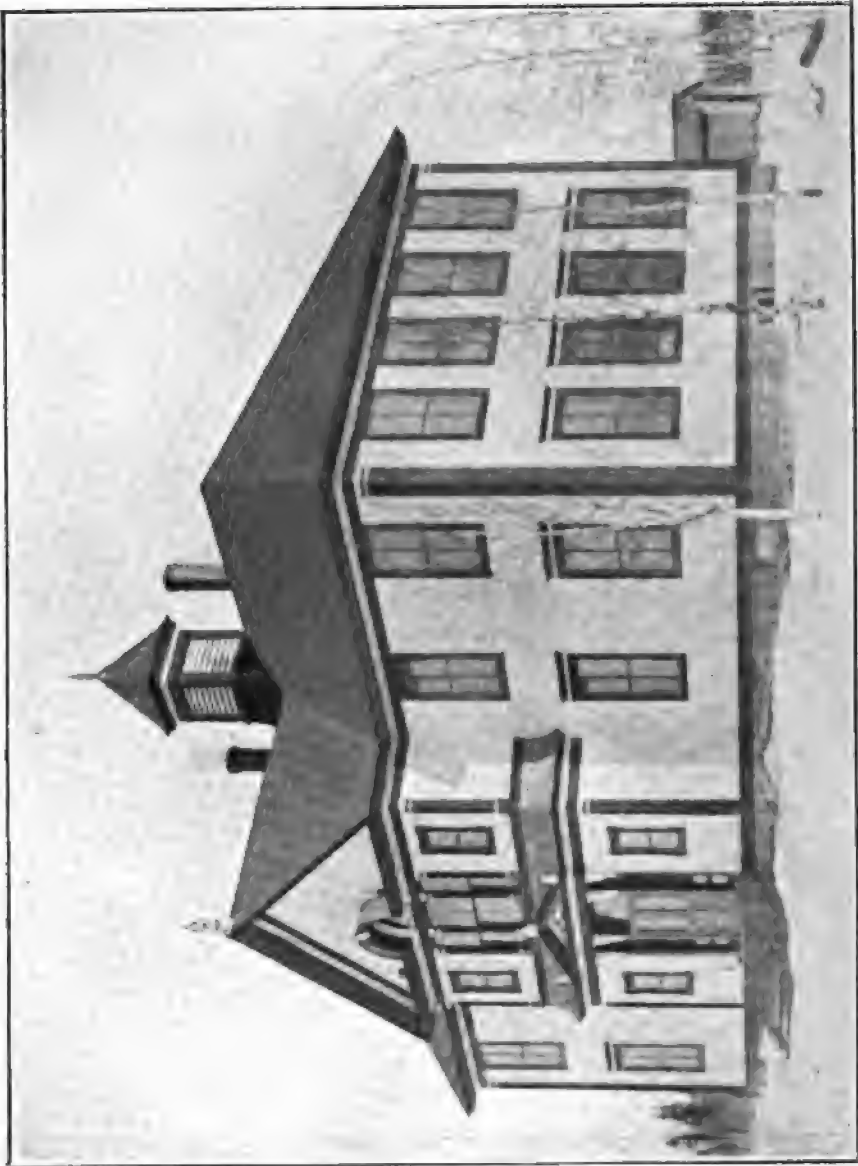
Much to the regret of all Mr. Kelly retired from the school in September to take up the study of medicine. The profession loses in him a truly effective teacher.

Springfield.—Miss Mabel Marven, in the Hatfield Point School, has done very successful work. Old Kingston Road, No. 14, has had no school during the year. The school house in Union, No. 12, shows that trustees are very slack in performing their duties. Broken doors, handles and locks, worn out floor and dingy walls and dirty windows speak for themselves. Their attention has been repeatedly called to the need of change.

Four Districts in this Parish last summer decided for consolidation. Owing largely, I believe, to opposition from three neighboring Districts, which it was proposed to include in the union, and in which there had been no school for years, little actual progress has been made. Belleisle Creek is to be the central District.

Studholm.—At the beginning of the summer term the school in Lower Millstream, District No. 13, was graded into two departments. Without doubt this will greatly add to its efficiency. Berwick, District No. 12, has added a library and provided some apparatus. In Miss McClelland the school has an industrious and faithful teacher. Miss Georgia Marr is doing good work in Carsonville, No. 4. Outside repairs are being made to school house in this district. Sheek, No. 3, is very slow in providing the necessary apparatus in the school. A new house is needed in Keohan, No. 6. The pupils in Riverbank, No. 26, Miss Ernestine Marvin, teacher, have done some creditable cardboard work. In this connection I may say that many schools in my Inspectorate are gradually introducing such work, with much pleasure and profit.

Mr. F. S. Small continues in charge of the Apohaqui Superior School. The Primary department, under Miss Toole, is becoming large,



NEW SCHOOL AT CHIPMAN, N. B.

too large to be comfortably housed in the room at present occupied. A piece of ground has been obtained for a school garden. It has been ploughed for use next spring. Both teachers have taken the special course at Guelph.

Norton.—In Central Norton, Warnford, No. 3, the school is indifferently kept up. School house, outbuildings and grounds are poor. From the main road to the school the path leads up a high, very steep hill. The choice of such a school house site seems most unfortunate. The Lower Norton school is in a good state of efficiency. Norton Station, No. 1, has now three departments, with an enrollment of 108 pupils. The school is being worked up to an efficient state by Mr. A. E. Floyd, its enthusiastic Principal. Miss McVey and Miss Gleeson are associate teachers. A school garden will be in evidence the coming year. Ploughing and other preparative work have been done this fall. Bloomfield, No. 2, (the Superior School of the Parish), has also made preparations for a school garden next year, and a room is being equipped for Manual Training.

KINGS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The Kings County Institute was held in September in the Consolidated School building at Kingston. All the sessions were profitable and very much enjoyed by the teachers present. The presence of Sir William Macdonald and Prof. J. W. Robertson at the public meeting Thursday evening and Friday morning session, added much to the interest. Prof. Robertson's addresses, abounding in practical suggestions to teachers, pupils and ratepayers, were listened to with the greatest attention. Dr. John Brittain and Mr. T. B. Kidner were also present, and contributed largely to the success and helpfulness of the Institute.

Knowing minutely what has been accomplished during the past year, much of which cannot be detailed within the compass of a brief report, conscious that the thought and aspiration of an increasing number of the people are setting toward better educational privileges for all, at the same time appreciating, in a high degree the many difficulties that must be encountered and surmounted, I enter upon the work of the new year with much hopefulness that a greater measure of success may reward the earnest, faithful, united efforts of ratepayers, teachers, pupils and Inspector in this section of the Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. STEEVES

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 6.

W. S. CARTER, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, St. John, N. B.

This District embraces :—The City and County of Saint John, except the Parish of Saint Martins. The County of Charlotte, except the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December, 1905 :—

I have been able to complete my work during both terms. The winter of 1905 will long be remembered as one of unusual severity, on account of which school attendance was much affected and the work of visiting was attended with considerable hardship.

As has been my practice in the past, on alternate years. I will report my district this year in detail, and in addition I will take occasion to offer some suggestions as to localities favourably situated for consolidation. In some of the districts referred to, the matter has been canvassed by public meeting or otherwise, and while I can not point to much substantial accomplishment, I think that there has been considerable advance in public sentiment favourable to such a forward movement.

As usual, many improvements are due to the initiative of ambitious and painstaking teachers, whose names I will give in as far as I can recall them.

Lepreaux.—Little Lepreaux has had no school for some time. There are very few pupils. Mace's Bay has now a large school regularly maintained. A fence has been provided and some necessary apparatus and repairs. Lepreaux Village has had a school during most of the year. There are few pupils and not much interest in school matters. The house is much in need of repairs and painting. The money to do this has been partly raised by teachers.

The house at New River was burned in 1903, but through the kindness of L. B. Knight, Esq., an unused store has been given for school purposes. By means of a social \$60 was raised, which has been devoted to purchasing blackboards and apparatus, and the school, though small, is quite well equipped.

Pennfield.—Trout Brook has a large and well conducted school. Beaver Harbor has supported two good departments quite regularly. Teachers changed too frequently in the advanced grades. Under the efficient management of the Secretary, John W. Hawkins, the finances of the District are in excellent condition. I regret that he is unable to continue in office. The school at Coldbrook has a larger attendance than formerly and the school is in good order. Pennfield Ridge has a very small school, which is maintained regularly. Miss Etta Barry, the teacher, has been instrumental in adding to the apparatus. Black's Harbor is now occupying its fine new house. The attendance is large. Miss E. Annie DeBow has added some fine maps to the apparatus. The school at Seeley's Cove is quite large. It is regularly operated.

Two teachers in a central school, located near Spinney's Corner, could do far better work and accommodate all the pupils that now attend at Pennfield Ridge, Trout Brook, Coldbrook and Head of Letang.

St. George.—The District formerly known as No. 1, has become incorporated, and is now a thrifty town with four well filled school rooms. Some needed apparatus has been supplied during the year. Owing to the nature of the industries of the place, Manual Training would be of the greatest benefit to its pupils, but, while the matter has been considered no favourable action has as yet been taken. Bradalbane has a very small school within reach of the town, to which the pupils should be sent. Upper Letang has also a very small attendance, with poor buildings and appointments. It, also, would much better convey its pupils to the town.

The new house at the Canal is an excellent one and creditable to the District. It has been well furnished and equipped. Bonny River also has a new house, and supports a good school. Miss Fannie Murphy has added a flag and slates.

Second Falls has a very small school which is not always operated. It would have better school privileges if it conveyed the pupils to Bonny River. Red Rock is not organized, and the few pupils in the district are conveyed to Second Falls. Elmcroft and Somerville are poor and isolated districts that have irregular schools. It is difficult to secure teachers for them at all times. Pomroy Bridge and Piskahegan are not organized. There are few pupils in either.

Caithness and Mascarene have had regular schools. Letete has an enrolment this term of 86, and sittings for less than 60. The school at Back Bay is even larger. Both employ class room assistants. I have recommended that these districts be united, and that a house be built midway between the schools in the districts, for the advanced pupils of both. As it is now, owing to the overcrowded condition of the schools, and untrained assistants, very poor results are obtained. A new house is needed at Letang, and I hope to be able to report one next year.

Some maps and apparatus have been added to the equipment at Letete through the exertions of Miss Edna Guptill. Additional furniture and better outbuildings are required, also the grounds need grading. The house at Back Bay has been painted and some furniture and apparatus supplied.

St. David.—The school at Upper Tower Hill is smaller than formerly, but good work has been done. Through the efforts of Miss Mary Hawkins, chemicals, blackboards and maps have been added. Miss Hawkins has been most energetic in promoting the improvement of every district in which she has been engaged, and I greatly regret her retirement from the service. Dickie does not support a school during the whole year. Miss Mary Scullin has provided a globe and table for the school. Levar has now one of the largest and best schools in the parish. The house has been painted, the grounds enlarged, and some maps supplied. Miss Georgie Milberry has done much to bring about these improvements. Ragou has now more advanced pupils in proportion to the enrolment than almost any other school in my district. It is due to a regular school and the employment of the best teachers. Miss Lizzie Wilson has provided a fine eight-day clock, globe and dictionary. Central Tower Hill is well equipped and has a large and efficient school. The four Tower Hill districts could, with great advantage, be consolidated, with a central school located near Brown's Corner. Another excellent opportunity for centralization is furnished by the districts centering around Levar—Orr, Greenoch, Dickie and perhaps Ragou could be brought in with great advantage to all concerned. The house at Meadows has been painted, but the school is inferior and not regularly operated. The schools at Oak Haven and the Smith district have been fairly efficient. Bay Road has a large and well conducted school. Miss Ethel Smith has been instrumental in supplying the district with some furniture and apparatus. Upper St. David has a good school. Miss Evelyn Cooke has supplied a flag and pole and a cabinet of minerals.

In former reports I have pointed out the advantage of centralization of the districts adjacent to Oak Bay. The school at the latter place is an excellent one, and a central school in that locality would be one of the best in the County, and not only give all ambitious pupils opportunity, but it would stimulate ambition and progress along the most fruitful lines. Hill's Point aims to have a good school and usually succeeds in doing so. The house has been repaired.

St. Patrick.—The school at Lower Bocabec is not operated during the whole year. Miss Effie Crowley has added some excellent apparatus. One of the best houses to be found in any country district has been built at Bocabec Ridge. An energetic and progressive School Board, Messrs. C.

E. Hanson, Chas. McCullough and John Cunningham, has united not only to build for the present but the future as well. The grounds have been admirably selected, hard wood floors have been put in, and what is almost unique in country districts, single desks and seats have been supplied. The advantages of the latter have long been recognized in the towns, but in the country districts it is hard to convince the trustees of their great utility. They do not seem to realize the injury done by the injudicious assistance given by the stronger pupils to the weaker, and in most cases the size of the school rooms does not admit of single desks, to say nothing of the added cost. The schools in McMinn and Elmsville are small, but the grounds in both are among the best. Clarence Ridge has a very small school, which is not open all the year. If it were not for the divergence of the roads in this district, the pupils would be better conveyed to Elmsville. McCallum has provided new furniture and painted its house. Considerable improvement has been made to the buildings in Roix. The school is operated more regularly than formerly. An excellent new house has been built in the Burn's district.

St. Andrews.—St. Andrews is now an incorporated town, and its School Board is consequently larger than formerly. As is the case in the other towns of Charlotte, the best citizens are found willing to serve as trustees. Much interest is taken in school matters, and the schools are fully abreast of the times. Mr. Geo. J. Trueman resigned at the end of the school year to undertake the work of Principal of the Consolidated School at Riverside, Albert Co. His departure from St. Andrews is much regretted.

The house at Chamcook has been painted, but the outbuildings need renewal. Miss Cecil Hewitt has been very active in promoting the interests of the district.

St. Croix.—The houses in both Lower and Upper Bayside are worn out, and changes in the bounds of both in the past have placed them away from the centres of the districts. Both districts are practically on a straight road, and instead of building two new school houses and supporting two poor schools, I think it would be better to build one house and maintain one good school. Lower Bayside, being the smaller and less able of the two, would be the greater gainer by union. A meeting was held in No. 3 to discuss the matter, and ratepayers of No. 2 were present. While union commended itself to the upper district, it has not as yet found favor in the lower district. I hope that further discussion of the plan will result in its adoption.

New furniture and apparatus have been provided at Bartlett's Mills. The district still gets along with a six months' school. Upper Waweig is a very satisfactory school in all respects. Mr. Stanley Wilson has done

good work there, both within and outside the school. He has added minerals to the apparatus. Orr has a small school, which is kept in regular operation. A fence has been provided for by Miss Edna Worrell.

St. Croix, though small, is a very enterprising parish, and its farmers are among the most intelligent to be found anywhere.

Dufferin.—There are only two schools in this parish, but they are satisfactory ones. The school at the Ledge is small, but it is well equipped. Miss Blanche Nesbitt has done much to add to the appointments. The grounds at Crocker Hill are to be graded.

St. Stephen, (Parish)—The school at Mayfield is not regularly maintained. Barter has a very small school and should be united with Mayfield. Moannes has a very good school. Through the exertions of the pupils a fine flag and pole have been provided. The grounds in this district have also been improved. A very satisfactory and efficient school is maintained at Upper Mills. Heathland has had a poor school. Hayman Hill, considering its resources, makes a greater effort to support a good school than almost any other district in the County. The house has been repaired. Blacklands supports a good school. Old Ridge does not operate during the whole year. Upper Old Ridge has a school part of the year. The number of pupils is small. This district should be divided between Moore's Mills and Old Ridge. The school at Valley Park has become very small. The house needs repairs. The pupils from this district, Blacklands, Crocker Hill, Heathlands and Mayfield might well be conveyed to St. Stephen.

West Isles.—Indian Island has a small school of very bright pupils. The apparatus is very inferior, and good blackboard surface is much needed. The school at Chocolate Cove is satisfactory. Miss Rheta Allingham has supplied some needed school appliances. Fair Haven has had a fair school. Northern Harbor school is small and very unsatisfactory. At Lambert's Cove some necessary repairs and improvements have been made. The school at Lambert Town has done good work. Miss Fannie English has raised about \$80, which has been devoted to the purchase of new furniture, painting, &c. I greatly regret the retirement of Mr. Alva Lambert from the Secretaryship. Leonardsville school has been satisfactory. Miss Mary Mitchell has been instrumental in improving the grounds and supplying slate blackboards. Richardson has a good school with a number of advanced pupils. Miss Daisy Farnham has supplied the school with teacher's chair, slates, globe, dictionary and blinds. One of the best schools on the Island has been at Lord's Cove. Miss Marion Trecartin has done remarkably good work for a young teacher. On all Deer Island, with its prosperous people and fine buildings, there is not one graded school, nor one in which an ambitious pupil might prepare for

College. There is a fine chance to have such a school by uniting Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lambert Town and possibly Lambert's Cove. The fine houses in these districts could be used for the pupils in each district up to grade IV of ungraded schools, and the advanced pupils could be sent to high school supported by all these districts, at Lord's Cove. The matter has been discussed from time to time, but it requires some enthusiastic men in the districts concerned to take hold of the question.

Campobello.—The pupils of Welshpool have, as usual, done well at the Normal School examinations. Repairs have been made to the school on the North Road.

Wilson's Beach has outgrown its house and classroom and now needs another department. Head Harbor has outgrown its single room and needs a class room. The schools in both districts are so large at times that there is a great waste of teaching power.

Instead of building another department in No. 2, and a class room in No. 3, the districts should be united, with an advanced department midway between the present schools. It should not add greatly to the cost, and would quadruple the efficiency of the schools.

Grand Manan.—The work done in the North Head Schools is of a satisfactory character. The retirement of Miss Edna Daggett from the work of the primary is regretted. Castalia has a very large attendance, which renders good work by one teacher impossible. At my visits during the last two years to Woodward's Cove, the school has been closed, once owing to there having been no teacher, and once because of the illness of the teacher. The school in this district could very well unite with Grand Harbor, which has too many pupils for two departments, and not quite enough for three. Owing to various reasons, the attendance at Whitehead has so decreased that only one department is now required. This district seeks the best teachers. Two Islands has now quite a large school. Both this district and Deep Cove have had some difficulty in securing teachers.

The attendance at Seal Cove has increased to such an extent that another department will soon be required. The pupils of Deep Cove could receive better educational advantages if that district were united with Seal Cove.

St. Stephen, (Town).—I have little to add to former reports regarding the work of the schools in St. Stephen. The attendance for some time has been larger than the accommodation warrants. In one Primary the enrolment was 65. There are two class rooms, used as school rooms, which are entirely inadequate for the purpose. St. Stephen needs an addition to the Mark's St. School, which will provide for at least two

rooms, a department for Manual Training and a school hall or assembly room. I have brought this matter more than once to the attention of the Board. Some teachers have retired who are difficult to replace. I regret to report that Miss Ella Veazey has been compelled, owing to poor health, to obtain leave of absence, and I join in the general hope that she may soon be able to resume work.

Milltown.—The attendance and interest in the schools of this town are as satisfactory as usual. I regret to report the death of Mr. H. Sinclair, formerly Principal. He was a very energetic and prominent teacher.

Musquash.—New outbuildings of a very inferior character have been provided at Prince of Wales. Maps and apparatus are needed. Musquash is now supplied with a good house. There have been too frequent changes of teachers for the best interests of the pupils. The grounds at St. Mary's Musquash have been fenced. Chance Harbor has had an excellent school as usual. Dipper Harbor has had difficulty in securing teachers, and its school is somewhat backward.

Lancaster.—The attendance at Beaconsfield appears to be shrinking, and it is now below the number which justifies two teachers. Many of the pupils attend the schools in St. John. Another new building, containing four rooms, has been erected in Fairville, and although only one of the rooms is as yet in use, it will not be long, according to the increase in attendance, before more will be required. The schools, under the Principalship of Mr. J. S. Lord, are among the best I have. Those at the Point are owing to the large enrolment and the number of grades in each room not as satisfactory. Some changes have taken place on the staff of the Point, and Miss Isabelle Caie has been made Principal, a position which she fills admirably. The house has been painted.

Many improvements have been made to the fine house at Randville, and Miss Helen Gregory has a good school. Mahogany and Southville have had fair schools. Miss Shanklin has had a good school at Sudbury. The schools in both districts at Pisarinco are too large for one teacher in each to obtain good results. They should unite and grade the schools. I have, in former reports, pointed out the advantages that would follow centralization in Lancaster.

Simonds.—The houses at Coldbrook have both been painted and other improvements made. Golden Grove has enlarged its house. South Falls has a good school. The house at Lakewood is too small and no much interest is shown in school matters. The school at Lattimer has been in operation during the year. Miss Mabel McLeod raised enough money to build a new wood house at Ben Lomond, but the trustees have taken no action. Otter Lake and Upper Losh Lomond have had

irregular schools. The house and furniture at Willow Grove need repairs. Garnet needs a new house. Black River and Gardener's Creek do not operate a school during the whole year. There is complaint regarding this in the latter district, where there is a large school. Through the exertions of Miss Jennie Carson, much new apparatus has been provided. Tynemouth Creek has had a regular school, and Fairfield an excellent one as usual. The house at Mispec needs painting. Red Head has had a fair school. Many improvements have been made to the school at Little River.

St. John City.—There is little to add to former reports in relation to this city. Outside of new buildings, which there are none to report this year, and changes in the teaching staff, St. John pursues the "even tenor of its way." Although there has been much new accommodation provided, the schools are still congested, and some rooms are in use that are not suitable for class rooms. A striking need of the city is that of play grounds, of which there is great lack. Another new building is already required. I have frequently pointed out the necessity of introducing commercial and manual training into the schools of St. John, and the matter has been taken up by the press and public, but so far without anything tangible having been accomplished. I regret that I am unable to report any further addition to the teachers' salaries. All these matters have been considered by the Board, and I am sure that some of its members at least, have the desire to move forward with these improvements, but I have understood that without further legislation, the trustees are not able to add very greatly to their present expenditure.

By the resignations of Misses Knowlton and Bartlett and Mr. Brodie, all teachers of successful experience, broad culture and scholarship, the High School and the city have sustained a loss in teaching power and influence which will be difficult to replace.

The illness of Mr. John Montgomery, to which I referred in my last report, I regret to say resulted fatally. Mr. A. E. G. McKenzie, M. A., has been appointed Principal of the Albert School, a position which he has filled most acceptably. Assisted by his staff of teachers, pupils, and the people of the West End, he has been able to raise nearly \$300, with which a fine piano has been purchased for the school building. This is somewhat of an innovation for St. John, but I hope the example of the Albert will be imitated by other schools. Nearly all the school buildings are provided with commodious halls, which, in addition to their present uses, might be devoted to lectures and entertainments, which would not only be instructive, but would as well interest the people in the locality in the work of the schools.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Teachers have been scarce, especially males of all classes and of the first class. I can find no fault with the average country district to its willingness to respond to the scarcity by giving reasonable increases in salaries.

The pupils of the schools in my district have made excellent during the year. Mr. Frank Macdonald, of the St. John High School, led the Province in the Matriculation Examinations. Miss Jean Macdonald and Mr. Arthur Mitchell took very high positions in the Normal entrance examinations, and Miss Mary Graham at present is leader of the Normal School.

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize was won in St. John County by Miss Jones, of the Victoria School. One of the Fairville pupils, Grace Sime, was a very close second.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The teachers of Charlotte County united with those of St. John County and met in this city. The attendance was good and the session more than the usual interest. Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Education of Maine, gave a stirring address at the evening meeting. One of the features of the Institute was the session devoted to the reading by Mrs. William Kerr and S. D. Scott, Esq., dealing with the needs of schools from the point of view of parents. All the teachers would have this feature repeated.

I can not close this report without expressing my obligation to the "Courier" and "Beacon" newspapers for their kindness repeated year after year, in publishing such parts of my reports as seemed of general interest, and to their industrious correspondents for publishing news of the schools generally, and which I often find of great assistance to me.

It is a source of satisfaction to all engaged in educational work in this Province, that its newspapers generally not only take a proper view of the work, giving much space to its advocacy, but also that they extend assistance and sympathy to the teachers in their various duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARP

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT, No. 7.

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Fredericton.

This District embraces:—In the County of Kings, all Districts west of the River St. John. In the County of Queens, the Parishes of Petersville, Hampstead, Gagetown and Canning. In the County of Charlotte, the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James. The County of Sunbury. The County of York, except the Parishes of Stanley, Southampton, Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I have the honour to submit my report on the educational condition of the schools in my Inspectorial District for the year ending December 3rd, 1905 :

While the supply of teachers is still unequal to the demand from School Districts, a smaller number of schools remained closed during either term than in the previous year. A number of local licenses were issued, but these, I am glad to say, were almost entirely confined to those who had passed the Normal School Entrance Examination, or those whose Third Class Licenses had expired.

It is the small isolated district, where it is difficult even to get any one to go under a local license, that suffers most on account of the supply not being equal to the demand, and a few of these schools, I regret to say, were unable to get anybody to teach during either term.

The salaries in the ungraded schools have, on the average, increased twenty per cent. at least during the past five years. Some trustees, however, rather than increase the district assessment, allow the school to remain closed two or three months, where formerly it was operated during the whole year.

It is with pleasure that I have to report more than usual activity on the part of School Districts in the improvement of school houses, grounds, and appliances for school work. For with school rooms better adapted to the needs of the district, with appliances necessary for efficient work, and with no diminution in the teaching force, better results will be attained.

Following will be found a tabulated statement showing the total number of schools and departments in organized districts in different parishes in this Inspectorial District, and the number of those in which teachers were actually employed during the first and second terms of the year.

PARISHES.	No. Schools and Departments in Organized Dis- tricts.	No. in operation during First Term.	No. in op- eration during Second Term.
YORK Co.			
Bright.....	13	12	1
Douglas.....	19	17	1
Dumfries.....	5	5	
City of Fredericton.....	26	26	2
Kingsclear.....	11	11	1
Manners Sutor.....	12	12	1
New Maryland.....	4	3	
Prince William.....	9	7	
Queensbury.....	10	10	1
Saint Marys.....	22	20	2
SUNBURY Co.			
Blissville.....	7	6	
Burton.....	12	11	1
Gladstone.....	9	7	
Lincoln.....	6	6	
Northfield.....	5	4	
Maugerville.....	4	3	
Sheffield.....	6	5	
QUEENS Co.			
Canning.....	8	5	
Gagetown.....	8	8	
Hampstead.....	11	8	1
Petersville.....	15	14	1
KINGS Co.			
Greenwich.....	5	5	
Westfield.....	6	4	
CHARLOTTE Co.			
Clarendon.....	3	2	0
Dumbarton.....	8	7	8
Saint James.....	17	15	10
Total.....	261	238	24

The attendance, for the most part, has been above the average. Many schools, however, were not maintained uniformly throughout either term, owing to the difficulty trustees experienced in procuring a teacher.

During the months of November and December a number of schools in the vicinity of Burt's Corner were closed on account of the outbreak of smallpox. In Sunbury County, at the same time and for the same reason, four schools in the Parish of Burton, and all of those in the Parish of Gladstone were closed. The quarantine has since been raised in all districts, I am glad to say, except in the vicinity of Tracy Station.

GRADED SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

City of Fredericton.—There have been few changes in the teaching staff during the year, and as I have frequently had occasion to report upon the high state of efficiency of these schools, it is not necessary to say more than that this standard is being maintained. Uniformity in grading, which might almost be called severe in the elementary standards of school work, the consciousness that each teacher has that he or she is proceeding along the same lines that others of the same grades are working, the care which is taken at regular teachers' meetings to set forth approved methods, and the large experience which the great majority of the teaching staff have had, all contribute towards this high standard of efficiency. The work throughout, therefore, may properly be characterized by the word thorough.

The enrollment of the school at Morrison's Mills has, this last year or two, increased rapidly, and the work cannot well be done by one teacher. An assistant, at least, is necessary, and it would be better, even, if another department was opened. At present many pupils, that are graded out of this department, leave school altogether rather than attend the schools in the city proper. The school house at Doak Settlement would be much improved by a good coating of paint. At the close of the school year in June, Miss Ida McAdam, who has for years conducted successfully the Primary department in the Charlotte Street school, was granted a year's leave of absence, and her position has been filled by the appointment of Miss Agnes Alward, B. A. Some difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy at Morrison's Mills in August last. Miss May Pinder was appointed to this school at the close of the year.

The High School remains under the same efficient control. Excellent discipline, large capacity for work on the part of the teaching staff, mutual good feeling between pupils and teachers, and thorough grading, have assisted to place this school in the very front rank of the advanced schools in our Province.

Manual training has been regularly conducted for the past two years and a half, and the probabilities are that some special arrangement will be made before long for the systematic teaching of singing in the schools.

Marysville.—There has been no change in the teaching staff of this town during the year, and as yet there has been no move towards the erection of a large school building, with modern equipment. Some necessary improvements have been made in two of the departments during the summer vacation.

St. Mary and Gibson.—Mr. H. R. McGill resigned the Principalship of this school in June to attend the University. He was succeeded by Mr. C. D. Richards, B. A., who, at the close of the year was appointed to the Principalship of the Woodstock Grammar School. It seems impossible for the trustees to obtain the services of a teacher for any length of time at the present rate of salary. The remedy, however, is not far to seek. The attendance in the advanced department is much smaller than formerly. This school, as well as the Marysville Superior School, are important feeders to the Fredericton High School. As there is a room at present unoccupied in the building, the introduction of Manual Training would be an easy matter, and I hope that before long a department for that work may be opened.

Keswick Ridge.—Mr. Wm. M. Barker, who did good work here for several terms, resigned in June to accept the Superior School at St. Martins. Miss Julia Buchanan, B. A., received the appointment. It is a pity that in such a large rural district there are so few children to attend school. Under the circumstances it will be difficult for this school to retain the Superior School grant much longer.

Harvey Station.—The same conditions apply here as at Keswick Ridge, as the attendance is falling off. There is, however, a better attendance in the Primary department. This school, latterly, has shown a marked falling off in the number of pupils in preparation for Normal School Entrance Examinations.

Fredericton Junction. The new building, which is about ready for occupation, will be a great improvement. The school itself is being very satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Clarence Sansom, B. A. The excellent showing of the pupils from this school at the Departmental Examinations, is worthy of special mention—five entering for First Class and four for Second.

Moore's Mills.—The Superior School is maintained loyally, though the rate of taxation is extremely high, as the school district is not large. It continues to prepare numbers of students for the Normal School, and the trustees have never exacted fees from those outside of the Parish. The school room is in need of some repairs.

agatown.—Mr. M. R. Tuttle, B. A., resigned in June and has been succeeded by Mr. J. T. Horsman, B. A., who will continue in the Principship of the Grammar School another term. Several pupils are preparing for Matriculation Examination, and a number of others are looking forward to Normal School.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Previous to the annual school meeting held in June last, I forwarded the Trustees of each school district under my supervision a written report on the progress of the school, stating also some of the needs of the school as to improvement in the character of the school buildings, apparatus necessary for efficient work, and pointing out the desirability, in many instances, of an increase in the vote of money for these purposes, and for teachers' salary. The result I have found very satisfactory, although the actual work of preparation was tedious enough. In very few districts, for the reason of these reports, failed to hold the annual meeting, and I was agreeably surprised to find that, in the large majority of instances, the ratepayers voted to carry out recommendations that had been made. And in no instance were the proceedings of any meeting sought to be set aside by an appeal in writing to the Inspector.

Following will be found a fairly complete list of improvements made in school buildings and surroundings during the year.

Keswick Ridge—Grounds neatly fenced with wire fencing and good water provided.

Macniquac—Walls and ceiling of school room sheathed over with shingled spruce, and neatly painted.

Upper Keswick—Walls and ceiling sheathed and painted.

Central Haynesville—New desks provided.

Mouth of Keswick—A good stone foundation put under the school house and new outbuildings erected.

Zealand Station—The house shingled, clapboarded and painted, and new outbuildings erected.

Dorn Ridge and Jones Forks—School houses painted and some useful apparatus provided.

Kingsley—House painted during vacation.

Lower Kingsclear—School house shingled and newly clapboarded and painted. New wood shed and outbuildings erected and painted.

Lower French Village—A new hard wood floor.

Harvey Station—A new entrance provided, with cloak room, so as to give more room in advanced department.

Little Settlement—School room painted and calcimined, and blackboards renewed.

South Tweedside—New furniture provided.

Wilmot—A substantial new school house in process of erection.

New Maryland—Building shingled and room sheathed up with matched spruce—neatly painted within and without. New blackboards provided.

Bear Island—School room sheathed and painted and new floor provided.

Caverhill—School house painted.

Scotch Lake—School house provided with new seats and desks.

Penniac—Wood work of school room painted and walls and ceiling calcimined.

Upper Penniac—School house shingled over roof and exterior—will be painted next year.

Lower Durham—A new house erected, well adapted to the needs of the district, and provided with new furniture.

Taymouth—School house neatly painted.

Pleasant Valley—Interior of school house painted a lighter color, and blackboards improved.

Nashwaak Bridge—A new cloak room and woodshed built and painted.

Upper Burton—School house shingled and painted within and without. A new woodshed erected and painted.

Currie, No. 5, Burton—School house painted.

Geary—School room sheathed up with matched spruce and painted. New blackboards provided.

Farnham and Haneytown—Considerable repairs made upon school rooms.

Greenfield—Woodwork and desks painted.

Wisely—Interior of school room sheathed and painted.

Rusagornis Station—School house newly painted.

Fredericton Junction—A new school house, with rooms for four departments, has just been completed. It has been carefully built, with hardwood floors, and sheathed throughout. It is a marked improvement upon the old, worn out building. The situation is good, with grounds large enough for school gardening and a good play ground. A third department will be opened after Christmas, and I hope before very long to see Manual Training taken up, as there is plenty of school room for the work.

Tracy Station—School room enlarged. The old cloak room has been thrown into the school room, and a new one built on to the house.

Three Tree Creek—School room received considerable repairs. Woodwork of room painted and walls and ceiling calcimined. House shingled, clapboarded and painted.

North Branch Valley—Woodwork of school room painted, and walls and ceiling calcimined.

Mill Settlement West—New furniture provided.

Central Blissville, Hoyt Station, Mill Settlement and Juvenile provided with new flags and flag poles, by means of money raised at entertainments under teachers' supervision, besides some necessary appliances for school work.

Farris—New furniture provided.

North Clones—A new stone foundation put under the school house, and the roof shingled anew.

Coote Hill and Corbett Border—Flags provided and flag staff set in school grounds. The funds being raised by means of school entertainments.

Enniskillen—School grounds fenced.

Nerepis Station—School room painted a lighter colour, which admits of much better light in school room.

Upper Greenwich—Woodwork of school room and desks painted.

Queenstown—School house received a good coating of paint.

Otnabog Bridge—Interior of school room sheathed and painted.

Upper Hampstead—Interior of school house painted and blackboards renewed.

Lawfield—New outbuildings erected.

Upper Maugerville—School house neatly painted.

Newcastle Stream—School room sheathed up with matched spruce, and painted.

Summer Hill—School house painted.

Gleason Road—House enlarged by the addition of a porch and cloak room.

In a large number of districts, also, money was voted to make improvements in the school houses, but the matter was delayed owing to the difficulty in getting anyone to do the work. And sometimes trustees are found to carry on the business of the school district with the same deliberation that characterizes their conduct of their own affairs.

Much has been done, too, in the way of providing useful apparatus and appliances for school work, both by the school district and also through the exertions of many teachers in getting up entertainments or school concerts, a complete list of which it is hardly possible to get, although I knew it to be a long one.

Of course there are obstacles in the way of educational progress in the country districts. There is less to aid and encourage the teacher to growth in the work of teaching. Pupils are always commencing, but seldom completing a course, and there is little to stimulate our teachers or reward their exertions.

There are districts where the sentiment of the people demand good school houses, tasteful surroundings, good furniture, and more than the bare necessities of apparatus, but comfortable homes are not always followed by comfortable school houses. The ratepayers are slow to appreciate the necessity of the best school that can be procured, and many have the erroneous idea that it is their right to manage their schools in their own way.

To squarely set forth the principle that the people in any district have not the right to manage schools in their own way unless their way is known to be a good way; to protect, at least, the large and important schools against the imposition of bad work; to assist and encourage teachers in systematizing their work; to insist upon houses that are suitable for school, and appliances that are necessary for efficient school work, these are all matters which tax the work of supervision to its utmost.

As a matter of fact, however, there has been considerable progress among our rural schools. We have better buildings and appliances. The difficulty is to keep the teaching force from weakening in the face of so many temptations in the way of larger salaries elsewhere, which are being continually held out to our teachers.

We cannot forget that the majority of our teachers come from our ungraded schools. Many of our teachers have never attended a graded school, and yet they manage to turn out pupils who compare very favorably at our Normal School Entrance Examinations with the best product of our graded schools.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In over fifty of the ungraded schools under my supervision, pupils were prepared, and in most instances, successfully prepared, for Normal School Entrance Examinations, which argues that the course, as laid down, is taken up pretty thoroughly, and followed out in the daily work of the schools.

It is sometimes said that this work is too much of a strain upon these schools, and that the elementary grades must suffer. I have not found such to be the case. With more accuracy it might be said that the strain is too great upon the teachers themselves, who are found to work over hours and Saturdays to be successful in this work of preparing pupils for departmental examinations.

Naturally the course of study, as prescribed and as interpreted and enforced by teachers, gives rise to complaints, from time to time, from some parents, and these complaints come directly to the teachers themselves. If they yield to this pressure, or carry out the work in a perfunctory manner, they can do a harm that is not always easily undone.

For these difficulties, as well as for other possible conflicts between the home and the school, the surest remedy is a mutual understanding and co-operation between the teacher and parent. To secure this, the teacher must be patient and persistent, and above taking petty offense. In most cases it is not difficult. But in all cases nothing can take the place of common sense and tact. The average parent will appreciate the teachers' interest in his children, and will be found ready to exchange confidences as to the conditions and needs of his children. Parents are always affected when they can be persuaded that their children are learning things that may afterwards prove useful.

Indeed the establishing of such mutual understanding and co-operation between the homes and the school may be regarded as the key to the higher success of the teacher.

ARBOR DAY.

Reports from upwards of eighty teachers were received by me, regarding the observance of this day in district schools, which is about the usual number. The observance of Arbor Day, however, seems to conflict somewhat with that of Empire Day, as special preparation is necessary in each case, and the two days come close together. A good deal is done, however, by teachers who devote but part of the day to the work, and therefore do not think it worth while to make any report. The results of about eighteen years' observance of this day vary much in districts. In many districts a good showing has been made, but in the majority very little remains to tell of a good deal of hard work that has not been very wisely expended.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

A very large gathering of teachers convened in Fredericton in September, at the time of the Provincial Exhibition,—about one hundred and sixty in number, from the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens. One of the most attractive features was an address by Prof. W. C. Murray, LL. D., of the University of Dalhousie. The attendance at the different sessions was good, and the attractions of the Exhibition were not found to detract therefrom.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. B. BRIDGES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 8.

F. B. MEAGHER. M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Woodstock, N. B.

This District embraces :—In the County of York, the Parishes of Canterbury, North Lake, McAdam and Southampton. The County of Carleton. The County of Victoria, except the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and School District No. 8 in the Parishes of Perth and Drummond.

J. R. INCH. ESQ., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1905 :
There was no very marked scarcity of teachers during the year, but permission was given to quite a few districts to employ third class teachers, in consequence of their alleged inability to procure teachers with a higher license.

About twelve schools were closed last term, some for valid reasons, and others for no apparent reason beyond "economy" or indifference on the part of those concerned.

The employment of a teacher is often put off till the last moment, and when none can then be obtained, the school is either closed or a belated request comes in for the employment of a third class or local licensed teacher. This, of course, is sheer carelessness, but on the other hand, the ratepayers of certain districts, particularly those in which there has always been a low rate of taxation, have not yet become reconciled to the increased salaries demanded by teachers, and rather than pay what is asked, they are willing to close their schools during a part of the year, or to employ cheap and inferior teachers in order to "keep the taxes down."

The substitution of the Parish for the District as a unit, would do away with this petty parsimony, and give a wider and more liberal scope to the local management of school affairs, by placing it in the hands of the many, instead of the few. It would facilitate the consolidation of districts, and by equalizing the rate of taxation throughout the entire Parish, it would ensure to the small and poor districts a more efficient school service than they can at present afford.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Aberdeen.—The school in Biggar Ridge was closed last term, but the remaining twelve schools of the Parish were kept in continuous operation during the year. The school in Glassville, No. 4, is prospering under the control of Mr. Robert L. Simms. Foreston, Beaufort, Biggar Ridge and Argyle could be combined, and a central school operated with great advantage, but the ratepayers are opposed at present to such a change being made. The trustees of West Glassville have written me that certain needed improvements, in respect to school equipment, have been made in their district.

Brighton.—Every school in this Parish was operated last term. A terrestrial globe, minerals and chemical apparatus have been procured in Newburg, No. 1, through the efforts of the teacher, Miss M. E. Wetmore. Maps and hyloplate blackboards have been provided in Upper Brighton, No. 4. Highgate, No. 18, contains less than twelve children, and requires your consent to operate its school. The school garden at Hartland is a pronounced success, much of which is due to the efforts of Mr. H. F. Perkins, the Principal of the Superior School at that place.

Kent.—Maps and blackboards, valued at about fifty dollars, have been provided in Bristol. A new school house has been erected in Moose Mountain, No. 5. In Upper Kent, No. 4, the house has been painted and blackboards added. A hyloplate blackboard has been provided in Beechwood, and a flag in Beaufort, No. 18. A new house must soon be erected in Carlow, No. 13.

Northampton.—The school in No. 1, which is small and frequently closed, was reopened last term. An assistant teacher will, in future, be employed in Grafton, No. 4, as there is too much work for one teacher. The enrolment in December last was fifty-eight. Some repairs have been made on the house in South Newbridge, No. 7. East Newbridge, No. 8, will require your consent to operate its school, as it contains less than twelve children of school age.

Peel.—The only district in this Parish which did not operate its school continuously during the year was Oakland, No. 5, although it is aided by a respectable wild land tax. Such indifference on the part of those concerned is hard to understand. Hyloplate has been provided in Landsdowne, No. 6. A number of maps have been added in River Bank, No. 2. The school in Mount Pleasant, No. 4, has now a dictionary and terrestrial globe.

Richmond.—The school in Plymouth, No. 5, was closed last term for no valid reason so far as I can ascertain. All the other districts of the Parish operated their schools. New furniture has been provided in Belleville, No. 6.

Simonds.—All the schools of this Parish were operated continuously during the year. Connell, No. 3, is included in the consolidated district at Florenceville. A special meeting was recently called by your order in St. Thomas, No. 6, for the purpose of enabling the ratepayers to vote money for the erection of a new school house, the little red building now in use being sadly time-worn and dilapidated. The Secretary has not yet sent me a report of the meeting. A handsome brick building has been erected in Florenceville for the consolidated school. When completed and equipped it will cost about ten thousand dollars. It is an up-to-date building in every respect, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. It is not probable that the school will be formally opened before the commencement of the first school term.

Wakefield.—The fourteen schools of this Parish were all in continuous operation during the year. The houses and school equipment are, as a rule, good. Through the energy of Mr. C. C. Shaw, a former teacher of the school in Waterville, No. 5, a dictionary and some needed apparatus have been provided. The room in Jacksontown, No. 8, has been painted. Some improvements are needed in the house and outbuildings in Lindsay, No. 10.

Wicklow.—A school flag has been provided in Wicklow, No. 2, chiefly through the efforts of the teacher, Miss Mabel Estabrooks. The house in Upper Wicklow has been repaired and painted. New furniture and blackboards have been added. Clearview, No. 4, did not operate its school during the entire year. Such indifference to the educational welfare of the children is greatly to be regretted. A teacher has been engaged for the present term. Some repairs have been made on the house in River de Chute, No. 5. The house in Royaltown, No. 13, has been painted, a new shed has been built and other improvements have been made. Maps, hyloplate and a flag have been provided in Tracy's Mills, No. 14. In case of no consolidation being effected at Centreville, a new house will be needed in Gregg Settlement, No. 15. The house in No. 16, (Mar's Hill), a new district, has been completed, and the school was operated during both terms of the year.

Wilmot.—Extensive repairs were made last term on the house in Upper Waterville, No. 1, and the school was, in consequence, closed. Maps and hyloplate have been added in Pioneer, and the outbuildings have been repaired. New outbuildings have been provided in Lakeville, No. 6. The house in Brookville, No. 11, has been repaired. Through the efforts of Miss Inez Murphy, a flag has been procured for the school in Beckim Settlement, No. 14. This school is quite small and was not in operation last term. The room in Weston, No. 15, has been wainscoted throughout and some repairs made on the house. Mr. J. O. Steeves

is now the Principal of the Superior School at Centreville, and is giving good satisfaction. The sum of \$2,000 was voted for the erection of a new school house in this district, but it is doubtful if that amount will be sufficient for a suitable building.

Woodstock.—New furniture has been provided in Lower Woodstock, No. 1. The house in Bull's Creek, No. 3, has been thoroughly repaired and painted. The school room in No. 10 has been wainscoted and painted. A new house has been erected in Porton, No. 11. Springfield, No. 13, was the only district of the Parish which closed its school last term. This school can not be operated without your consent. Maps have been provided for the graded school in Upper Woodstock through the efforts of the Principal, D. C. Haviland, B. A. The room in No. 7, (Tapley's Mills), has been wainscoted and painted.

Town of Woodstock.—After more than twelve years of faithful and efficient service as Principal of the Woodstock schools, G. H. Harrison, M. A., resigned at the close of the first term in order to take up a more lucrative employment. His successor is C. D. Richards, B. A.

Mr. R. E. Estabrooks, Miss May Howe and Miss Ethel Smith were appointed to vacancies in the teaching staff at the close of the second term. Miss Wetmore has succeeded Miss O'Brien in the Manual Training department, and that she is doing good work may be inferred from the fact that the Provincial Director of Manual Training has declared hers to be the best conducted department under his supervision.

The educational outlook in Woodstock has been rendered particularly bright by the generous provisions of the will of the late L. P. Fisher. Practically the whole of his vast estate, with the exception of a few legacies, has been bequeathed to the town, and the major portion of this bequest is to be devoted to the furtherance of education. Amongst the other provisions for this latter purpose, it might be specified that the sum of \$55,000 will be set apart for the erection of a school building and the equipment of the schools, and the still further sum of \$10,000 will also be set apart for the erection of a building in which the departments of Manual Training and Household Science are to be operated. Such philanthropy as this is so rare and disinterested that it has aroused general surprise and admiration. Mr. Fisher has given the people of Woodstock good reason to hold his name always in grateful remembrance.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover.—Hillandale, No. 2, is operating its school with your consent, there being only about six or seven children in that district. G. J. McAdam, B. A., has been conducting the Grammar School in Andover, No. 3, for the past year, and has been doing good work. Satisfactory

work is also being done by Miss Janet M. Curry in the Primary department. It will be hard to fill the place of the late Mr. Thomas Rogers in Lakeland, No. 6, where he taught for a number of years. Mr. Rogers was a faithful and enthusiastic teacher. He wrote many interesting articles on educational topics, and always took an active part in the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute of Victoria County, of which he was an old and valued member, and which in common with many others will deeply regret his loss. The school has been closed since his death, but it will not be re-opened this term. The room in Beaconsfield, No. 8, has been wainscoted throughout, and new furniture added.

Gordon.—In Riverside, No. 2, and St. Elmo, No. 5, the schools, through lack of repairs, present quite a shabby appearance, but I have been assured that provision will soon be made in those districts for necessary improvements. The room in Three Brooks, No. 3, has been wainscoted and painted. All the schools of the Parish were in operation during the year.

Lorne.—Blue Mountain Bend, No. 3, was organized for the first time at the annual meeting in June last. Its school was operated last term in a vacant dwelling having been rented for that purpose. Repairs have been made on the house in Ox Bow, No. 8, and a new blackboard added. No schools were closed in this Parish during the year.

Perth.—The house and room in Kilburn, No. 1, has been painted and a new dictionary has been added to the school equipment. The school in Red Rapids, No. 6, was closed last term, although a teacher could have been obtained. Extensive repairs have been made on the house in Lorne Centre, No. 14, and, besides other improvements, new furniture of a modern type has been provided.

YORK COUNTY.

Canterbury and North Lake.—Charley Lake, No. 6, has been organized and a house erected. New outbuildings have been provided in Settlement and Golden Ridge. The room in Monument, No. 11A, has been wainscoted and painted. The house in Pemberton Ridge has been repaired. In Forest City a map of the Maritime Provinces has been added. Pocawagomis or Brown's Mountain, as it is commonly called, contains less than twelve children, and has had no school for several years. An advanced department of the graded school at Canterbury Station is being conducted by Mr. Otis J. Fraser, who is giving satisfaction. The enrolment in September last was twenty-seven, and the average was three. This is an improvement over last year's average, and is all the more noticeable because the attendance in this department is generally

quite small and irregular. In the Primary department, conducted by Miss Bessie Nicholson, the enrolment was forty-five and the average thirty-five. The school in Inches Ridge, which has a Manual Training department, was conducted last term by Miss Margaret Anderson.

McAdam.—Since the time of its reorganization, about two years ago, St. Croix, No. 7, has been steadily operating its school. Some difficulty is being experienced in the collection of the non-resident taxes. St. Croix South, No. 8, has had no school for several terms, there being only two or three resident children of school age.

In the Superior School at McAdam Junction, Mr. R. E. Estabrooks, the former Principal, has been succeeded by Mr. J. W. Hill. Some effort was made to establish a department for Manual Training in connection with this school, but it had no definite result.

Southampton.—Repairs have been made on the house in Lower Southampton, No. 1. An assistant teacher is generally employed in Millville, No. 11, but a graded school should be operated. Norton Dale, No. 14, has less than twelve resident children, and only operates its school occasionally. After a long period of inaction, Central Waterville, No. 15, re-opened its school last term, but the school in West Waterville, No. 17, was closed, presumably to admit of the house being repaired and painted. Clarkville, No. 19, and Green Lake, No. 18, though remote and isolated districts, always manage to operate their schools, an example which might well be followed by other districts more prosperous and more favourably situated. New furniture has been provided in Temperance Vale, No. 9, and a class room added. The school is large and a first or second class male teacher should be employed.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Arithmetic.—It is very desirable that pupils should be able to numerate correctly, and to add quickly and accurately, but they are not always able to do this, even in Grades III and IV. Frequent drill and black-board work are necessary in order to produce good results. When exercises in addition are set upon the board, the numbers, instead of being placed in columns, should be connected by the sign of addition, and occasionally written in words, so that the pupil may be exercised in arranging them himself in their proper order for summing up, and receive as well some exercise in notation. More time should be given to Mental Arithmetic.

Drawing.—I can not speak very highly of the work done in Drawing, although in some schools it is being taught intelligently and effectively. Many teachers are of the opinion that mechanical drawing could be substituted with advantage for freehand, as it is more useful than the latter, and easier to teach, but I question very much if it would be a desirable change.

Geography.—Speaking generally, Geography is well taught. Map-drawing is a special excellence in a number of schools.

Grammar.—The results in Grammar are not, as a rule, good. The time was when pupils in Grade IV could parse properly any word given them, but now about as much as they can do is to tell to what part of speech it belongs, and the same is sometimes true even in Grade V. A shorter and simpler Grammar than the one now in use is needed for country schools. Abundant examples of correct forms of speech should be given by the teacher in those cases where mistakes are commonly made.

History.—Very fair work is being done in History, but more attention should be paid to current events.

Health Readers.—The subject matter of the Health Readers is receiving due attention throughout the schools at large. In some schools the reading lessons are occasionally selected from these books, in addition to the regular work that is done in the subject.

Lessons on Nature.—Better work is being done each year in Natural Science, and the number of schools which are being provided with minerals and chemical apparatus is steadily increasing. These are chiefly procured through the efforts of the teachers. Collections of botanical specimens are more frequently seen than formerly. Field excursions are frowned upon in many districts, but this the independent teacher can well afford to ignore.

Reading.—On the whole this subject is carefully taught. The thought of the passage under consideration, and the meanings of the different words are, as a rule, carefully studied. This is due in a large measure to the more general introduction of good dictionaries into the schools, and the free use of the same by the pupils. More attention is being paid to correct expression. The habit of emphasizing the last word of a sentence, or of each line of a verse, is not so common as in former years.

Writing.—The introduction of vertical writing has changed the style of the pupils' writing, but it seems to me that it has done nothing more. After all, no matter what style may be adopted, the production of good writing in any school depends mainly upon the teacher. The muscular movement in writing is receiving some attention, and a paper on this subject, read by Miss Nettie Bearisto at the last meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Carleton County, was commented upon very favorably.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

The Superior Grant has been withdrawn from Jacksonville and Benton, there being an insufficient number of pupils in the former place, and the school accommodation in the latter being deemed unsatisfactory. Benton is favorably situated for a Superior School, and the ratepayers now realize the mistake they made in not building a new house when they were urged to do so, and when certain large industries located there would have borne a good share of the cost, but those industries have since been withdrawn, and the people claim that they can not, under present conditions, bear the expense of a new building.

Unless a strong consolidated district be established in some other Parish of the county, Bristol and Bath are the only places at present eligible for the grant withdrawn from Jacksonville. Bath has made no formal application for a Superior School, but Bristol has, and its application will no doubt be favorably considered, if its school accommodation be deemed satisfactory.

DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION.

Meetings were held during the year in a number of districts, for the purpose of instructing the ratepayers on the question of consolidation and explaining its benefits. A largely attended and successful public meeting at Centreville was addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education. Centreville has voted for consolidation, but the surrounding districts have not yet arrived at a final decision in the matter. The fact is that all the districts in which consolidation has been talked of are watching closely the course of affairs in Florenceville, and until the success of the scheme in that place has become apparent, it is doubtful if they will take any steps of a definite nature. And then again, while conservatism is an opposing factor, it is somewhat discouraging to note that the most serious obstacle in the way of the proposed change is the slight increase in taxation that will result from its adoption. This is enough to condemn it in the eyes of many. They look at the expense only. Educational advantages are of no weight with them.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The five School Gardens of this Inspectorate were established two years ago, chiefly through the instrumentality of Sir William McDonald. During that time they have been under the general supervision of Instructor Brittain, but his appointment to a Professorship in our Provincial University will place all the supervisory work in the hands of the teachers of the schools with which the gardens are connected, and upon them will now depend the success or failure of the scheme.

The following article, explanatory of the work, has kindly been contributed to this report by Dr. Brittain :—

During the year 1904, the gardens were conducted under my personal supervision with however some assistance from the teachers; but it has been my policy during the year just ending to leave as much as possible to the teachers.

Nearly all the children belonging to Grades V to VIII inclusive, in the five schools—the Woodstock Grammar School, the Broadway School, Woodstock, the Hartland Superior School, the Florenceville Superior School, and the Andover Grammar School, have taken some part in the garden work. In most cases, in the two higher grades, each pupil had the care of a plot about 4 by 8 or 4 by 10 feet in dimensions. In some schools the lower grades had class plots; in the others smaller individual plots. The time devoted by each pupil to the work during the months of May and June has not averaged over one hour per week. I am sure that twice this time might be spent in the garden during that short period without detriment to the general work of the school and to the profit and pleasure of nearly all the children; but I have not asked more because I did not wish to arouse the opposition of the people who, I am quite sure, do not yet clearly or fully see the possibilities of the school garden as a means of education.

It would have been quite impossible to inaugurate the school garden work in the schools without the encouragement and co-operation of the teachers. Principal Perkins at Hartland and Principal Draper took entire charge of the gardens at their schools this year, even during the summer vacation, with very satisfactory results. The children at both these schools, as well as at the Woodstock High School and Andover Grammar School, rendered considerable assistance in cultivating the gardens during vacation. Quite a number of them came to the garden for an hour or two on an appointed day each week, and sometimes had a nice lot of fresh vegetables to take for the home table.

I have been told, too, that in some cases, the school garden has stimulated the starting of home gardens by the children.

The garden lands are owned by the districts, the sum of \$550 having been contributed by the Macdonald Fund towards their purchase. This fund has also fenced the gardens, provided the tools and seeds, and paid the other expenses up to July 1st, 1905. It has also purchased for each school some useful apparatus for use in teaching Nature Lessons. The sum of \$50 which was distributed among the schools in prizes for garden produce, won at the St. John Exhibition in 1904, has been expended with the Government bonus in the purchase of books relating to Nature Study and Gardening."

In this and other directions, Dr. Brittain's presence in this District has been an invaluable aid, and while his withdrawal to other duties will be a gain to those concerned, it will be decidedly our loss.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Considering the benefits to be derived from the study of Manual Training and the active measures taken by the Board of Education to encourage and promote its adoption in our schools, it is really surprising in a small number of districts the work is being pursued. The general public needs education in this respect, for the educative value of Manual Training is not nearly well enough known, nor is it generally understood. Cheaply the work can be inaugurated and carried on owing to substantial government subsidies. In every district into which Manual Training has been introduced, it is spoken of in terms of warm approval, and this is an index of the popularity it is ultimately bound to achieve. Miss Louise Wetmore, who is referred to elsewhere in this report, says as follows concerning the work done in the Manual Training school Woodstock :—

"During the fall term of 1905, the classes in Woodworking, Grades VI to X inclusive, made steady progress, special attention being paid in the advanced classes to constructive work involving the use of simple joints. In the Grammar Grades some freedom has been allowed and expression of originality encouraged in choice of model, and the size, form and decoration of same.

Many varieties of leaves and fruits of native trees were collected and pressed during early autumn, and later, in the Manual Training Room, mounted and labelled with common and scientific names. This study of leaves along with the collecting and arranging of specimens of the woods is a very interesting department of the work.

In addition to the former work of the school, cardboard construction has been taken up with Grade V pupils. 82 in all, with most encouraging results in the progress made in drawing, form, hand-skill, and general neatness and accuracy."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held during the year at Grand Falls and Woodstock. The Chief Superintendent of Education was present at Grand Falls and addressed the public meeting on Thursday evening. Mr. B. Kidner, Provincial Director of Manual Training, and Dr. Brittain, were present at Woodstock. The former addressed the public meeting and was listened to with close attention. The latter read a paper on District Consolidation which was greatly appreciated. A visit to the Manual Training Room, where the teachers had the privilege of seeing a class at work, was a feature of the proceedings.

I have the honor to be,

Yours obedient servant,

F. B. MEAGHER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. B. ATHERTON, M. D., Chairman.

MR. A. A. STERLING,
MR. JOHN J. WEDDALL,
MR. J. T. SHARKEY,
MR. J. W. SPURDEN,

MR. WILLARD KITCHEN,
MRS. W. G. CLARK,
G. CLOWES VANWART, M. D.,
MRS. MARGARET LYNCH.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees of Fredericton have the honor herewith to present for your consideration a report upon the schools under their supervision for the year 1904-05.

After six years faithful service as a member of the Board, Mrs. Margaret L. Dever resigned her position in April last, and her withdrawal from her associates and the responsibilities attaching to the office of Trustee, was regretted. The Government appointed as her successor, Mrs. Margaret Lynch, who has already entered upon her duties.

The term of office of Mr. A. A. Sterling expired on 30th June, and at a subsequent meeting of the City Council, he was re-appointed.

Miss Thorne, of the High School staff, was absent on leave of absence during the first term, when her classes were conducted by Miss Sadie Thompson, of the York Street school. The latter department was, in the meantime, placed in charge of Miss M. E. Dougherty. At the beginning of the second term, Misses Thorne and Thompson resumed their former

positions. At the beginning of the year, Miss G. M. Reid resigned from the charge of first department of Regent Street school, when Miss M. T. Hughes was appointed to finish the term, and was subsequently placed in charge of department for second term. Miss Davies, of Doak Settlement school, has been transferred to charge of first department of Regent Street school at first of the year. During the leave of absence of Miss Harvey, of the Model School, her department was conducted by Miss Jeanie McFarlane.

The character of the work accomplished during the year has been, generally, satisfactory. Gratifying results have been attained in the High School, where the members of the staff are a unit in their efforts to maintain the standard of the school and the character of its work. In all the schools a good spirit is continually manifested, and notwithstanding the every-day difficulties which confront the teacher, fairly satisfactory progress has been attained. The percentage of attendance is not as large as we could wish. During the year just closed, slight epidemics of sickness, on two or three occasions, contributed to this condition of things, but the chief factor is the carelessness or indifference of many parents in requiring the regular attendance of their children. The average attendance is also lower in the departments than last year, although two or three schools were heavily taxed for accommodation. From various causes the registered number has fallen off. All the members of our teaching staff have had considerable experience and are able to measure up to the requirements if the pupil is found regularly in his place.

Considerable interest is taken in the work of the Manual Training department, under the direction of Miss Lucas. One hundred and sixty-eight pupils received instruction during the year. These are from Grades VI to IX, inclusive. Instruction is given in cardboard work one and a half hours per week.

A system of fire alarm has been placed in two of the largest school buildings, and upon test, the pupils in the High School building were on the grounds in one and a half minutes. Several additions have been made to the Library, which contains about two hundred volumes. During the year a handsome and complete set of the Stoddard Lectures was added. Some new maps and modern chemical apparatus have also been brought into use.

Arbor Day was observed in the schools by lessons upon plant life, etc., but no trees were planted this year.

The patriotism of the scholars was kept alive on Empire Day by lessons on the flag and the British Empire.

The Lieutenant Governor's medal for highest marks in the High School Entrance Examination of last year was won by Miss Alexandra

Purdy, of Regent Street school, and presented to her by the Chairman of our Board at the Christmas public examination.

At this year's High School Entrance Examination eighty-seven applicants presented themselves for admission. As a result of their work, eighteen passed in Division I; twenty-three in Division II; twenty-nine in Division III; and seventeen failed.

At the public closing exercises of the schools in June, the usual large number of parents and other visitors were in attendance, and all seemed pleased and interested in the work. The Assembly Hall of the High School was one of the centres of attraction, and the graduating class, including several partial students, numbered twenty-five. Prizes were presented as follows :—

Douglas Silver Medal—Fraser Joseph Lynn.

The Governor-General's Bronze Medal—James Joseph Hayes Doone.
Mathematical Prize, U. N. B.—James J. H. Doone.

The Coulthard Memorial Medal—Frank L. Orchard.

The Class '04 Prize for Highest General Standing—Miss Frances Vradenburg.

The Class '04 Prize for History—Locksley McKnight.

The Class '04 Prize for French—Frank L. Orchard.

From Trustees for Highest General Standing in Class B—Ashley A. Colter; and in Class C—Miss Isabel Thomas.

Among the gentlemen who delivered addresses and presented the prizes, in addition to the staff, were the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Chancellor U. N. B., Dr. Bailey, Dr. Scott, Principal Crockett, of the Normal School, Rev. F. L. Carney, Rev. J. H. McDonald, Rev. A. A. Rideout, Mr. J. J. Weddall, Trustee, Inspector Bridges, Mr. G. A. Inch.

Attached herewith are the usual statistical tables which will furnish you with particulars, more in detail, in connection with the work of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON.

Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT—FREDERICTON.

75

ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account—				
Furniture and Furnishings.....		\$ 322 41	By Balance '03.....	\$ 6015 08
Annual Expenditure—			City Treasurer.....	16000 00
Amfitors.....	\$ 10 00		Interest.....	57 45
Contingent.....	603 85		Tuition.....	45 00
Repairs.....	172 90		Desks.....	22 00
Insurance.....	176 00		Insurance.....	15 50
Interest.....	2685 41		Error Cheque.....	01
Fuel.....	590 98			
Salaries.....	10225 40			
Janitors.....	998 00			
Balance.....	6970 09	22432 63		
		\$22755 04		\$22755 04

CHAS A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT B.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1904.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 6 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High.....	B. C. Foster.....	6	27	19	14	33
	A. S. McFarlane.....	21	4	25	.....	25
	F. A. Good.....	12	37	25	24	49
	Sadie Thompson.....	17	24	.....	41	41
York Street....	M. E. Dougherty.....	40	7	20	27	47
	L. E. VanDine.....	54	.....	22	32	54
	K. McCann.....	47	.....	25	22	47
	K. E. Currie.....	53	.....	26	27	53
	I. R. Everett.....	59	.....	37	22	59
	L. A. Burt.....	59	.....	26	33	59
	John E. Page.....	31	1	11	21	32
Model	A. L. Richardson.....	46	.....	18	28	46
	M. Annie Harvey.....	48	.....	23	25	48
	L. Nicholson.....	49	.....	20	29	49
	H. G. Perry.....	44	2	29	17	46
Charlotte St...	A. L. Taylor.....	54	1	39	16	55
	E. J. Thompson.....	51	.....	24	27	51
	N. B. Williamson.....	52	.....	27	25	52
	Ida McAdam.....	56	.....	28	28	56
	Jas. A. Hughes.....	31	1	12	20	32
Regent Street..	Veronica McKenna.....	32	.....	17	15	32
	Ellen McKenna.....	24	.....	7	17	24
	Mary T. Hughes.....	41	.....	27	14	41
	I. G. Cassidy.....	29	.....	13	16	29
Mill	F. M. McNally.....	66	.....	26	40	66
Doak	R. E. G. Davies.....	26	.....	11	15	26
Sloyd.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1048	104	557	595	1152

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT C.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR
TERM ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 6 to 15 Years.	Over 15 years	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
gh.....	B. C. Foster.....		31	19	12	31
	A. S. McFarlane.....	18	6	24	.....	24
	F. A. Good.....	4	42	23	23	46
	E. L. Thorne.....	18	18	.....	36	36
k Street.....	S. Thompson.....	40	3	19	24	43
	L. E. VanDine.....	51	.....	21	30	51
	K. McCann.....	50	.....	26	24	50
	K. E. Currie.....	56	.....	28	28	56
	I. R. Everett.....	58	.....	36	22	58
	L. A. Burt.....	55	.....	25	30	55
del.....	J. E. Page.....	27	6	12	21	33
	A. L. Richardson.....	45	.....	16	29	45
	M. A. Harvey.....	45	.....	22	23	45
	L. Nicolson.....	49	.....	20	29	49
arlotte Street...	H. G. Perry.....	38	5	28	15	43
	A. L. Taylor.....	50	.....	37	13	50
	E. J. Thompson.....	49	.....	22	27	49
	N. B. Williamson.....	56	.....	31	25	56
	Ida McAdam.....	56	.....	28	28	56
gent Street.....	Jas. A. Hughes.....	27	.....	10	17	27
	Veronica McKenna.....	30	1	18	13	31
	Ellen McKenna.....	25	.....	9	16	25
	Mary T. Hughes.....	43	.....	28	15	43
unswick Street....	Isabel G. Cassidy.....	28	.....	13	15	28
ll.....	F. M. McNally.....	64	.....	25	39	64
ak.....	R. E. G. Davies.....	24	.....	10	14	24
oyd.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1006	112	550	568	1118

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

STATEMENT D.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHERS, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE
FOR TERM ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
High	B. C. Foster	G. S.	\$950	33	31.24	97.07
	A. S. McFarlane	G. S.	650	25	23.06	92.24
	F. A. Good	G. S.	600	49	44.65	91.01
	Sadie Thompson	G. S.	350	41	37.89	92.41
York Street	M. E. Dougherty	I.	250	47	39.42	83.84
	L. E. VanDine	I.	250	54	47.	88.
	K. McCann	I.	250	47	41.05	88.
	K. E. Currie	I.	250	53	45.18	85.20
	I. R. Everett	I.	250	59	51.46	87.22
	L. A. Burt	I.	250	59	46.16	78.24
	John E. Page	G. S.	650	32	29.01	90.09
Model.	A. L. Richardson	I.	250	46	42.18	91.69
	M. Annie Harvey	I.	216	48	44.25	92.18
	L. Nicolson	I.	216	49	45.	91.08
	H. G. Perry	Sup.	600	46	39.85	86.06
Charlotte Street..	A. L. Taylor	G. S.	250	55	46.06	84.07
	E. J. Thompson	I.	250	51	45.42	89.05
	N. B. Williamson	G. S.	250	52	45.80	88.07
	Ida McAdam	II.	250	56	52.	93.
	J. A. Hughes	I.	600	32	26.01	81.46
Regent Street....	V. McKenna	I.	250	32	26.83	83.09
	E. McKenna	I.	250	24	20.04	83.50
	M. T. Hughes	II.	200	41	36.53	89.
	I. G. Cassidy	I.	250	29	23.	83.
Brunswick Street.	F. M. McNally	I.	250	66	53.	80.03
Mill	R. E. G. Davies	II.	250	26	20.	78.
Doak	A. E. Lucas	I.	300	.....	.....	.....
Sloyd						
				1152	38.54	87.17

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary

STATEMENT E.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE FOR TERM ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent Attendance.
High.....	B. C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$950	31	28.07	90.55
	A. S. McFarlane.....	G. S.	650	24	22.05	93.38
	Frank A. Good.....	G. S.	600	46	40.51	88.07
	Ella L. Thorne.....	I.	500	36	29.01	80.08
York Street.....	S. Thompson.....	G. S.	300	43	34.59	84.16
	L. E. VanDine.....	I.	250	51	42.	83.05
	Katherine McCann....	I.	250	50	43.95	87.09
	K. E. Currie.....	I.	250	56	42.08	76.05
	Isabel R. Everett.....	I.	250	58	45.06	78.72
	L. A. Burt.....	I.	250	55	46.49	84.52
	J. E. Page.....	G. S.	650	33	27.02	82.04
Model.....	A. L. Richardson.....	I.	250	45	41.67	92.06
	M. Annie Harvey.....	I.	216	45	40.16	89.24
	Lillian Nicholson.....	I.	216	49	45.06	93.
	Horace G. Perry.....	Sup.	665	43	35.64	82.88
Charlotte Street..	Annie L. Taylor.....	G. S.	250	50	42.44	84.89
	E. J. Thompson.....	I.	250	49	39.45	80.51
	N. B. Williamson.....	G. S.	250	56	44.80	80.
	Ida McAdam.....	II.	250	56	47.	85.
Regent Street....	J. A. Hughes.....	I.	600	27	22.08	84.06
	V. McKenna.....	I.	250	31	24.	77.
	E. McKenna.....	I.	250	25	21.33	85.32
	M. T. Hughes.....	II.	200	43	36.68	85.03
Brunswick St....	I. G. Cassidy.....	I.	250	28	23.	83.
Mill.....	F. M. McNally.....	I.	250	64	47.	75.
Doak.....	R. E. G. Davies.....	II.	250	24	17.	74.
Sloyd.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	I.	300	.....	.....	.....
				1118	35.70	83.80

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

CITY OF MONCTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1905

MR. J. T. HAWKE, Chairman.

MR. H. H. AYER,
L. N. BOURQUE, M. D.,
MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,
MISS HATTIE TWEEDIE,

MR. JAMES DOYLE,
MRS. ANNIE M. PURDY,
MR. JOHN HARRIS,
MR. H. S. BELL,

F. A. McCULLY, B. A., LL. B., Secretary.

STAFF OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1905.

GEORGE J. OULTON, M. A., Principal.—Teacher of Chemistry, Physics, Geometry, Physical Geography, Nature Lessons, Arithmetic, Physiology.

G. FRED McNALLY, B. A.—Teacher of Greek, Latin, History, Civics.

W. A. COWPERTHWAIT, M. A.—Teacher of French, English Literature, Grammar and Composition.

ROBERT C. COLWELL, B. A.—Teacher of Botany, Book-keeping, Algebra, Agriculture, Arithmetic, (Grade IX.)

**Report of the Board of School Trustees for the Year Ending
December 31, 1905.**

To **J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,**
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees for the City of Moncton have the honor to present for your consideration the annual report of the Public Schools of the City for the year ending 1905.

On the fourth of April, 1905, Messrs. J. H. Harris and H. S. Bell, whose terms as trustees had expired, were re-appointed by the City Council. Miss Hattie Tweedie, also an appointee of the City Council, whose term of office had expired, was re-appointed by the City Council on the sixth of June, 1905.

ENROLMENT.

As anticipated by the Trustees in their report of last year, the attendance in the public schools of this City has increased largely during the year. The grand total enrolment for 1904 was 1,890, with thirty-five teachers on the staff. The grand total enrolment for 1905 reached 1,993, the largest in the history of the City. The Board were therefore compelled to increase the staff, and during the year thirty-seven teachers were engaged, with an average number of fifty-four pupils to each teacher. It is anticipated, in view of the increasing number of pupils in attendance in the schools, that additional rooms will have to be opened during the coming year. The large increase in the number of buildings erected in the west end of the City, has occasioned an overcrowding of pupils in the Victoria School building. Some action will have to be taken by the Board of School Trustees to accommodate the pupils of the west end during the coming year. It is also anticipated that a new school room will have to be opened in connection with the Wesley Street school building to accommodate the increasing number of children who are seeking admission as scholars in that building.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The work of the High School during 1905 has been highly satisfactory. The attendance has been larger than for several years past, there being a total enrolment of one hundred and seventy pupils. At the close of the June term, 1905, Mr. H. B. Steeves, M. A., teacher of mathematics, botany and book-keeping, resigned his position to accept the Principalship of Shédiac School. The Board accepted his resignation with regret. Mr. Steeves for several years has been a successful teacher in the High School. Mr. Robert C. Colwell, B. A., an Honor graduate of the University of New Brunswick, was appointed to the vacancy. He has successfully filled that position. At the Normal School Entrance and Junior Leaving Examinations, students from the High School made a very successful showing. Miss Annie Steeves made the highest marks in the Province in the Entrance Examination for Normal School. Miss Ellis Dixon made the highest marks in the Province in the Junior Leaving Examination.

MATRICULANTS, 1905.

The following pupils of the High School successfully passed the Matriculation Examinations of the University of New Brunswick for 1905 :

Frank E. Dickie.....	Division 1
Blanche Harper.....	" 2
Claire T. Flanagan.....	" 2
Edith McHaffie.....	" 2
Gertrude E. Welling.....	" 2
Marie A. Union.....	" 3
Lillian N. Nixon.....	" 3
Christie E. Mitchell.....	" 3
Maggie H. Davidson.....	" 3

Miss Claire T. Flanagan, having presented herself at the University of New Brunswick, received the Scholarship for the County of Westmorland.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—1905.

The following constitute the graduating class for 1905, who completed the High School course and received diplomas in order of merit:—

Clairence Theresa Flanagan.....	Division 1
Blanche Harper.....	" 1
Frank Evans Dickie.....	" 1
Marie Alice Union.....	" 2
Lillian Maud Nixon.....	" 2
Christie Emily Mitchell.....	" 2
Maggie Hunter Davidson.....	" 2
Charles Austin Barton.....	" 2
John Humphrey Lockhart.....	" 2
Margaret Miller Thomson.....	" 2
Kathleen Moore Knight.....	" 2
Charles Whitney Rand.....	" 2

STUDENTS WITH PARTIAL CLASSICAL COURSE.

Andrew Howard Bynon,
Helen Harris,
Mary Agnes Weldon,
Clarence Parker Price.

STUDENTS WHO OMITTED CLASSICAL COURSE.

Ellis Burns Dixon,
Percy George Potter.

MEDALISTS AND PRIZE WINNERS.

The following prizes were awarded at the closing exercises of the High School in June :—

Chairman's Gold Medal for Highest General Standing, Grade XI, won by Claire T. Flanagan.

Alumni Prize for Second Highest General Standing, Grade XI, won by Blanche Harper.

Science Prize, presented by F. A. McCully, Esq., won by Claire T. Flanagan.

Mathematical Prize, presented by H. S. Bell, Esq., won by Ellis B. Dixon.

Prize in English Subjects, presented by Principal Johnson, of Moncton Business College, won by Claire T. Flanagan.

Prize in Latin and History, presented by Hon. C. W. Robinson, won by Blanche Harper.

Prize in French, presented by Hon. F. J. Sweeney, won by Claire T. Flanagan.

Highest General Average, Grade X, prize presented by Mayor Ryan, won by Mary W. Gauvin.

Governor General's Bronze Medal, Highest Standing Grade IX, won by Alice E. McKay.

At the closing exercises of the High School in June, the following programme was carried out :—

Piano Duet—Misses Wilbur and Donald.

"Song of the Hunters"—Chorus.

Essay, "Russia"—Sarah K. Dobson.

Reading—Kathleen F. Gillen.

"Three Funny Men"—Boys' Chorus.

Essay, "Ambition"—Claire T. Flanagan.

Piano Duet—Misses Knight and Wilbur.

Essay, "Ralph Connor"—Christie E. Mitchell.

Trio—Misses Crandall, Henderson and Rogers.

Reading—Grace Lockhart.

Valedictory—Andrew H. Bynon.

Presentation of Diplomas and Certificates.

Song—Graduating Class.

Presentation of Prizes and Medals.

"Woodland Melodies"—Chorus.

God Save the King.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In June the High School Entrance Examination was held in Aberdeen School building, under the supervision of Principals Oulton and Irons and the Secretary of the School Board. Eighty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination. Of the number presenting themselves, sixty-one were admitted into the High School. The silver medal, offered by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Jabez Bunting Snowball, for the highest marks made in this examination in the County of Westmorland, was awarded to Miss Perina Legere, a student from Wesley Street School, Moncton, she having made the highest marks in competition with all others in the County. This is the third time a pupil of Wesley Street school building has won this medal, a fact which must be highly satisfactory to the staff and the Principal of Wesley Street School. At the close of the schools in December this medal was suitably presented to Miss Perina Legere at the closing exercises of Wesley Street School by Dr. L. N. Bourque.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL.

The Governor-General's Bronze Medal, offered for the highest average in Grade IX of the High School, was won by Miss Alice McKay. The same was fittingly presented to her at the opening exercises of the Aberdeen school building during the term.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

The following constitute the officers of the Alumni of the Moncton High School for 1905 :—

Principal of High School.....	Honorary President.
L. N. Harris, M. D.	President.
Miss May Forge.....	1st Vice-President.
Miss Emma McLeod.....	2nd Vice-President.
Mr. T. H. Walsh.....	Secretary-Treasurer.
Mr. Geo. S. Patterson...	Recording Secretary.

The Five Dollar Gold Piece, offered by the Alumni Society for highest average in Grade X, was awarded in June, 1905, to Miss Claire T. Flanagan.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL.

Exclusive of the High School, the enrolment in the Aberdeen building during the year reached 689 pupils, with thirteen teachers, giving an average of fifty-three pupils to each teacher. Several changes have occurred on the staff during the year. Miss Lottie Weldon, in June, 1905, was granted leave of absence for one year, and Miss Forge was transferred from Victoria to Aberdeen. Miss Lea, who had been absent on leave of absence, in August, 1905, again took charge of Grade VI in Aberdeen. Owing to the increase in enrolment in this building, the Trustees opened up a new room equipped with new desks. Miss Alberta E. Jamieson, B. A., was appointed at the beginning of the term in August, 1905, to take charge of this room. All the school rooms in this building, seventeen in number, are now occupied. Owing to the overcrowding at Victoria School, the library room in Aberdeen building was converted into a school room, and Miss Wilson's pupils from Victoria were transferred to that room. There are now eighteen teachers in this building. The work during the year has been successfully carried on. Including the High School, 859 pupils attended this building.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

The enrolment during the year reached six hundred and three, having eleven teachers in the building, with an average of fifty-four pupils to each teacher. Miss McLaren, teacher of the Primary grade, who had been off duty on leave, was re-appointed. In January, 1905, Miss Mabel McLeod and Miss Mary H. McBeath, B. A., were each granted leave of absence. Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Mary Adams, first class teachers, were appointed to fill the vacancies. At the beginning of the second term in August, Miss Mary McBeath was re-appointed for Victoria school building, and took charge of Grade VI, which she formerly taught. The work of the school has been successfully carried on during the year.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

The enrolment in this school has largely increased during the year, the grand total being 531, the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in this building. A number of changes have occurred on the staff during the year. Miss Evangeline Bourque in July was granted leave of absence, and Miss Natalie Allain, for years a very successful teacher in this school, resigned, having been transferred to Shediac. Miss Mary Cormier and Miss Catherine Hagarty, first class teachers, were appointed on the staff during the year. Miss Kate Hamilton, in December, 1904, having secured leave of absence for one year, Miss Perina Legere was appointed supply.

SALARIES.

The Board, having experienced considerable difficulty in securing first class teachers, re-considered the schedule of salaries of female teachers and adopted the schedule of pay as follows :—

First year.....	\$300.00
Second and succeeding years.....	325.00

VOCAL MUSIC.

The Board, having introduced the systematic teaching of music in the Public Schools, found the same to be giving very satisfactory results. Miss McCarthy, the teacher of music, has again been re-engaged for the coming year, and is doing excellent work in this branch of study.

Attached to this report are a number of tabular and comparative statements relating to the city schools, all of which are respectfully submitted.

Moncton, December 31, 1905.

F. A. McCULLY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING INCREASE IN ENROLMENT.

YEAR.	TERMS.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Schools.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.
1888	First	1070	19	57
	Second	1026	20	62
1889	First	1160	20	58
	Second	1271	22	58
1890	First	1237	22	56
	Second	1464	24	61
1891	First	1408	24	59
	Second	1612	28	58
1892	First	1544	28	56
	Second	1632	28	59
1893	First	1536	28	56
	Second	1621	28	57
1894	First	1572	28	56
	Second	1641	28	59
1895	First	1664	29	57
	Second	1716	31	57
1896	First	1661	31	57
	Second	1790	31	57
1897	First	1700	31	56
	Second	1749	31	58
1898	First	1678	33	50
	Second	1741	33	53
1899	First	1682	33	51
	Second	1825	33	55
1900	First	1736	33	52
	Second	1717	34	50.5
1901	First	1693	34	50
	Second	1778	33	54
1902	First	1712	32	54
	Second	1795	34	53
1903	First	1748	34	51.3
	Second	1789	34	52.6
1904	First	1731	34	50.9
	Second	1890	35	54
1905	First	1869	35	53.4
	Second	1993	37	53.8

STATEMENT No. 2.
TEACHERS AND GRADES, 1905.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS.		Denomination.				
		1st Term.	2nd Term.	Pres.	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Episc.
ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.								
George J. Oulton, M. A	Gr.	11	11			1		
G. Fred McNally, B. A	"	10	10				1	
H. B. Steeves, M. A.	"	9A				1		
W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.	"	9B	9A					1
Robert C. Colwell, B. A.			9B	1				
S. B. Anderson	Sup.	8	8	1				
Emma A. Smith	1st	7	7				1	
Mary E. S. Nicolson.	2nd	6 & 7	5					1
Agnes I. Thomson	"	6		1				
Alice Lea	1st		6			1		
Alberta E. Jamieson, B. A.	Sup.		6 & 7			1		
Agnes McSweeney	2nd	4 & 5	3		1			
Ethel Murphy	1st	4		1				
Mame I. Smith	"	4		1				
Mary A. Moore	"	5	5					1
Elspeth Charters	"	31 & 2					1	
Lottie Weldon	"	3 & 4					1	
Hazel Taylor	"	22 & 3	1					
G. May Forge	"		4					1
Emma Condon	"	1 & 21 & 2	1					
Ella J. McKay	"	1	1				1	
Margaret Wilson	"		6 & 7	1				
VICTORIA SCHOOL.								
S. W. Irons.	1st	8	8	1				
Catherine Barton	"	7	7					1
Mary H. McBeath, B. A	"		6 & 7	1				
Margaret Wilson	"	6 & 7						
Florence Murphy	2nd	5 & 6	5	1				
Ella Stevens	"	5	4					1
Mary Adams	1st		2 & 3	1				
G. May Forge	"	3						
Mabel E. McLeod	"	4				1		
Etta Cormick	Sup.	2 & 33 & 4						1
Lottie Nichol	2nd	1 & 2	2				1	
Edith L. Mitchell	Sup.	1	1			1		
Fannie McLaren	1st		1	1				

STATEMENT No. 2.—Continued.

TEACHERS END GRADES, 1095.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS.		Denomination.				
		1st Term.	2st Term.	Pres.	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Episc.
WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.								
s Quirke.....	1st	8 & 7	7 & 8	....	1	....	....	....
ie Allain	2nd	5 & 6	..	....	1	....	....	....
rine Hagarty ..	1st	....	6	....	1	....	....	....
geline LeBlanc .	"	1	4 & 5	....	1	....	....	....
eth Richard ...	"	5	4	....	1	....	....	....
rine Hennessy .	"	3	3	....	1	....	....	....
e Bourque	"	1 & 2	2 & 3	....	1	....	....	....
Cormier .....	"	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
e Girouard	"	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
geline Bourque.	"	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
a Bourgeois....	"	3 & 4	1	....	1	....	....	....
				13	12	6	6	7

STATEMENT No. 3.

GRAND ENROLMENT FOR THE TERM COMMENCING AUGUST 1901, 1902, 1903,
1904, 1905.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL.		1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Grade 11, .....	.....	25	45	26	28	30
Grade 10, .....	.....	51	42	44	41	51
Grade 9a, .....	.....	38	32	36	42	45
Grade 9b, .....	.....	38	37	36	42	44
Grade 8, .....	.....	48	43	50	54	49
Grade 7, .....	.....	46	83	45	46	37
Grade 6 & 7, ....	.....	.....	.....	42	47	48
Grade 6, .....	.....	93	59	55	46	49
Grade 5, .....	.....	100	105	43	53	106
Grade 4 & 5, ....	.....	.....	.....	47	48	.....
Grade 3 & 4, ....	.....	112	89	89	102	53
Grade 4, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	52
Grade 3, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Grade 2 & 3, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Grade 2 & 1, ..	.....	176	182	115	129	123
Grade 1, .....	.....	.....	.....	58	66	61
		650	644	742	821	859
VICTORIA SCHOOL.						
Grade 8, .....	.....	49	45	50	36	42
Grade 7, .....	.....	61	52	52	55	55
Grade 6 & 7, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Grade 6, .....	.....	52	63	50	55	42
Grade 5 & 6, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Grade 5, .....	.....	66	62	52	52	50
Grade 4, .....	.....	57	104	121	60	59
Grade 3 & 4, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Grade 3, .....	.....	122	71	109	62	.....
Grade 2 & 3, ....	.....	39	43	.....	63	60
Grade 2, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Grade 2 & 1, ....	.....	57	58	49	66	.....
Grade 1, .....	.....	60	58	60	66	120
		563	556	532	566	603

STATEMENT No. 3.—Continued.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL		1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Grade 7 & 8,....	.....	38	37	43	38	41
Grade 6, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Grade 5 & 6,....	.....	60	52	56	50	....
Grade 5, .....	.....	.....	48	.....	51	....
Grade 4 & 5,....	.....	57	.....	57	.....	56
Grade 4, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Grade 3 & 4,....	.....	56	53	166	112	....
Grade 3, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Grade 3 & 2,....	.....	65	58	59	60	64
Grade 1 & 2,....	.....	137	.....	.....	55	....
Grade 2, .....	.....	.....	59	59	60	67
Grade 1, .....	.....	.....	132	138	127	137
		413	439	468	497	531
Total Enrolment for 1905, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1993

STATEMENT No. 4.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen	1 George J. Oulton, M. A.	850	117	30	12	18	2824	299	24.83	82.83
"	2 G. Fred McNally, B. A.	650	121	47	17	26	4254½	418½	35.95	83.6
"	3 W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.	550	121	40	15	25	4108½	454	34.84	87.1
"	4 H. B. Steeves, M. A.	550	121	41	14	27	3918	691½	33.65	82.08
"	5 S. B. Anderson.	565	121	51	20	31	5038½	547½	42.8	84.
"	6 Emma A. Smith.	300	121	46	24	22	4311½	973	37.	90.5
"	7 Mary E. S. Nicholson	300	121	47	20	27	4630½	853	39.	82.
"	8 Agnes T. Thomson	300	121	45	26	19	4174½	261	27.5	61.1
"	9 Agnes J. McSweeney	300	120	46	22	24	4324	1042	37.	80.
"	10 Ethel Murphy	300	119	56	27	29	5305½	1125½	45.	81.8
"	11 Elspeth Charters.	300	121	54	27	27	5178	1066	44.6	82.
"	12 Mary A. Moore.	275	121	50	28	22	4786	1235½	40.8	81.6
"	13 Lottie Weldon	250	121	48	21	27	4846½	961½	41.14	85.7
"	14 Hazel Taylor	250	121	58	31	27	5603	920	47.	81.
"	15 Emma Condon.	300	121	68	38	30	6665	1565	55.7	81.9
"	16 Ella J. McKay	300	121	69	35	34	6532	1309½	55.8	80.8
Victoria	17 S. W. Irons	850	121	30	13	17	2792	478½	23.97	79.9
"	18 Catherine Barton.	300	121	57	22	35	5053	925½	43.44	76.21
"	19 Margaret Wilson	275	121	55	29	26	5416	774	46.05	83.7
"	20 Florence Murphy	275	121	50	27	23	5218½	766½	44.	88.
"	21 Ella Stevens.	300	121	53	26	27	5411½	806½	45.71	96.24
"	22 G. May Forge	275	121	66	27	39	6314½	866½	53.65	81.3
"	23 Mabel E. McLeod	300	121	65	36	29	6396	908	54.2	83.4
"	24 Edith L. Mitchell	300	121	70	33	37	6636	1343	56.9	79.9
"	25 Etta Cormick	250	121	65	31	34	6588	1277	55.62	85.57
"	26 Lottie Nichol.	300	121	65	33	32	6239	1208	52.09	81.3
Wesley St.	27 Agnes Quirke.	400	119	42	14	28	4398	470	37.7	89.
"	28 Perina Bourgeois.	275	119	69	35	34	8129½	857	53.	76.
"	29 Natalie Allain.	300	119	47	21	26	4652	701	40.84	85.83
"	30 Elizabeth Richard.	300	117	56	27	29	5452½	565	48.	85.71
"	31 Catherine Hennessey	300	118	57	30	27	5175½	750	44.93	78.53
"	32 Evangeline Bourque.	275	119	60	22	38	5447	856½	47.7	79.5
"	33 Elodie Bourque.	275	119	57	24	33	5216½	687½	44.	77.
"	34 Evangeline LeBlanc	275	119	50	28	22	5030	457½	42.91	85.82
"	35 Elmore Girouard.	225	119	59	34	25	4713	861½	41.15	69.74
Total No. of Pupils enrolled				1909						

STATEMENT No. 5.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS
OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	Totals.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation, .	362	267	150	187	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1611
Composition .....	.....	.....	234	176	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1055
Grammar, Analysis, .....	.....	.....	234	176	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1055
History, .....	.....	.....	.....	176	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	821
Form,	252	267	234	200	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1598
Industrial Drawing,	252	267	234	200	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1598
Print Script,	362	267	234	237	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1745
Writing,	362	267	234	237	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1745
Arithmetic,	362	267	234	190	190	199	161	92	81	43	30	1849
Geometry, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	43	30	154
Mensuration, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	92	81	43	30	405
Algebra, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	43	30	1233
Geography, .....	.....	.....	234	200	193	199	161	92	81	43	30	1681
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life,	362	267	234	176	193	199	161	89	.....	.....	.....	1598
Colour,	252	267	234	200	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1598
Objects,	252	267	234	200	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1598
Temperance Teachings of Science ..	362	267	234	200	193	199	161	92	.....	.....	.....	1598
Physics, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	81
Physiology, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	30	73
Latin, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	118	81	43	30	379
French, (Grade I to VIII.) .....	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	43	28	484
Book-keeping, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	43	.....	124
English, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	43	30	154
Chemistry, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	30	73
Agriculture } .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	30	111
Botany }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT No. 6.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen	1 George J. Oulton, M.A.,...	\$950	81	30	16	14	2113½	128½	26.4	88.
	2 G. Fred. McNally, B.A.,...	750	81	51	19	32	3304½	427½	41.81	81.98
	3 W. A. Cowperthwaite, M.A.	650	81	45	20	25	3056½	298½	38.33	85.18
	4 Robert C. Colwell, B.A.,	500	81	44	16	28	3076½	272½	38.72	88.
	5 S. B. Anderson	615	81	49	24	25	3336½	406½	41.75	85.2
	6 Emma A. Smith	325	81	37	18	19	2658	236	33.	90.
	7 Alberta E. Jamieson, B.A.,	300	81	48	33	15	3075½	518½	38.	79.3
	8 Alice Lea	325	81	49	26	23	3312½	458½	41.	83.75
	9 Mary E. S. Nicolson	325	81	52	22	30	3340	866½	42.	80.
	10 Mary A. Moore	325	81	54	28	28	3549	712½	44.9	83
	11 G. May Forge	325	81	55	29	26	3518	660	44.5	81.
	12 Mame I. Smith	325	81	53	20	23	3517	1663½	44.46	83.9
	13 Agnes McSweeney	325	81	52	24	28	3325½	387½	43.	81.
	14 Hazel Taylor	325	81	56	32	24	3343½	578	42.	75.
	15 Emma Condon	325	81	61	28	33	3728	1253	47.05	78.77
	16 Elspeth Charters	325	81	62	28	34	3000	1176½	39.	63.
	17 Ella J. McKay	325	81	61	30	31	3293½	1060	41.8	68.6
Victoria	18 S. W. Irons	950	81	42	19	29	2877	276	36.35	86.57
	19 Catherine Barton	325	81	55	23	32	3419	638½	43.75	79.54
	20 Mary H. McBeath, B.A.	325	81	56	24	32	3811	725	47.81	84.9
	21 Margaret Wilson	325	81	42	28	14	2784½	364½	35.2	84.
	22 Florence Murphy	325	81	50	27	23	3355½	426½	49.	84.
	23 Ella Stevens	325	81	59	24	35	3936	673½	49.71	84.25
	24 Etta Cormick	325	81	58	25	33	3966	790	48.3	83.8
	25 Mary Adams	300	81	60	31	29	3788	834½	48.9	81.5
	26 Lottie Nichol	325	81	61	31	30	3668½	693½	46.14	75.
	27 Edith Mitchell	325	81	60	24	36	3966½	746½	49.49	82.49
Wesley St.	28 Fannie McLaren	325	81	60	27	33	3448	1145	42.56	70.93
	29 Agnes Quirke	450	82	41	16	25	2995½	276	36.	87.
	30 Elizabeth Richard	325	83	49	22	27	3210½	332	39.61	80.63
	31 Catherine Hagarty	300	83	54	28	26	3812½	356½	46.65	86.38
	32 Evangeline LeBlanc	325	83	56	30	26	3771½	500	45.43	81.12
	33 Catherine Hennessy	325	83	63	24	39	4069	738½	49.51	78.58
	34 Elodie Bourque	325	83	64	34	30	4207	373½	52.	81.
	35 Mary Cormier	300	83	67	32	35	3901	703½	48.08	71.76
	36 Elmire Girouard	325	83	68	31	37	3452	887½	43.13	63.42
	37 Perina Bourgeois	325	83	69	39	30	3504	604½	43.	63.
Total Number of Pupils Enrolled.....				1993						

STATEMENT NO. 7.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1905. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XII	TOTALS
Reading, Spelling and Recitation.	374	293	261	231	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1822
Composition, Grammar, Analysis.	...	...	135	195	240	194	106	117	...	...	...	993
History.	...	...	...	140	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	803
Form, Industrial Drawing.	368	282	259	231	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1803
Post Script, Writing.	374	293	261	231	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1822
Arithmetic.	374	293	261	231	191	194	161	117	89	51	...	1962
Geometry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	51	31	168
Algebra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	75	89	51	31	260
Geography.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral, Plant Life.	362	280	145	125	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1575
Color, Objects.	368	282	259	231	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1803
Temperance Teachings.	363	277	209	231	191	194	161	117	...	...	...	1803
Physics.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	89
Physiology.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	30	81
Latin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	64	78	35	24	336
French.	Grades I to VIII = 259				...	...	...	...	89	51	28	427
Book-keeping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	51	...	140
History and Geography.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	30	81
English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	51	30	161
Chemistry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	30	81
Agriculture and Botany.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	51	30	161

STATEMENT No. 8.
TOTAL SCHOOL DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31ST. 1905.

DATE OF ISSUE.	Years to run.	WHEN DUE.	Numbers.	Value each.	Total Amount.	Rate %	Total Interest	INTEREST PAYABLE.					
								Jan.	Feb.	April.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
August 1, 1874	20	August 1, 1894	9 to 17	\$ 500	\$ 4000	5%	\$ 200	.....	.....	.....	\$ 200	.....	.....
July 1, 1886	20	July 1, 1906	42 to 41	500	500	6%	30	\$ 15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
July 13, 1889	20	July 13, 1909	42 to 61	500	10000	6%	600	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
January 1, 1890	20	January 1, 1910	62 to 70	1000	12000	5%	600	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
July 2, 1890	19	July 2, 1909	71 to 76	500	10000	4%	400	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
March 2, 1891	18	March 2, 1909	34 to 53	500	2000	4%	80	.....	\$ 40	.....	.....	\$ 40	.....
July 2, 1891	18	July 2, 1909	54 to 57	500	3500	4%	140	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
October 1, 1897	25	October 1, 1922	94 to 100	1000	20000	4%	800	.....	\$ 400	.....	.....	.....	\$ 400
January 1, 1898	25	January 1, 1923	1 to 20	1000	7000	4%	280	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
October 1, 1898	25	October 1, 1923	21 to 27	1000	13000	4%	520	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	280
			28 to 40	1000									
					\$ 82000		\$ 3650	\$ 1225	\$ 40	\$ 680	\$ 1225	\$ 40	\$ 680

STATEMENT No. 9.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1905.

FINANCE.

MR. H. AYER,
MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,

MR. H. S. BELL,
MR. J. H. HARRIS.

REPAIRS.

DR. BOURQUE,
MR. J. H. HARRIS,

MR. JAMES DOYLE,
MRS. PURDY,

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY.

THE FULL BOARD

Names of Trustees Appointed by City Council.

Term: Women, 3 years; Men 4 years.

Date of Appointment.	Names.	In Lieu of
1902, Jan. 10th.....	L. N. Bourque, M. D.,	L. N. Bourque, M. D.
1904, Jan. 28th.....	Mr. H. H. Ayer,	Mr. H. H. Ayer.
1905, April 4th.....	Mr. J. H. Harris,	Mr. J. H. Harris,
1905, April 4th.....	Mr. S. Bell,	Mr. H. S. Bell.
1905, June 5th.....	Miss Hattie Tweedie,	Miss Hattie Tweedie.

Names of Trustees Appointed by Government.

Date of Appointment	Names.	In Lieu of
1903, Feb. 11th.....	Mr. James Doyle,	Mr. A. E. Wall, (resigned)
1903, July 15th.....	Mr. J. T. Hawke,	Mr. J. T. Hawke.
1903, July 15th.....	Mr. James Flanagan,	Mr. James Flanagan.
1904, Dec. 14th.....	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy,	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS.

1905.

Balance to credit Current Acct. January 1st, 1905.....	\$ 332.70
Received from City Assessment	22656.00
" " County Fund.....	2506.86
Int. allowed by Bank of Montreal.....	23.46
Received from the Bank for Coupons, Cross Entry	375.00

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Ladies Aid, Hospital.....	\$ 1.00
Albert J. Steeves, Grade 8	6.00
John Gaskin, High	5.00
Olena Vanbuskirk, Grade 8	3.00
Jean Hudson, Grade 8.....	6.00
A. E. Holstead, Chairs.....	7.00
Eldon Branscombe, High	10.00
Frank Hughson, High.....	10.00
Amos O'Blenes, Rent.....	1.52
	<u>49.52</u>

Total receipts for 1905	\$25943.54
" Expenditures 1905.....	25773.47
	<u> </u>
Dec. 31. 1905, Credit Balance.....	\$ 170.07

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1905, JAN. 1st TO DECEMBER 31st.

Teachers' and Secretary's Salaries.....	\$14,550 03
Janitors.....	1,627 00
Repairs—Sundry.....	257 92
Expenses.....	202 20
Interest.....	3,691 04
Insurance.....	315 00
Wood.....	42 70
Water.....	150 00
School Supplies.....	323 60
Coal—Aberdeen.....	949 84
Coal—Victoria.....	772 85
Fuel—Wesley St.....	300 00
Rent—Wesley St.....	24 00
Real Estate.....	5 00
<hr/>	
Total Ordinary Expenditure	\$ 23,211 18
By Amount paid on Debentures.....	\$1,800 00
By Amount paid on Furniture.....	635 10
By Amount Repairs—Roof Aberdeen	127 19
<hr/>	
	2,562 29
Total Expenditure for 1905.....	\$25,773 47

RECAPITULATION OF VOUCHERS.

January, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$897 51
February, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,165 52
March, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,418 54
April, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,166 43
May, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	774 12
June, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,791 14
July, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 41
August, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668 10
September, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247 97
October, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582 88
November, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,162 61
December, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,628 24
					<hr/>
					\$25,773 47

TOWN OF SAINT STEPHEN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. CHIPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, M. P. P.,	W. McK. DEINSTADT, M. D.,
GILBERT W. GANONG, M. P.,	FRANK TODD,
JOHN BLACK,	JOHN LOCHARY,
MISS GRACE B. STEVENS,	MRS. MARY D. MCGIBBON.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—I have the honor to present for your consideration the report of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the year ending June 30th, 1905.

The term of office of John Lochary having expired, he was re-appointed by the Town Council. The composition of the Board thus remains unchanged.

Miss Mercy Murray and Mr. Charles H. Murray having resigned their respective schools at the close of the term ending December 30, 1904, Miss Eleanor Dewolfe and Miss Mary E. Caswell were appointed in their places.

The Graduation exercises of the High School were held in Elder Memorial Hall, and were largely attended, and each year are attracting greater attention, and at the close of the exercises were addressed by Dr. Hay, of St. John.

The Manual Training School has been in operation nearly two years, and under the efficient management of Mr. Will Whitney, is doing excellent work. and is rapidly growing in favor with the pupils, the Board and the community.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS A. MILLS,
Secretary.

St. Stephen, June 30th, 1905,

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC. FOR THE TERM ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1904.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.	P. G. McFarlane.	Sup.	700	11	28	32.61	88.16	IX., X., XI.
	M. Olivia Maxwell.	I	360	5	5	93.703	93.70	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.	F. O. Sullivan.	I	665	44	39	70.88	85.39	VII., VIII.
	Etta E. DeWolfe, Assistant.	I	320					
	Bertha M. Brown.	I	260	10	30	34.00	85.00	VII.
	M. Flora Boyd.	I	260	29	16	38.27	85.04	VI.
	Jessie D. Henry.	I	320	32	19	46.00	90.94	V., VI.
	Mercy Murray.	I	320	24	26	44.37	88.70	IV., V.
Cove.	C. H. Murway.	I	320	22	25	42.92	91.32	III., IV.
	Ella M. Veazey.	I	320	26	30	49.40	88.21	I., II.
King Street.	Emma Veazey.	I	300	24	25	44.59	91.00	III., IV.
	H. Beatrice Smith.	I	260	35	26	55.30	87.4	I., II.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC. FOR THE TERM ENDING
JUNE 30, 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance	Per cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High Street.	P. G. McFarlane.	Sup.	700	10	18	24.75	85.25	IX., X., XI.
	M. Olivia Maxwell.	I	360	5	10	12.3471	82.307	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.	F. O. Sullivan.	I	665	43	37	65.88	82.35	VII., VIII.
	Etta E. DeWolfe, Assistant	I	320					
	Bertha M. Brown.	I	260	11	28	31.5	83.1	VII.
	M. Flora Boyd.	I	320	28	16	35.08	79.72	VI.
	Jessie D. Henry.	I	320	31	19	44.00	89.00	V., VI.
	Eleanor DeWolfe.	I	260	25	25	41.04	82.00	IV., V.
Cove.	May E. Caswell.	I	260	22	27	43.21	88.00	III., IV.
	Ella M. Veazey.	I	320	30	29	50.64	85.83	I., II.
King Street.	Emma Veazey.	I	300	26	25	45.5	89.2	III., IV.
	H. Beatrice Smith.	I	260	35	29	53.55	83.67	I., II.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the Year
ended June 30, 1905.

1904

June 30,	To balance on hand.....	\$ 759 62
July 8,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	4,000 00
Aug. 26	To amount from County Fund.....	381 72
Oct. 13	To amount from Board of Education for Manual Training School.....	86 91

1905

Jan. 14,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Feb. 24,	To amount from County Fund.....	388 60
March 31,	To amount from Board of Education for Manual Training School....	15 26
June 27,	To amount from Town Treasurer....	800 00
		<hr/> \$7,432 11

CR.

1905

June 30,	By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries.....	\$5,007 50
June 30,	By amount paid for Repairs.....	778 51
June 30,	By amount paid for care of rooms.....	591 14
June 30,	By amount paid for Contingencies.....	412 20
June 30,	By amount paid for Fuel.....	461 45
June 30,	By amount paid for Insurance.....	57 75
	By Balance	123 56
		<hr/> \$7,432 11

TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

W. S. ROBINSON,
W. H. LAUHLIN,
P. F. CASEY,
FRANCES E. TODD,

ANDREW MUNGALL,
J. M. DEACON,
JOHN BRESNAHAN,
ALICE GRAHAM.

To J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.
Report to June 30th, 1905.

The Schools of Milltown have been conducted with the same number of departments as last year, being nine in all, including Manual Training Department. Mr. H. E. Sinclair, who taught as Principal with great acceptance during the previous year, was compelled by failing health to retire, and hoping for speedy restoration was given leave of absence for one year. As the end of the year drew on Mr. Sinclair was no better, but rather the worse, and was obliged to give notice of termination.

Mr. Wm. M. Burns was engaged in his stead, and now, after one year good work, Mr. Burns has given notice, and Mr. John B. DeLong has been engaged as his successor.

Mr. Will Whitney has also given up his charge of the Manual Training department, and Mr. G. A. Boate is to continue the same in connection with the work in St. Stephen, as before.

Miss Kinney, of Grade VI, resigned at the close of school year of 1903-04, and that department has been taught by Miss Rhoda J. Macdougall.

The usual statements are submitted herewith.

STATEMENT, FIRST TERM, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 Years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	STANDARDS.
Superior	W. M. Burns	10	26	36	14	30.5-13	84.4	IX., X., XI.,
"	S. Sterling	20	31	51	3	47.	92.	VII., VIII.
Intermediate	R. J. Macdougall ..	22	24	46	....	37.16	80.78	VI.
"	M. E. Connolly	16	15	31	....	26.97	87.	V.
"	C. M. Caswell	24	17	41	....	35.16	87.92	IV.
Primary	M. C. Osborne	23	27	50	....	45.	90.	II. III.
"	T. S. Kirk	16	21	37	....	35.	94.59	I., II., III.
"	B. J. Dewar	23	28	51	....	45.06	88.	I., II.

STATEMENT, SECOND TERM, JUNE 30, 1905.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 Years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	STANDARDS.
Superior	W. M. Burns	9	23	32	15	24.7-20	76.1	IX., X., XI.
Intermediate	S. Sterling	20	31	51	3	43.37	85.03	VII., VIII.
"	R. J. Macdougall ..	22	20	42	....	33.15	78.9	VI.
"	M. E. Connolly	16	14	30	....	26.73	89.	V.
"	C. M. Caswell	23	18	41	....	35.50	86.58	IV.
2nd Primary	M. C. Osborne	22	23	45	....	44.5	82.44	II., III.
Primary	T. S. Kirk	16	22	38	....	33.06	87.	I., II., III.
"	B. J. Dewar	22	26	48	....	41.10	85.64	I., II.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

First Term.—Teacher Will Whitney. 52 pupils; open 2 days per week, 5 hours daily. Number of benches equipped, 11. Cost of equipment this term, \$5.04.

Second Term.—Teacher Will Whitney. 51 pupils; open 2 days per week, 5 hours daily. Number of benches equipped, 11. Cost of equipment this term, \$5.50.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF MILLTOWN.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOL YEAR TO JUNE 30th, 1905.

Receipts.

1904			
Sept. 15,	Chief Supt., Draft (County Fund).....	\$ 261 29	
	Chief Supt., Draft (Ex. Fees).....	8 50	
Oct. 6,	Chief Supt., Draft (Man. Training)...	21 27	
Dec. 3,	Town Treasurer.....	1,000 00	
	Discount Haley bill.....	72	
1905			
Feb. 14,	Chief Supt., Draft (County Fund).....	261 01	
	Town Treasurer.....	1,481 00	
	Chief Supt., Draft (Man. Training).....	2 57	
June 30,	Town Treasurer.....	1,200 00	
	Balance.....	82 59	
			<u>\$4,318 95</u>

Expenditures.

1905			
	Balance.....		775 69
June 30,	Teachers' Salaries.....	\$2,730 10	
	Manual Training Equipment... ..	10 54	
	Construction Account... ..	49 83	
	Fuel.....	120 65	
	Insurance.....	4 50	
	Care of Rooms.....	266 00	
	Expense Account.....	361 44	
			<u>3,543 06</u>
			<u>\$4,318 95</u>

E. H. BALKAM,

Milltown, June 30, 1905.

Secretary.

Graduating exercises were conducted by the Principal in the Congregational Church in the evening of June 26th. The parts, interspersed with music, were well sustained and followed by an interesting and valuable address to the Class by J. M. Deacon, of the Board of Trustees. The whole Class, numbering ten in all, were graduated, and each one received at the hand of W. W. Graham, Esq., Chairman of the Board, the Diploma which certifies good conduct and scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

E. H. BALKAM,
Secretary.

Milltown, N. B., July 20th, 1905.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman.

J. L. STEWART,

R. A. LAWLOR,

P. COLEMAN,

W. F. CASSIDY,

J. D. B. F. McKENZIE,

M. S. HOCKEN,

MRS. MINNIE R. LOGGIE,

MRS. JAMES F. CONNORS.

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

To **JAMES R. INCH, LL. D.,**
Chief Supt. of Education,

SIR :—I herewith submit report of our Schools for the year ending June 30th, 1905.

At the end of the June term, 1904, C. J. Mersereau, M. A., teacher of Grade IX, and James McIntosh, teacher of Grade VIII, tendered their resignations. Roy D. Fullerton and H. Burton Loggie were appointed to the vacancies.

Miss May A. Ryan was appointed as assistant in Advanced Departments of the Grammar School.

At the end of the December term, Miss K. A. McDonald tendered her resignation as teacher of Grades I and II in Wellington St. School, and Miss B. Marion Fraser, who holds a Superior License, was appointed in her place.

By the death of Mr. Wm. Lawlor, who always took a deep interest in all school work, the Board loses a valuable member.

The Town Council appointed Mr. W. F. Cassidy to the vacancy.

The Governor General's Bronze Medal, for highest standing in Grade XI, was won by Miss Sibbie McKnight.

The names of the donors and winners of the other prizes are as follows :—

Governor Snowball's prize, Grade IX, Annie McKnight.

Governor Snowball's prize, Grade VII, Ina McKnight.

Governor Snowball's prize, Grade V, Chandler Lobban.

Judge Wilkinson's prize for Natural History, Grade X, Hazel Stothart.

Mayor Nicol's prize, Grade X, Hazel Stothart.

Rev. Archdeacon Forsythe's prize, Grade IV, Lucy Traer.

Dr. J. B. Benson's prize, Grade VIII, Irene Savoy.

Dr. J. B. Benson's prize for Wellington St. School, Grade VI, Wilbur Ross.

Dr. J. B. Benson's Medal for Spelling, for Wellington St. School, Grade II, Willie Lyons.

"A Friend," prize for Drawing, Wellington St. School, Grade VI, Fred Campbell.

R. A. Murdoch's prize, Grade VI, Alma Irving.

Attached you will find statements showing names of Teachers, Pupils enrolled, and also financial statement.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE STOTHART,

Secretary.

**NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR
TERM ENDED DEC. 31ST, 1904.**

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.....	\$750	9	17	26	IX., X., XI.
Roy D. Fullerton.....	450	15	12	27	
Miss May A. Ryan, Assistant.....	200				
H. Burton Loggie.....	450	29	15	44	VIII
Miss Annie M. Loggie.....	200	22	18	40	VII.
" Maggie Mowatt.....	280	33	12	45	VI.
" Ida L. Haviland.....	200	22	9	31	V.
" Maude K. Lawlor.....	200	34	15	49	IV., III.
" Laula S. Smith.....	200	33	11	44	II., I.
" Muriel Ellis.....	200	30	11	41	II., I.
" K. I. B. McLean.....	200	20	9	29	IV., III.
Sister Ellen Walsh.....	200		61	61	IV., I.
" M. Gilmore, Assistant.....					
" E. O. Keefe.....			67	67	III., IV.
" S. Jane Curry.....			47	47	V., VI.
" M. Barden.....					
" Annie B. Doyle, Assistant.....	280		42	42	VII. VIII. IX. X.
Miss M. C. Edgar.....	280	28	9	37	VI.
" Essie L. Keoughan.....	200	24	18	42	V., III.
" V. C. Wright.....	200	29	14	43	IV.
" Mabel I. Flood.....	200	26	16	42	III.
" A. M. Curran.....	200	31	26	57	II.
" K. A. McDonald.....	200	29	20	49	II., I.
" M. C. Sutherland.....	200	29	28	57	I.
Totals.....		477	443	920	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
159.	150.	135.	107.	86.	84.	89.	41.	31.	34.	4.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT FOR TERM
ENDED JUNE 30th, 1905,

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.	\$750	7	17	24	IX., X., XI.
Roy D. Fullerton.	450	13	10	23	
Miss May A. Ryan, Assistant.	200				
H. Burton Loggie.	450	23	14	37	VIII., VII.
Miss Annie M. Loggie.	200	20	17	37	VII.
" Maggie Mowatt.	280	27	12	39	VII., VI.
" Ida I. Haviland.	200	21	11	32	V.
" Maud K. Lawlor.	200	31	16	47	IV., III.
" Laula S. Smith.	200	36	11	47	II., I.
" Muriel Ellis.	200	31	10	41	II., I.
" K. I. B. McLean.	200	19	8	27	IV., III.
Sister Ellen Walsh.	200		58	58	II., I.
Miss M. Gilmore, Assistant.					
Sister Elizabeth O. Keefe.	200		63	63	IV. III.
" S. Jane Curry.	200		46	46	V., VI.
" M. Barden.					
" Annie P. Doyle, Assistant.	280		40	40	VII., VIII., X.
Miss M. C. Edgar.	280	32	9	41	VI.
" Essie L. Keoughan.	200	27	15	42	V., III.
" V. C. Wright.	200	31	15	46	IV.
" Mable I. Flood.	200	24	16	40	III.
" A. M. Curran.	200	31	26	57	II.
" Marion B. Fraser.	200	30	18	48	II., I.
" M. C. Sutherland.	200	25	29	54	I.
Totals.		428	461	889	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
159	146	132	103	89	85	74	42	23	32	4

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1905.

Expenditures.

For Salaries.....	\$ 6,265 00
For Interest and Bond.....	2,193 56
For Fuel, Water and Light.....	702 53
For Insurance.....	418 75
For Repairs and Incidentals.....	493 31
For Rent.....	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,233 15

Receipts.

Balance from 1904.....	\$ 625 56
County School Fund.....	1,495 40
Town Treasurer.....	8,200 00
	<hr/>
	10,320 96
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$87 81

TOWN OF SAINT ANDREWS.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Appointed by Lieut.-Gov. in Council.

ELVILLE N. COCKBURN, K. C.,
Chairman.
BERT E. ARMSTRONG,
OS. TURNER ODELL,
S. F. G. ANDREWS,

Appointed by the Town Council.

EDWIN A. COCKBURN,
EDMUND B. COAKLEY,
ALPHONSUS B. O'NEILL,
MRS. G. D. GRIMMER,
G. HAROLD STICKNEY.

J. SIDNEY MACMASTER, Secretary to the Board.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

SIR:—We have the honor to lay before you for your consideration our report on the Public Schools of the Town of Saint Andrews for the year ended June 30th, 1905, being the first full school year since the organization of the present Board, after the incorporation of the Town of Saint Andrews.

ORGANIZATION.

The new School Board was organized in the early part of the year 1904, and was then constituted as at present with the exception of Mr. Edwin O'Dell being a member of the Board in the place of Mr. G. Harold Stickney, as an appointee of the Town Council, Mr. Odell desiring to be relieved from further service after the expiration of his term of office, in the early part of the year 1905. For several years before the incorporation of the Town of Saint Andrews, Mr. E. Odell was a member of the Board of School Trustees for the School District now comprised within the Town of Saint Andrews, and proved himself a very efficient officer, and his retirement from the Board was a matter of much regret to all of its co-trustees.

INDEBTEDNESS OF BOARD.

The newly organized Board of Trustees found some few difficulties and some problems more or less troublesome to contend with when the management of the school was taken over from the former Board. Owing, perhaps, to a mistaken notion of economy on the part of the ratepayers in what was formerly School District number one (1) in the Parish of St. Andrews, and is now comprised within the limits of the Town of St. Andrews, for several years then past the assessments ordered at the annual school meetings had been insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of running the public schools. As a natural consequence the former School Board had incurred and was then carrying a debt of \$2,968.28, and the school buildings had, of necessity, been considerably neglected and were much in need of repair. In order to meet such conditions; to properly secure the Board's indebtedness and provide for the payment thereof; to make some much needed repairs on the school buildings, and at the same time maintain the efficiency of our schools without too seriously and too suddenly increasing the burdens of the ratepayers, the Board, at the last meeting of the Provincial Legislature, secured the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of 4% School Bonds on the Town to the amount of \$3,500.00, with provision for the payment of the same in fourteen years at the rate of \$250.00 each year.

REPAIRS.

During the year extensive repairs have been made upon the school buildings. The foundation wall under the large building, in which are the intermediate schools and the Manual Training department, was rebuilt; hardwood floors have been laid in the Grammar School and in each of the four rooms in the large or intermediate building; the walls and ceilings have been painted and made brighter, and the heating arrangements have been improved.

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Immediately after the close of the school year, ended June 30th, 1904, the Board of School Trustees had to appoint a Principal for the County Grammar School to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Aubrey Allen, due to failing health. Mr. George J. Trueman was appointed to that position, and occupied the same to the close of the school year, June 30th, 1905, giving the utmost satisfaction and showing good results in the school work. He resigned, however, at the end of the year to accept the position of Principal of the Riverside school, and is succeeded by Mr. George E. F. Sherwood, from whom the Board hope for good work in the County Grammar School.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

Soon after the organization of the Board it was arranged to make regular monthly visits to all of the Town Schools, and the Lady Trustees have been most faithful and punctual, on their part, in carrying out that arrangement throughout the entire year, and in this, as in many other respects, the Lady Trustees have proved a most valuable auxiliary in connection with the work of the School Board.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

At the close of the year the graduating exercises for the pupils of the Charlotte County Grammar School took place in Andraeloo Hall, in this town, in the presence of a very large number of the ratepayers and parents, and eleven of those who had done the work in Grade XI, during the past year, received their diplomas.

MANUAL TRAINING.

At the end of the first term of the last school year, Dec. 31st, 1904, Miss Ethel Duffy, who for some time had been in charge of the Manual Training department, and who had done most excellent work therein, resigned her position, and the Board was fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Jennie W. McFarlane to fill the vacancy. Miss McFarlane has proved herself a most competent and painstaking teacher in that department, and has kept the work quite up to the high standard set by her predecessors who have been engaged here since Manual Training was introduced in our schools. She will be continued on our staff of teachers, and will, during the next year, devote a portion of each day to teaching Mathematics in the Grammar School as assistant to the Principal in that department.

The subjoined statements show respectively the receipts and expenditures of the Board during the past year, and the names of the teachers, number of pupils, attendance, etc., etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and we

Have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

T. MACMASTER,
Secretary.

MELVILLE N. COCKBURN,
Chairman.

St. Andrews, N. B., December 12th, 1905.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM
ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1904.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
Grammar.	Geo. J. Trueman.	G. S.	\$550	22	27	44.	90.	IX., X., XI.
Intermediate.	Chas. A. Richardson.	Sup.	515	19	20	32.58	83.5	VII., VIII.
	Bessie M. Richardson.	II.	200	19	19	33.4	87.9	V., VI.
	Augusta B. Wade.	II.	200	32	21	44.48	83.92	III., IV.
Primary.	Lottie E. Worrell.	I.	200	10	25	31.65	90.42	I., II.
Manual Training.	Ethel Duffy.	II.	250					

NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH GRADE.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
16	19	21	32	20	18	19	20	18	15	16

Total No. of Pupils 214.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM
ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
Grammar.	Geo. J. Trueman.	G. S.	\$550	20	27	42.	89.	IX., X., XI.
Intermediate.	Chas. A. Richardson.	Sup.	515	17	18	31.	88.7	VII., VIII.
	Bessie M. Richardson.	II.	200	19	19	33.02	86.89	V., VI.
	Augusta B. Wade.	II.	200	31	18	40.03	83.39	III., IV.
Primary.	Lottie E. Worrell.	I.	200	9	26	29.67	84.77	I., II.
Manual Training.	Jennie W. McFarlane.	I.	250					

NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH GRADE.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
17	18	20	29	20	18	17	18	19	12	16

Total No. of Pupils 204.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

the Board of School Trustees of the Town of St. Andrews for the Year
Ended June 30th, 1905.

Receipts.

04	To Notes Discounted.....	\$2,095 00
ust	To Taxes.....	2,611 91
	To County Drafts.....	330 07
	To cash for flooring sold.....	3 90
05	School land rent.....	43 55
1	Balance of proceeds of Bonds.....	593 46
		<hr/>
		\$5,677 89

Expenditures.

04	By balance.....	\$ 30 06
e 30,	By repairs and contingencies.....	447 08
ust	By notes retired.....	2,715 00
ber	By fuel.....	221 85
	By insurance.....	44 50
	By interest.....	72 65
05	Salaries.....	2,069 50
e 30,	Balance in hand.....	77 25
		<hr/>
		\$5,677 89

DR.

05		
1 26,	To proceeds of sale of 14 School Bonds, \$250.00 each	\$3,500 00

CR.

05		
1 26,	By to retire Mrs. Kerr's note.....	\$1,000 00
	By interest on Mrs. Kerr's note.....	18 19
	By to retire Mrs. Scallan's note.....	600 00
	By interest on Mrs. Scallan's note.....	20 00
	By John Wren for use of \$750 for 4 days.....	25
	By to retire note in Bank of N. S.....	550 00
	By to retire two notes in Bank of Nova Scotia not yet due, rebate of \$6.90.....	718 10
	By balance to general account.....	593 46
		<hr/>
		\$3,500 00

TOWN OF NEWCASTLE.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D., Chairman.

MRS. A. J. CLARKE,
MR. J. R. LAWLOR,
MR. A. A. DAVIDSON,
MR. S. W. MILLER,

MRS. J. A. MORRISSY,
MR. S. McLEOD,
MR. J. CLARK,
MR. M. BANNON.

P. F. MORRISSY, Secretary.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees of the Town of Newcastle submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the School Year ending on 30th June, A. D. 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.

1904		
July 1,	By balance in Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$ 102 77
1905		
June 30,	By amount from Town Treasurer.....	4,700 00
	By amount from County Treasurer.....	794 73
	By amount from Chief Superintendent... ..	15 00
		\$5,612 50

EXPENSES.

1905		
June 30,	For Salaries.....	\$3,669 00
	For Fuel.....	457 79
	For Printing.....	9 50
	For Interest.....	327 80
	For Rent.....	290 00
	For Sinking Fund... ..	200 00
	For Furniture and Repairs.....	266 44
	For "Debenture" Fund... ..	1,750 00
	For Auditors.....	10 00
		6,980 53
	Balance due Royal Bank of Canada.. ..	\$1,368 03

Newcastle, N. B., 30th June, 1905.

P. F. MORRISSY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT.—First Term.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught
G. McKenzie	20	20	40	IX., X., XI.
Brown	12	17	29	VIII.
Morrissey	9	12	21	I., III., IV., V.
MacLeod	19	25	44	I., II., III., IV., V. VI.
Bell	32	17	49	I., II.
S. Creaghan	33	14	47	I., II.
Crammond	28	19	47	I., II.
McLeod	35	30	65	III., IV.
Harriman	51	17	68	III., IV.
Dunnet	24	16	40	V.
Troy	14	22	36	VI.
Reid	11	14	25	VII.
Totals	288	223	511	

STATEMENT.—Second Term.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Steeves	20	22	42	IX., X., XI.
Brown	9	17	26	VIII.
Reid	10	12	22	VII.
Dunnet	23	14	37	V.
Troy	22	13	35	VI.
Morrissey	11	6	17	I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
MacLeod	16	21	37	I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
Harriman	49	15	64	III., IV.
McLeod	35	29	64	III., IV.
Crammond	30	18	48	I., II.
Hogan	31	16	47	I., II.
Reid	37	14	51	I., II.
Totals	293	197	490	

Respectfully submitted,

F. MORRISSEY,
Secretary.R. NICHOLSON, M. D.,
Chairman.

Newcastle, N. B., 11th July, A. D. 1905.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chairman.

W. D. N. SMITH,
WILLIAMSON FISHER,
W. W. HAY,

P. BRADLEY,
W. B. BELYEA,
GEORGE E. BALMAIN.

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., J.L. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Woodstock submit the following statement of their receipts and expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1905 :—

RECEIVED.

Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	\$1,229 20
Received from County Draft.....	454 47
" County Draft.....	402 53
" Town Treasurer.....	3,505 33
" Tuition Fees.....	1 50
" Rent.....	8 00
" Interest on Deposits...	20 78
Balance due Bank.....	1,705 69
	\$7,327 57

PAID OUT.

Janitors... ..	\$ 476 15
Repairs... ..	327 59
Secretary.....	100 00
Incidentals.....	275 63
Insurance.....	47 00
Rental... ..	132 00
Fuel... ..	739 50
Teachers, Summer Term.....	1,736 00
Teachers, Winter Term... ..	2,548 40
Debenture.....	850 00
Interest on Debentures.....	89 00
Interest on Overdrafts.....	6 30
	\$7,327 57

The following tables will show the number of schools controlled by the board, the names of the Teachers, the standards taught, and the attendance during the year just closed :—

SUMMER TERM.

Q.	NAME.	Standards Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Per Cent. of Pupils Daily Present.
...	Minnie Carman.....	I and II.	53	89.42
...	Maud McAdam.....	I. and II.	46	92.60
...	Mary Milmore.....	I. and II.	45	86.13
...	Pauline Balloch.....	III. and IV.	59	79.6
...	Lydia E. Alexander.....	III. and IV.	40	92
...	Lena McLeod.....	III. and IV.	44	89
...	Annie J. McKeen.....	V. and VI.	63	84.1
...	Kate Appleby.....	V. and VI.	46	89.82
...	Blanche Dixon.....	V. and VI.	47	88
...	Myrtle Harmon.....	VII. and VIII.	40	82
...	Percy R. Hayward.....	VII. and VIII.	42	77.85
...	Isaac Draper.....	VII. and VIII.	49	82 37-49
...	Lily M. Howie.....	IX.	37	84 10-37
...	G. H. Harrison.....	X. and XI.	34	87.9
...	A. G. O'Brien.....	Manual Training.	.....	.....
			645	

WINTER TERM.

No.	NAME.	Standards Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Per Cent of Pupils Daily Present.
1.....	Minnie Carman	I. and II.	55	83.
2.....	Maud McAdam	I. and II.	51	89.91
3.....	Mary Miltmore.....	I. and II.	46	83.54
4.....	Pauline Balloch.....	III. and IV.	61	85.
5.....	Lydia E. Alexander..	III. and IV.	38	86.37
6.....	Lena McLeod.....	III. and IV.	44	83.3
7.....	Helena Mulherrin.....	V. and VI.	63	83.7
8.....	Kate Appleby.....	V. and VI.	48	84.23
9.....	E. Mabel LePage	V. and VI.	46	86.17
10.....	Myrtle Harmon	VII. and VIII.	39	76.23
11.....	Percy R. Hayward.....	VII. and VIII.	39	79.50
12.....	Isaac Draper.....	VII. and VIII.	52	84.2-11
13.....	Charles D. Richards.....	IX.	35	82.73
14.....	G. H. Harrison.....	X. and XI.	34	86.30
15.....	A. Gertrude O'Brien.....	Manual Training.		
			651	

Miss O'Brien, after two years' service in the Manual Training School, resigned her position, and Miss Louise Wetmore has been engaged by the Board to take her place. Good work has been done in all the Departments of the Schools during the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

July 10th, 1905.

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

DANIEL MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

JOHN McALISTER,
MRS. MINA DUNCAN,
JOHN T. VAUTOUR,
JOHN MAIR,

A. McG. McDONALD,
MRS. JOSEPHINE G. VERGE,
THOMAS CARTER,
L. G. PINAULT, M. D.

S. LAUGHLAN, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton, together with statistical tables, etc., for the school year ending June 30th, 1905, is herewith submitted :—

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1905.

Receipts.

By Checks from Town Treasurer.....	\$4,800 00
By Checks from Board of Education (High School Examination Papers).....	12 50
By Refund from Government (Manual Training Department).....	48 83
By sale of Ashes.....	2 50
By County Fund Drafts.....	707 20
By Tuition Fees.....	92 00
By Proceeds of Concert.....	61 05
	\$5,724 08

Expenditures.

To Bal. due Bank of N. S. July 1st, 1904.....	\$ 523 45
To Salaries paid.....	3,508 65
To Examining High School Examination Papers... ..	36 00
To Fuel.....	340 90
To Expenses Arbor Day.....	28 80
To Chemicals.....	6 12
To Express Co. Acct.....	1 30
To Supplies... ..	335 75
To Repairs.....	232 18
To Labor.....	8 60
To Water.....	32 50
To Furniture.....	135 00
To Bonus, (Miss Barnes, Teacher).....	50 00
To Interest Account.....	810 99
	<hr/> \$6,050 24
Bal. due Bank of Nova Scotia... ..	<hr/> \$326 16

NAMES OF TEACHERS NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

No.	TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	E. W. Lewis, B.A.	Gr. School	G. Class.	\$650	19	23	42	IX., X., XI.
2	Catherine F. Mair, B.A.	Advanced	I. Sup.	350	36	27	58	VII., VIII.
3	Beatrice N. Richards	Intermediate	I. Sup.	225	20	18	38	VI.
4	Lena Miller	"	I.	225	29	25	54	V.
5	Mary A. Reid	"	I.	225	26	21	47	III., IV.
6	Maggie E. McNair	"	I.	225	24	26	50	III., IV.
7	Lavina McTaggart	Primary	I.	225	45	24	69	I., II.
8	Martha G. Barnes	"	I.	275	38	29	67	I., II.
9	Marjorie F. Mair	Manual Training	I. Sup.	300	.	.	.	IV. to X.
				\$2700	237	193	430	

*Exclusive of Government allowance.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905.

No.	TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	E. W. Lewis, B.A.	Gr. School	G. Class.	\$650	15	23	38	IX., X., XI.
2	Catherine F. Mair, B.A.	Advanced	I. Sup.	350	16	7	23	VIII.
3	Ida M. S. DeBoo	"	I. Sup.	300	24	20	44	VII.
4	Margaret McGorman	Intermediate	I.	225	29	20	49	VI.
5	Lena Miller	"	I.	225	31	25	56	V.
6	Mary A. Reid	"	I.	225	31	25	56	III., IV.
7	Maggie E. McNair	"	I.	225	26	30	56	III., IV.
8	Lavina McTaggart	Primary	I.	225	48	24	72	I., II.
9	Martha G. Barnes	"	I.	275	38	32	70	I., II.
10	Marjorie F. Mair	Manual Training	I. Sup.	300	.	.	.	IV. to X.
				\$3000	258	206	464	

*Exclusive of Government allowance.

S. LAUGHLAN,

Secretary.

Campbellton, N. B., June 30th, 1905.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Appointed by Lieut.-Gov. in Council.

Appointed by Common Council.

	Retire.		Retire.
ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,		DAVID H. NASE.....	1905
Chairman.....	1906	MICHAEL COLL.....	1906
JOHN KEEFE.....	1905	ROBERT MAXWELL.....	1907
MRS. E. C. SKINNER.....	1907	C. BERTON LOCKHART.....	1908
JAMES V. RUSSELL.....	1908	WALTER W. WHITE, M. D.....	1909
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN.....	1909	MRS. M. DEVER.....	1910

COMMITTEES.

Real Estate and Buildings.

M. COLL, Chairman,	MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
D. H. NASE,	MRS. M. DEVER,
R. MAXWELL,	C. B. LOCKHART,
J. V. RUSSELL,	

Schools and Teachers.

A. I. TRUEMAN, Chairman,	J. V. RUSSELL,
M. COLL,	J. KEEFE,
D. H. NASE,	MRS. M. DEVER,
W. C. R. ALLAN,	MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
W. W. WHITE, M. D.,	R. MAXWELL.
C. B. LOCKHART,	

Finance.

W. W. WHITE, Chairman,	J. KEEFE,
W. C. R. ALLAN,	R. MAXWELL.
C. B. LOCKHART,	

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., Ph.D., EDWARD MANNING, M. A.,
 Superintendent. Secretary.

JAMES COLL, Clerk.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—We have the honor to present for your consideration our report on the public schools of the City of Saint John, for the year ending June 30th, 1905, being the thirty-fourth annual report of this Board.

The Board has remained unchanged during the year, as Mr. W. C. R. Allan, on the expiry of his term as Trustee, was re-appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and Mrs. M. Dever was also re-appointed by the Common Council of the City.

Regular meetings have been held by the Board throughout the year, on the second Monday of each month, besides six additional special meetings.

The plan of school visitation has remained as before—the Lady Trustees continuing to visit all the schools :—

SCHOOL VISITATION AND SUPERVISION PLAN.

BUILDING.	Departments.	OFFICIAL VISITORS.
Sandy Point Road (1), Millidgeville (1)		
Alexandra (9), Newman Street (4), Douglas Avenue (5), Dufferin (9), St. Peter's Boys (8), St. Peter's Girls (8)	45	M. Coll, D. H. Nase.
Victoria (13), Victoria Annex (6)	19	Dr. White, J. V. Russell.
High School (13), St. Vincent's (7)	20	A. I. Trueman, Dr. White.
Aberdeen	7	R. Maxwell, J. Keefe,
Winter Street	12	C. B. Lockhart, R. Maxwell.
Centennial	10	R. Maxwell, J. V. Russell.
St. Joseph's	7	J. Keefe, W. C. R. Allan.
St. Malachi's	11	A. I. Trueman, J. Keefe.
Queen St. (1), Brittain St. (1),	2	W. C. R. Allan.
Albert (10), Latour (4) St. Patrick's (5)		
Leinster Street (5)	24	W. C. R. Allan, C. B. Lockhart.
Total	157	

An additional room had to be opened in the new Dufferin school, and another will be needed next term. Rooms are ready for another school in the Alexandra, and two more in the Latour School, but are not needed at present. The number of departments has, since 1900, been increased by eight.

The following tables show the changes in the teaching staff during the year :—

RESIGNATIONS.

Bessie Stevenson	Alexander, Grade I	Died.
Blanche Alward	Dufferin, Grade III	Left City.
Annie Honeywill	Aberdeen, Grade V	Married.
Minnie Knowlton	High School, Grade X	Left City.
F. L. Dieuaide	Leinster Street, Grade V. IV	Resigned.
Annie Wright	Leinster Street, Grade V	Left City.
Francoise Bourgeois	St. Vincent's, Grade II	Left City.
Jane Estey	Victoria, Grade V	Married.
Elizabeth Comben	Victoria, Grade V., IV	Left City.
John Montgomery	Albert, Grade VIII	Died.
Genevieve Cassidy	St. Patrick's, Grade VII., V	Left City.
Jennie R. Smith	Reserve	Left City.
Ada Tupper	Centennial, Grade III	Left City.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hester Edgecombe	Aberdeen, Grade V.
Mary LeBlanc	St. Vincent, Grade II.
Alice Clancy	Sr. Joseph's, Grade II.
Agnes Waring	Millidgeville,
Emma Giggey	Newman Street, Grade I.
Addie Hart	Albert, Grade I.
E. M. Hannah	Victoria, Grade V.
M. Waldron	Leinster Street, Grade V.
Blanche Myles	Victoria, Grade V., IV.
A. E. G. McKenzie	Albert, Grade VIII.
A. Pauline Fox	Albert, Grade IV.

Bessie M. Wilson	} Reserve.
J. R. Smith	
Myrtle Hayward	
Laura Myles	
Kate Everett	
Grace Campbell	

TEACHERS TRANSFERRED.

TEACHER.	FROM.	TO.
Maggie M. Briggs	Millidgeville	Dufferin, Grade VI.
Jean H. Mowry	Newman Street, Grade I.	Alexandra, Grade I.
Alice G. Gale	Douglas Avenue, Grade VI., V.	Dufferin, Grade V.
Alexandra Comben	Douglas Avenue, Grade I.	Leinster Street, Grade I.
Minnie Coughlan	St. Malachi's, Grade VI.	St. Peter's Girl's, Grade IV., III.
Mary Legere	St. Joseph's, Grade V., IV.	St. Peter's Girls, Grade II.
E. Josephine Quinn	St. Peter's Boys, Grade V.	St. Peter's Girls, Grade IV.
F. M. Quinn	St. Peter's Girls, Grade IV.	St. Peter's Boys, Grade V.
Marguerite Kelly	St. Peter's Girls, Grade III.	St. Malachi's, Grade V., IV.
Jennie Drake	Winter Street, Grade V	Centennial, Grade III., boys.
Kate O'Neil	St. Joseph's, Grade VI., V.	St. Patrick's, Grade VII., V.
Sarah Boudreau	St. Peter's Girls, Grade II., I.	St. Patrick's, Grade IV., II.
Mary Gillen	St. Patrick's, Grade IV., II.	St. Joseph's, Grade V., IV.

In December Mr. John Montgomery, Principal of the Albert School, was obliged to resign on account of failing health. He had satisfactorily filled this position during the whole period of the new School Law, that is to say, one-third of a century, and in view of his long and faithful services, the Board passed the following resolution, which was delivered to him by the Secretary shortly before his death :—

“The Board of School Trustees of the city of Saint John, in accepting the resignation of John Montgomery, principal of the Albert school, desire to place on record their high appreciation of his capabilities as a teacher, of the zeal and faithfulness evinced by him in the discharge of his duties, and of their respect for him as a man.

They recall with pleasure the fact that during his long period of service in the public schools of Saint John, the unfailing tact and good judgment displayed by Mr. Montgomery in the administration of the affairs of the Albert school gained him the respect and confidence of the men who have served as members of the Board of School Trustees of this city since the inception of the present free school system.

They have also pleasure in further assuring him that in retiring from the present position, he carries with him the good will and esteem not only of the present Board of School Trustees, but also of all classes of the community in which he has labored so faithfully and so long.”

His funeral was attended by the Trustees, their officers, and by the staff of male teachers, as well as by the elder pupils of the West Side.

Another valued teacher was also removed by death in the course of the year, viz., Miss Bessie Stevenson, who had for several years efficiently conducted Grade I of the Alexandra School.

No action was taken during the year with regard to building a new school on the Weldon lot, nor on the motion to petition the Provincial Government for authority to issue a new issue of Bonds to defray the extra cost of building the new Dufferin and Latour schools. The remainder of the bonds issued for building the Dufferin school, viz., \$9,500, were still unsold at the end of the school year, (June 30th), but were disposed of soon after, as next year's report will show.

The amount paid towards the Sinking Fund during the year was \$1,908.12, making the amount of \$16,578.33 to the credit of the Board.

The amounts of the County Fund earned this year were as follows :—

First term, ending December 31st, 1904... ..	\$5,935.29
Second term, ending June 30th, 1905... ..	\$6,043.37
Total.....	\$11,978.66

The following were the winners of the medals for the year ending June 30th, 1905 :—

Corporation Gold Medal for dux of school—Frank McDonald.

Parker Silver Medal for Mathematics—Alston Cushing.

Governor General's Silver Medal for Highest Standing in Grade X—Mary Gilliland.

Chairman's Gold Medal for Highest in Grade VIII of whole city—Dora Jones.

Hon. Senator Ellis' Gold Medal for best English Essay—Dorothy Manning.

Lieutenant Governor Snowball's Silver Medal—Dora Jones.

The repairs and improvements during the year were as follows :—

New desks were placed in one room in the Albert School, one in Winter Street School, one in St. Malachi's and one in Aberdeen School. Three rooms in St. Peter's Girls' School were painted and the lavatories in St. Peter's Boys' repaired. At Douglas Avenue School painting and kalsomining were done and new slate blackboards provided. At Victoria School the fire escapes were improved. At the Centennial the yard was asphalted and the school provided with slate blackboards, new blinds and desk tops. St. Joseph's School, St. Malachi's and Victoria annex were painted and kalsomined. The lavatories in Alexandra School were improved. At Latour School the grounds were graded and fenced and the basement whitewashed. At St. Patrick's School the sewerage pipes were boxed in and made frostproof. A new room was furnished and opened in the Dufferin School. At the Aberdeen School a new fire alarm was put in, the side entrance asphalted and the radiators bronzed. Albert School was painted and whitewashed, as well as furnished with new slate blackboards. The buildings and their equipment are now in a fairly satisfactory condition.

At their annual meeting the High School Alumnae asked for the use of one of the small rooms in the upper storey of the building for a reference library, which they proposed to start for the benefit of the school. The request was, of course, cordially granted by the Board.

In January, two night schools were opened, which were continued till May 1st; one taught by Ernest M. Reid, the other by Edward B. Ross. The enrolment was 83, and the attendance fairly regular. They will probably be opened again this coming winter, and at an earlier date.

The Superintendent has efficiently performed his varied duties during the year—conducting the High School in the mornings, and examining or organizing the work of the other schools in the afternoons. He holds monthly meetings in the office with the Principals, giving advice and discussing the educational needs of the city.

The Secretary, by direction of the Board, obtained a list of non-resident pupils, especially in the Aberdeen, Albert and Latour Schools, but action in the matter was deferred until next year.

Another matter urged on the Board by a portion of the press, namely the introduction of Manual Training into the schools, was also deferred for a time, though it is likely to come up for settlement soon, as it seems to excite much public interest. In connection with this subject, there has been much criticism of the curriculum. Critics, however, should remember or be informed, that it is the Board of Education which arranges the school course, and that a comparison of this course with that of New York City, which was adopted at the recommendation of the best educational experts there, shows that the two mainly agree both as to subjects and to the time allowed for them. Another fact which shows that the system is working well is that, whereas when the High School was opened in 1896, the girls outnumbered the boys by two to one, now, (Sept., 1905), the boys, for the first time, outnumber the girls.

By the reports of the local Superintendent, the official visitors and the individual teachers, the general state of the schools is declared to be satisfactory. Improvements are probably obtainable by a compulsory law to make its benefits more general, and by increased interest of parents in their children's advancement, and a good understanding with their teachers. As far as its ability allows, the Board has done its best to provide proper facilities and a good staff, and it is only the want of more means that prevents it from bettering present conditions.

In view of the fact that about 70 per cent. of the boys of this city leave school at or shortly before the age of thirteen, the change in the School Law, by which the age of admission was fixed at six instead of five, would seem to have been a mistake. There is little doubt that a healthy child of five is much better in a good primary school for four hours of the day, than in the street playing, since the school work for the first year is not of a very difficult or serious nature. We would therefore respectfully suggest to the Board of Education the advisability of again fixing the age for admission at five years. Should the Board not

see fit to do this, some small changes might very well be made in the work for the first year in the course of instruction, which was originally arranged for pupils of the age of five.

Herewith are enclosed the usual tabulated statements, educational and financial.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,
Chairman.

EDWARD MANNING,
Secretary.

St. John, November 1st, 1905.

TABLE No. I. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JUNE 30th, 1905.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1905.....	\$	41 04
Lands and Buildings, see Table No. V.....	\$390,565 12	
Furniture, see Table No. V.....	36,106 80	
	<hr/>	426,671 82
		<hr/>
		\$426,712 86
Sinking Fund.....	\$ 16,578 33	
City of St. John.	18,421 67	
Water Debenture	500 00	
Ground Rent, amount due.....	462 50	
Supplies on hand for Schools.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	36,012 50
Due from Assessment, 1905	\$ 48,973 00	
Due from County Fund.....	6,200 00	
	<hr/>	55,173 10
Balance at Debit of General Maintenance.....	\$ 30,307 29	
	<hr/>	\$ 548,205 65

LIABILITIES.

Debentures Issued 1883.....	\$ 6,000 00
“ “ 1884.....	11,500 00
“ “ 1885.....	5,941 00
“ “ 1892.....	20,000 00
“ “ 1894.....	10,000 00
“ “ 1895.....	20,000 00
“ “ 1895.....	17,000 00
“ “ 1898.....	1,500 00
“ “ 1898.....	23,000 00
“ “ 1897.....	69,500 00
“ “ 1898.....	35,000 00
“ “ 1900.....	78,000 00
“ “ 1900.....	26,500 00
“ “ 1901.....	69,500 00
“ “ 1901.....	25 000 00
“ “ 1902.....	25,500 00
Portland.....	8,750 00
	<hr/> \$452,691 00
Bank of New Brunswick Over Draft.....	92,327 15
Coupons Unpaid.....	1,187 50
False Bond, No. 277 A	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$548,205 65

TABLE No. II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT, JUNE 30th, 1905.

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid G. E. Blake, extra heating Dufferin School	....	\$56 40	
James Hunter, electric Bells	.....	50 25	
			\$106 65
Purchased Furniture during year	.....		692 72
Repaid to Current Account for Dufferin Building in 1904,	.....		7,052 85
			<u>\$7,852 22</u>

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Current Account	\$7,852 22
---	-------	------------

TABLE No. III.—CURRENT ACCOUNT, JUNE 30th, 1905.

Cash on hand at date	.....	\$ 7 26
Amount received from Ground Rent,....	.....	893 50
		<u>\$400 76</u>
Over draft, Bank of New Brunswick	.....	\$92,327 15
Assessment, 1904	.....	97,866 67
From County Treasurer,....	.....	12,127 25
Medal Fund Account	.....	30 00
Rebate on Insurance Policies	.....	495 54
		<u>202,847 61</u>
		<u>\$203,248 87</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Teachers' salaries,	.....	\$62,497 05
Fuel, Care, Rent and Repairs,	.....	24,286 52
Incidental Expenses,	.....	444 73
Printing and Advertising, ..	.....	236 53
Repaid to Bank,	.....	82,993 83
Sinking Fund,	.....	1,908 12
Coupon Interest,	.....	17,599 55
Coupon on False Bond, .....	.....	120 00
Bank Interest on Drafts,....	.....	3,489 58
Salary of Secretary Clarke, .	.....	1,400 00
Office Expenses, including Rent, Light, Care and Repairs,.	.....	438 24
To Capital Account,	.....	7,852 22
		<u>\$203,248 37</u>

TABLE No. IV.—COST OF SCHOOLS, OFFICE AND SHOP FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

SCHOOLS.	Teachers.	Care.	Repairs.	Fuel, Water, Light.	Rent.	Insurance.	Supply.	Expense.	Totals.
Spar Cove (disused.)	\$ 365 60	\$ 25 00	\$ 53 86	\$ 36 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 6 40	\$ 28	\$ 9 60	\$ 16 40
Sandy Point Road	250 80	42 00	30 50	30 50	20 00	10 80	30	7 50	504 04
Millidgeville	3 375 84	450 00	73 67	571 56	160 00	541 90	2 18	2 25	374 40
Alexandra	1,430 75	120 00	34 58	84 75	80 00	91 18	1 62	6 38	5,167 40
Newman Street	1,874 49	125 00	188 17	281 62	50 00	173 60	1 62	3 93	1,942 88
Douglas Avenue	3,325 05	450 00	362 49	740 33	425 00	832 00	4 21	12 75	5,718 01
Duffin	3,319 62	204 00	267 36	282 43	425 00	33 00	5 85	6 00	4,550 11
St. Peter's Boys	2,753 05	197 00	102 14	288 77	425 00	28 05	5 85	6 00	3,905 81
St. Peter's Girls	4,237 81	408 35	1,398 88	553 98	451 50	451 50	8 11	3 40	7,058 63
Winter Street	2,633 50	240 00	419 88	480 05	392 05	392 05	5 86	37 95	4,174 84
Aberdeen	3,830 00	420 00	571 18	539 33	300 00	13 00	7 01	75 40	6,958 64
St. Vincent's	2,405 63	274 00	285 56	198 78	300 00	879 60	2 87	23 50	3,487 38
High School	8,413 75	510 45	90 62	1,231 30	350 00	14 30	2 90	39 70	11,152 03
Leinster Street	1,847 49	200 00	168 84	250 45	885 62	38 65	7 00	36 20	6,329 75
St. Malachi's	4,368 01	372 00	25 23	449 93	485 00	18 40	7 06	31 70	2,773 83
St. Joseph's	2,234 25	250 07	314 82	553 15	485 00	107 80	1 82	41 12	3,590 85
Victoria	5,037 94	408 35	36 33	566 73	350 00	542 75	7 19	19 20	2,953 69
Victoria Annex	1,935 00	244 89	591 34	503 67	350 00	185 00	1 86	1 00	6,163 32
Albert	4,129 17	370 00	78 30	532 22	262 50	16 56	4 10	15 75	2,548 38
Latour	1,500 00	250 00	365 49	240 08	75 00	3 08	1 68	4 00	3,158 21
St. Patrick's	2,021 75	192 00	33 73	25 12	50 00	2 85	1 97	36 50	704 61
Queen Street	520 00	42 00	18 45	48 72	50 00	2 85	24	31 00	297 32
Britann Street	287 50	9 00	7 89	11 40	300 00	20 70	24	50 25	337 91
First Night School	175 00		46 40	4 80		72 20			194 21
Second Night School	150 00			3 60					123 41
Office	1,400 00	48 00			300 00				1,838 24
Shop									
Weldon Lot									3 60
	\$63,841 80	\$5,785 04	\$5,653 91	\$8,856 93	\$3,818 12	\$4,796 67	\$ 185 08	\$ 494 98	\$ 94,342 53
					Less Rebate	601 64	Less Insurance		601 64
						\$5,296 13			\$13,440 90

APPENDIX D.

I.— Report of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick.

Fredericton, N. B.

To His Honor the Honorable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L., LL. D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I beg respectfully to submit, as by law required for the information of the Legislature, my annual report of the educational state of the University of New Brunswick.

At the last Encaenia, no fewer than forty degrees were conferred. The graduating class numbered twenty-eight. Of these, seventeen received the degree of Bachelor in Arts, and eleven that of Bachelor in Engineering. The total number of students, as given in the calendar for 1905, was one hundred and thirty-four.

The teaching staff was greatly strengthened last year by Professor John Brittain in the department of Chemistry, and Professor J. W. Clawson in the department of Astronomy. The presence of these gentlemen, along with the valuable services of Mr. William Harrison, M. A. I., of the Board of Works Department, and of Mr. Kenneth Chestnut, B.A.I., enabled the University to tide over the difficulties caused by the unexpected resignation of Professor Brydone Jack, who gave up his position in March last, after having done excellent work for nearly four years. His resignation, coming as it did in the middle of a term, entailed upon Dr. Scott a large amount of work, which was faithfully performed and for which he deserved and received extra remuneration.

Professor W. H. Clawson, after having filled the Chair of English and French faithfully and successfully for a period of three years, resigned his position at the end of the Academic year in June last, in order to continue his studies at Harvard University. The Chair of English and French had been previously held by Professor Stockley for seventeen years, and that of Civil Engineering, by Professor Dixon for nine years.

By a singular coincidence, both these gentlemen received important appointments in the Old Country in June last. Professor Stockley became Professor of English and History in Queen's College, Cork, at a salary about double his former salary here. Professor Dixon became Head of the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Birmingham, at a salary three times as great as he got here.

The Senate felt that it was a difficult task to fill these Chairs as they had been previously filled in this University. But by rare good fortune, the same Dr. Dowden, Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin, who recommended Professor Stockley twenty years ago, now recommends Professor Geoghegan, who has come with very high credentials to take the Chair of English, French and German. And the same Professor Alexander, Head of the Dublin Engineering School, who recommended Professor Dixon thirteen years ago, now recommends Professor Perrott, who has come to us with very similar and equally high testimonials, to assume the duties of Dean of the Engineering School.

The Senate appeal, through Your Honor, to the Legislature to see to it that such able Professors do not become discouraged by the low salaries the University has to offer them.

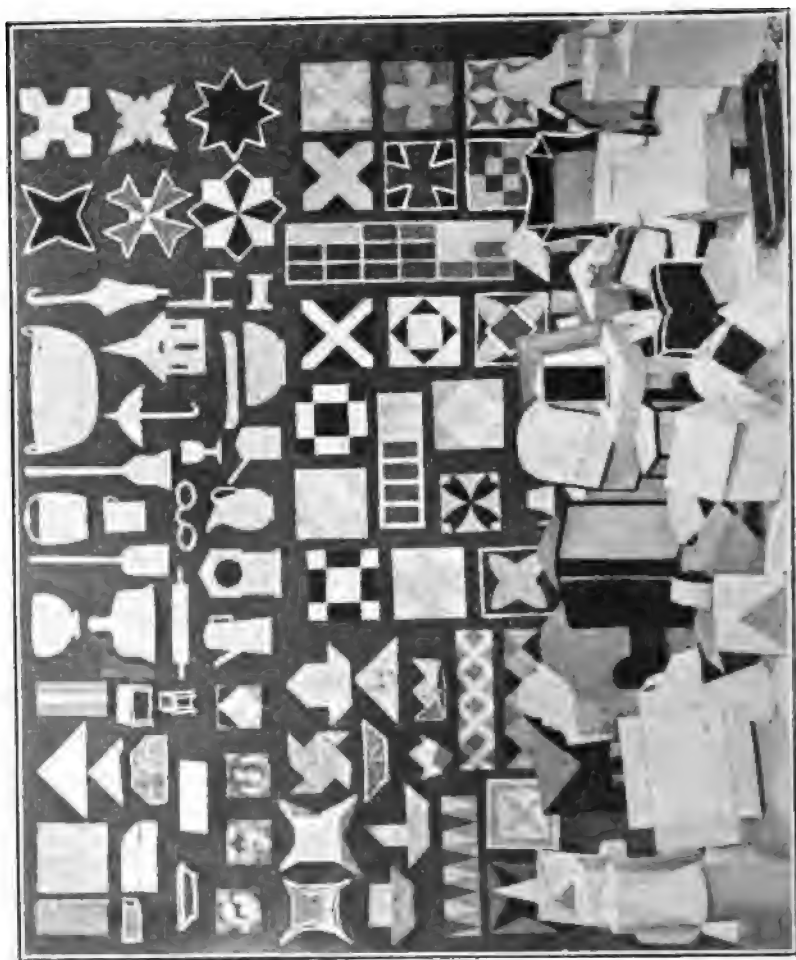
Through the liberality of Sir William Macdonald, the University is enjoying, for another year, the inestimable services of Dr. John Brittain, Professor of Chemistry.

The Senate desire to make this public acknowledgment of the very great benefits conferred by Sir William Macdonald on the University of New Brunswick, in paying the salary of Dr. Brittain, as Professor of Chemistry, during the year 1905.

The thanks of the Senate are also due to the Law Examiners, His Honor, Mr. Justice Barker, Honorable Dr. Pugsley and George W. Allen, Esq., K. C., M. P. P., for presenting to the Library a complete set of the books required for the Law Course leading to the Degree of D. C. S.

When Dr. Brittain leaves to assume the duties of the Chair of Nature Study in the University of St. Anne de Bellevue, the work of this University will be greatly retarded unless the Legislature will found for us a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry. The great advantages to the Normal School and to the Province that would arise from our having such a Chair, I have dwelt upon more than once in previous reports.

The Senate, with outside help to the amount of ten hundred and seventy dollars, which they gratefully acknowledge, have built a new gymnasium at a cost of five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. It is heated by a furnace in the basement and lighted by electricity. The expenditure, though large for our means, will apparently be justified by the yearly results.



MANUAL TRAINING FOR ALL SCHOOLS.
A STUDENT'S WORK IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL: COMPRISING HANDWORK SUITABLE FOR
ALL GRADES, AND CAPABLE OF BEING GIVEN IN THE ORDINARY SCHOOL ROOM.

After a Principalship of twenty years, I can testify that during all that time the mental calibre and moral character of the undergraduates, as a body, have never been higher than they are at the present time, nor have I ever found students more attentive, respectful, and eager for knowledge than those that are now in the University of New Brunswick.

Detailed information will be found in the yearly University Calendar, which gives lists and courses of study. The various items of income and expenditure will be found in the Registrar's statement, which accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. HARRISON,

Chancellor.

The University, Dec. 6, 1905.

II.—Report of the Director of Manual Training.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent.

SIR :—I have the honour to submit a report of the work in Manual Training in the past year.

During that period the work has steadily progressed, several of the existing schools having been enlarged, and new ones having been opened. The extension of the work was, however, much retarded by the lack of qualified instructors, several places having been obliged to defer the introduction of the subject for want of a teacher. One school which was in operation during the first term of 1904-5 was closed in the second term, the teacher having left for the Northwest Provinces. The shortage of instructors is to be accounted for by the fact that many good teachers have hesitated to run the risk of qualifying, at the expense of practically a year's work, for a new subject, and also that we have declined to admit to the Normal training classes all who could not produce a good record from their District Inspector. I am glad to report, however, that candidates for admission to the courses have been more plentiful lately, and the special course announced for 1906 bids fair to be very well attended.

The Manual Training departments in operation at present are as follows :—

Campbellton—Woodwork.
Florenceville—Woodwork.
Fredericton—Woodwork.
Inches' Ridge—Woodwork.
Jones' Forks—Woodwork.
Kingston—Woodwork and Household Science.
Mascarene—Woodwork.
Milltown—Woodwork.
Riverside—Woodwork and Household Science.
Sackville—Woodwork and Household Science.
St. Andrews—Woodwork.
St. Stephen—Woodwork.
Woodstock—Woodwork.

Of these, Florenceville, Inches' Ridge, Jones' Forks and Mascarene, are in operation under the regulations for Manual Training in rural schools; Kingston and Riverside are under the regulations for Consolidated schools; and the remainder under the general Manual Training regulations.

At Campbellton and Woodstock, both pioneer towns in this work, the equipment has been increased to accommodate a larger number of pupils, each place now having the full number of benches, and very fine rooms.

In all places where the subject has been introduced, good work is being done, and the departments are very popular with pupils and parents. The District Inspectors and Principals of schools have also spoken in strong commendation of the subject, after experience of its effect upon the pupils and the rest of the school work.

During the year I visited most of the Teachers' Institutes and gave addresses and lessons on various branches of the work. I also conferred with various School Boards and gave information as to the methods of introducing and maintaining departments of Manual Training in connection with the public schools of their towns.

As before intimated, we have been somewhat hampered by the lack of qualified teachers, but several towns have signified their intention of opening departments in the coming year.

The Household Science departments at Kingston and Riverside were equipped from plans and specifications supplied by me, and copies of them were, by your permission, sent to Professor Robertson and used at the Macdonald Consolidated School at Tryon, P. E. I.

The Summer School in July last was well attended, some thirty-five teachers taking courses at the Provincial Normal School. The number attending was very gratifying, as very little advertising was done throughout the province.

The work at the Normal School has been continued upon the lines indicated in my interim report of last year. In addition to the courses for specialist teachers of the subject, a syllabus of work for all student teachers has been put in operation. Every teacher passing through the Normal School is now equipped with the ability to give instruction in simple Manual Training exercises, suitable for pupils of all ages. The good effects of this, and of demonstrations along similar lines at Teachers' Institutes, are already apparent. Many teachers throughout the Province now give regular instruction in some form of Handwork, and scarcely a day passes when we do not receive requests for help and advice from teachers who desire to broaden their school work by the introduction of some of the simpler forms of Manual work.

An important departure has been made in connection with the teaching of Drawing in the Normal School by the appointment of one of the Manual Training teachers as assistant to the Professor of Drawing. This is in line with the tendency in all advanced centres of education and results in greater efficiency in the teaching of both subjects, and prevents overlapping in the instruction.

Appended hereto is a photograph of a set of simple Manual Training exercises, made by a student teacher during the term just closed.

My thanks are due to my colleagues on the Inspectoral staff, and other officials, for much kindness and help in my work. Also to the Principal and Instructors of the Normal School, and especially the staff of the Manual Training department, for their cordial co-operation at all times.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. KIDNER.

December 30, 1905.

III.— Report of Travelling Instructor and Supervisor of School Gardens and Nature Study,

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—I beg to offer you a report of the School Garden work in connection with the public schools of the Province during the year 1905.

The five School Gardens, established in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria by the Macdonald Rural Schools Fund, have all been in operation during the year, and are now organized under the management of the teachers. At the request of Inspector Meagher, in whose District these Gardens are located, I have furnished him with a short account of the Garden and Nature Study work at the five schools. This will be found in his report to you.

Through the friendly influence of Inspector Steeves, several School Gardens are being established in Kings County, and I hope to spend a part of the months of May and June next in that County assisting the teachers in the Garden work and Nature Study.

Geo. J. Trueman, M. A., Principal of the Riverside Consolidated School, reports that one-quarter of an acre of land has been prepared for planting as a School Garden next spring.

The Garden at the Kingston Consolidated School, which I had the pleasure of visiting last autumn, has been very successfully conducted by the Principal, D. W. Hamilton, M. A.

I cannot do better than to include herein Mr. Hamilton's account of the work at his school. This will show the thorough and systematic manner in which the work was carried out, and I am sure that the details as given will be very helpful to all teachers who are starting School Gardens. Mr. Hamilton writes :—

"In accordance with your request I am sending an outline report on our School Garden work at the Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B.

We had an acre of sod land for garden purposes. The soil was in a very poor condition as it had not been cultivated for many years. After the surface rocks had been removed there was not even a good sod left. The land sloped towards the south. Last spring the ground was ploughed and well harrowed; then the pupils, under my guidance, measured and staked off the different plots leaving half an acre for orchard purposes.

Many weeks before the garden plots were surveyed, plans for a garden had been submitted by the older pupils; these were examined and discussed and a decision reached as to the best plan to adopt.

Each pupil then made a plan of the garden and plots were assigned. In the lower grades one plot was assigned to two or three pupils to be worked in common—in the upper grades there were individual plots. In surveying the garden, first, a four foot border for trees, shrubs and flowers was marked off; inside that a four foot walk enclosing the plots. The plots were then laid off in rows, each plot ten feet long, and ten plots in each row. Between plots in the rows and between the rows the paths were two feet wide. Three foot walks separated the classes and the rows of illustration or experimental plots.

For Grades VIII, IX and X there were four rows or forty plots, each 10 by 8 ft.; for Grades VI and VII four rows or forty plots, each 10 by 6 ft.; for Grades III, IV and V the plots were 10 x 4 ft., and for the primary pupils 10 x 3 with two or three pupils at each.

In each of the 10 x 8 plots there were four rows, namely, corn, beans, potatoes and carrots; in each of the 10 x 6 three rows, namely, peas, turnips, and onions from seeds; Grades III, IV and V planted beets, cabbages or tomatoes, and lettuce; and the primary pupils had radishes, onions, and flowers.

The rows in one plot were in line with corresponding rows in the other plots of that series. The tenth or last plot in each row or series was for illustration purposes and was worked in common by the pupils of that series.

There were ten grass and clover illustration plots each 10 by 5 in which were planted five different clovers and five different grasses. The last series of the garden consisted of ten experimental plots, each 21 by 10. The first nine illustrated rotation of crops, selection of seeds, use of clover, and importance of spraying. The tenth was a tree nursery, in which tree seeds were planted. Permanent stakes, each thirty inches long and two inches square, and driven two feet into the ground, marked off the different plots. The part of the stake above ground was painted white. All the stakes were made by the boys and girls in the manual training room on Arbor Day.

After the plots were staked off, a wheelbarrow full of barnyard manure was placed on each bed and well spaded in. At the same time sods and stones were removed by the pupils and the plots well raked. No chemical fertilizers of any kind were used.

Before the time for planting the pupils studied the different seeds in the laboratory and discussed methods of planting. After the planting the growing plants were watched and studied, weeds were removed, collected and studied; and many other lessons on plants, soils, insects, etc., given. Each class did not average more than 1½ hours per week in the garden. During recesses and noons, instead of playing, a great many pupils worked in their gardens.

Each of the older pupils kept a school garden account showing the number of hours of labor in the garden, the cost of stakes, fertilizer, and seeds; and after the harvest, the value of the crops. When the accounts were closed each pupil reported a net gain.

A practical gardener was hired, at a cost of about \$15 to keep the lawns and trees in condition, train the flowers, spray and weed individual and illustration plots, and to have a general care of the garden during the vacation. However, many of the boys and girls made regular visits to their plots and kept them in good condition.

After the harvest had been gathered in, the plots were spaded, trenched and manured, and made ready for an early beginning next spring. Then the pupils closed their school garden accounts, and wrote essays giving the story of the garden work during the year. Manual training, drawing, composition, book-keeping, and nature study and agriculture were correlated with the practical work in the garden.

On one half acre, thirty-six fruit trees, supplied by the N. B. Department of Agriculture, were planted for illustration purposes; and the pupils had lessons on priming, grafting, cultivating, and preparing the trees for winter.

Notwithstanding the fact that it was our first real experience in school gardening, that the spring was cold and late, that the soil was very poor, and that we had very little fertilizer to use, etc., etc.,—the flowers grew well and bloomed profusely, the vegetables and grains yielded abundantly, the garden always presented a very creditable appearance, and all declared the school garden work a great success.

Without exception the pupils were interested in the garden work and enjoyed it, and they look forward with keen anticipation to next year's gardening. We believe that school garden work will result in giving pupils a new interest in agriculture and in country life, and that the experience and information gained will prove very helpful in many ways."

Notwithstanding the very general apathy and the hide-bound conservatism of many, I am not without hope that the possibilities of the School Garden will gradually dawn upon the minds of our people. One thing is very encouraging—the pleasure the children find in the work, even those children who have no desire or no incentive to do any garden work or care for plants at home. Children are more gregarious than adults and like best to work in flocks. And the School Garden and Nature Study, under the management of earnest and competent teachers, and these are indispensable to the effectiveness of any scheme of education, will arouse tastes and impart some knowledge and skill which will be manifested not only in the homes of their childhood, but more evidently in the homes they will make for themselves in later life.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BRITTAIN.

**IV.—Report of Principal of MacDonald Consolidated School,
Kingston, Kings County.**

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit my second report as Principal of the Kingston Consolidated School.

Last winter was a very cold and stormy one in New Brunswick, and the van system, or transportation of pupils by vans, was given a severe test, but the results were highly satisfactory. Although there were many severe storms during the winter, only on two or three days did the van drivers find much difficulty in making their trips, and the most trouble was experienced in the spring, when there was a sudden thaw. On one Friday in January, on account of the severity of the storm, the school was not in session; but later a Saturday was substituted. On only one day during the term was the attendance less than fifty per cent. of the enrolment. Our daily attendance during the term was good. For the term just ended the enrolment was 163, with an average daily attendance for the term of 134, or 82 per cent. of the enrolment. Taken by months the average daily attendance was over 90 per cent. of the enrolment.

During the winter months the children, who rode in vans, reached the school warm, dry and comfortable; among those who walked there were many cases of frost-bite. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated at Kingston that the van system of transportation is a decided success.

The interest of the pupils in their work, particularly in the special subjects, continues excellent. I have had very few cases of intentional wrong-doing among the pupils; they take as much pride and interest in the building and in everything pertaining to it as could possibly be expected. Whittier's description of the village school does not apply to the Kingston School. I think we have about solved the problem of interest and discipline.

At present there are five teachers on the staff. Miss Ina F. Mersereau, B. A., has charge of Grades VI and VII, and also teaches the language subjects and history in the advanced grades; Miss Bessie A. Young, who has charge of the Household Science department, also teaches ordinary subjects in the upper grades; Miss Annie Darling has charge of Grades III, IV and V, and Miss Margaret A. Stewart is the Primary

teacher. All are doing faithful and efficient work. In September, Mr. C. M. Kelly, B. A., resigned his position as teacher of Manual Training, and went to McGill University to study medicine. Mr. Kelly's decision to take a medical course means a distinct loss to the teaching profession in New Brunswick.

All the subjects of the ordinary course of instruction are taught. All grades have some form of Manual Training and of Nature Study work. The pupils of the primary grades have paper-cutting, paper-folding, modelling from clay, etc.; in Grades III, IV and V there is cardboard construction and mechanical drawing; in Grade VI the woodwork begins. In addition to the regular graded course of models, the pupils make articles required for use in connection with other subjects. The girls have Household Science, which includes sewing, cooking, laundry work, etc. In Nature Study, in addition to the School Garden work, during the spring and autumn months there is field work in the study of plants, rocks, birds, insects, etc; except on wet days, nearly all the Nature Study work is done out of doors in actual contact with the material. During the winter months the in-door laboratory is used, and short elementary courses in physics, chemistry, selection of seeds, mineralogy, etc., are given. Each pupil has a separate set of apparatus and performs all experiments. Not only do the special subjects referred to never fail to interest the boys and girls, but they are of great practical every day value, and the mental and moral training that they give is equal to that given by older subjects.

The School Garden was a success. The pupils were intensely interested in the work and learned many useful lessons. As I have written an outline of our School Garden work, to be included in Dr. Brittain's report on School Gardens, I shall not discuss that subject in this report.

On Arbor Day nearly two hundred trees and shrubs were brought to the school and planted by the pupils, under my supervision. Nearly all the trees are as yet in a healthy condition.

Nearly all the seats and desks in the school are now occupied. Among the pupils enrolled are many from distant sections of the Province, who board in private houses at Kingston. The number would be much greater if board and lodgings could be procured at a lower rate than that which prevails at Kingston.

During the autumn term the pupils raised over \$100 for the purpose of purchasing a piano for the school.

At the Christmas closing over two hundred visitors were present. At each Christmas closing the Christmas trees, laden with hundreds of presents made by the pupils, have proved a source of great enjoyment to the children.

The school has had many visitors during the past year. Perhaps no other country school in Canada can boast of so many distinguished visitors. In June the Lieutenant Governor of N. B., the ex-Governor, Members of the Provincial Legislature, leading educationists of the Province, and many other prominent men visited the school by invitation of Premier Tweedie. The day, June 15th, was fine and warm; the excursionists were in a joyous and generous mood; and every person seemed to enjoy the different items of the day's program. The visitors inspected the school garden, grounds and building, and watched the children at work. In the afternoon there were speeches in the Assembly Hall and the presentation of prizes, kindly given by Premier Tweedie and others. It was a red-letter day in the history of the Kingston school.

In September the school was again highly honored by a visit from Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, who expressed himself as well pleased with the school.

The Kings County Teachers' Institute met at Kingston, and the presence of Sir William Macdonald and of Dr. Robertson, contributed much to the interest of the sessions.

The advantages which a Consolidated School offers cannot be overestimated. One cannot visit this school, watch the children at work in the different rooms, see the bright, attractive, artistic surroundings, and note the character of the work being done, without admitting that no comparison can be drawn that would do justice to the Consolidated school, as contrasted with the little district school. After two years' experience I am firmly convinced that the Consolidated school offers the only solution to the problem of a proper education for country boys and girls.

Before closing this report I must thank the many men and women in this and in other counties, who, by their sympathy and interest in the school, and by their kind words of appreciation, have helped to make my task easier.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. HAMILTON,
Principal Macdonald School.

Kingston, N. B., Jan. 3rd, 1906.

V.—Report of Principal of Consolidated School, Riverside, Albert County.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Riverside-Albert Consolidated School is situated, as you are aware, on Minor's "Island," about half way between the villages of Riverside and Albert. This "Island" is a knoll of highland about three acres in extent, rising above the level of the marsh on the left bank of the Shepody River. The site is central, and for many reasons suitable for its present use.

The building was begun in July, 1904. The foundation is well built of gray freestone. The superstructure is of wood. The house was well planned, and the plans have been faithfully carried out. In addition to a library, office, laboratory and play rooms, there are the eight school rooms, and two large, well lighted rooms in the basement, now used for lunch rooms. The heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc., are all that can be desired. The architect, Mr. W. E. Reid, of Riverside, has been untiring in his endeavour to make the building complete in little things as well as in greater ones. All who see the result admit that he has succeeded.

The consolidated district is made up of the following old districts :—Albert, Riverside, and "The Ridge," (Chester), in the Parish of Hopewell; and Beaver Brook and Midway, in the Parish of Harvey, with small parts of Harvey and Hopewell Hill.

The total valuation of the new district is something less than three hundred thousand dollars. Riverside and Albert own the larger part of the property and send to the school about one hundred and sixty children. These are all within the walking limit.

Only four vans are at present needed in the district. Following is a statement of their cost, etc.:—

PLACE.	Distance (One way).	No. of Children.	Cost for Driv- ing for School Year.
Midway.....	6½ miles	24	\$390 00
Beaver Brook.....	5 "	22	349 00
"The Ridge".....	3 "	8	205 00
"The Hill".....	2½ "	10	187 20

The last two vans named are drawn each by one horse. The vans were built in Riverside-Albert, and they are said to be much better suited to local conditions than those imported. The double summer vans cost \$150.00 each; the single ones \$125.00. The winter vans cost about \$70 and \$60.

So far, the season has been very favourable. There does not seem to be any trouble to get the children collected in time for school, and unless the storms are very heavy, no trouble is anticipated. It is too soon, however, to report on this point. One can say though, that both children and parents seem pleased with the new arrangements.

In Grade	I, 44 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	II, 24 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	III, 15 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	IV, 25 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	V, 27 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	VI, 23 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	VII, 14 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	VIII, 17 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	IX, 18 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	X, 20 pupils are enrolled.
In Grade	XI, 11 pupils are enrolled.

—
Making a total of...238

The number of pupils daily present, on an average, was 200; the percentage, 84.

The enrolment during the corresponding term last year under the old system was 198. The average daily attendance, 148.4; the percentage, 74.9.

It will be noticed that forty more pupils were attending the new school than attended the smaller schools, and that the attendance was much more regular. There were, in fact, fifty-one more pupils receiving instruction each day than in the districts previous to consolidation.

The work in Manual Training is being conducted by Miss Ethel I. Duffy. Seventy boys are receiving instruction, and it does one good to see the interest they are taking in their work.

Miss Mabel Onterbridge, of Stellarton, N. S., has been engaged to take charge of the Household Science department. The room is furnished and the work expected to begin on Jan. 8th.

The other teachers are Miss F. Mildred Foster, Miss Frances B. Hoar, Miss Marion Atkinson and Miss Bertha L. West. Owing to the unfortunate illness of Miss West, Mr. A. Elwyn Tingley has had charge of the primary department for the last four weeks of the term.

The garden work has not yet been begun by the pupils, but a quarter of an acre of good land has been prepared and is ready for working in the spring.

As the Hon. A. R. McClelan made his generous gift to the school with the distinct understanding that Manual Training, Household Science and Nature Work be well provided for, every effort will be made to make these courses as thorough as possible. The teachers hope to demonstrate that a reasonable amount of time may be given to these subjects without in any way interfering with the progress of the pupils in the other work of the course.

It is early yet to draw conclusions. All the children, and a large number of the parents, are delighted with the school. Several families have already moved into the district in order to give their children the advantage of up-to-date training. A number of children walk or are driven in from outside districts, and some board in Riverside-Albert.

The school was not established before it was needed. While good schools had been maintained in the centre districts, the same could not be said of all the others. In fact, during the first term of 1905, three districts were without teachers, and one of these had not had a school for several years.

The large number of children in Grades I—III from nine to fourteen years of age, bears evidence to the way even very elementary education had been neglected previous to the inauguration of the present system. Some parents, even under these conditions, still keep their children home for insufficient reasons.

As more expense is put on the educational system, the more imperative becomes the demand for some form of compulsory attendance. When a district is heavily taxed to support an excellent school and to send a span of horses five miles or more to bring a child to school, surely the men who pay the taxes have a right to demand that no whim of the parent be allowed to render that expense useless.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. J. TRUEMAN,
Principal.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

I.—Proceedings of County Institutes.

The following reports are taken from the Educational Review, St. John, except when the President or Secretary of the Institute has forwarded a report of proceedings for publication with signature attached:

ALBERT COUNTY.

The first session of the 28th annual meeting of the Albert County Teachers' Institute opened on Thursday, October 5th, 1905, at 10.30 a. m., in the Assembly Hall of the Consolidated School at Riverside. Forty-four teachers enrolled themselves as members of the Institute.

The opening address was given by the President, T. E. Colpitts, B. A. Mr. D. W. Stuart, Secretary of the Trustee Board of the Consolidated School, extended a hearty welcome to the teachers. Dr. G. U. Hay and Principal Trueman then addressed the Institute on our Educational Needs. These addresses were followed by a very helpful paper on "Talking in School—is it a Crime?" This paper was fully discussed by several teachers.

The second session opened at 2 o'clock p. m., with a most interesting paper on "The Schools of the Northwest," by Miss M. E. Bray. A lengthened discussion on this paper followed, led by Dr. G. U. Hay. Rev. A. W. Smithers then gave a most practical address on "Some Psychological Aspects of Teaching." M. R. Tuttle, B. A., opened the discussion on this paper. Dr. Hay then gave a lesson on "The Root, Stem and Leaves of Plants."

The third session opened at 9 a. m., October 6th. The first paper read was on "The Rural School," by G. H. Adair. This was followed by a very helpful paper on "Teaching English," by M. R. Tuttle. Both these papers were discussed at length, many teachers taking part in the discussion. F. R. Branscombe then gave a lesson to a class of boys on "The Eclipses of the Moon and Sun." This lesson was illustrated by excellent drawings on the blackboard, and was fully discussed.

The fourth session was devoted to miscellaneous business, the election of officers, &c.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—

President—Geo. J. Trueman, M. A.

Vice-President—Winnifred Keith.

Secretary-Treasurer—Percy A. Fitzpatrick.

Additional Members of Executive—Marion Atkinson, Jennie Smith,
Edna M. Floyd.

A public meeting was held in the Hall on Thursday, at 7.30 p. m. Ex-Governor McClelan presided, and addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Hicks, Mr. Alexander Rogers, Rev. Dr. Brown, Dr. G. U. Hay, Principal G. J. Trueman, and Judge W. A. Trueman.

The next meeting of the Institute is to be held at Elgin.

PERCY A. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary.

THOS. E. COLPITTS,
President.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The annual session of the Carleton County, N. B., Teachers' Institute met at Woodstock, on the 21st and 22nd December, H. F. Perkins, Ph.B., presiding. About ninety teachers were present, representing nearly every school section in the county, and the proceedings were marked with great interest. Opening addresses were made by President Perkins, Inspector Meagher, and Mr. T. B. Kidner. A paper was read by Mr. R. E. Estabrooks on Professional Etiquette. After a spirited discussion a committee consisting of Messrs. Estabrooks, Draper and Meagher, was appointed to draw up a set of rules to govern the professional conduct of teachers. In the afternoon a paper on the Teaching of History was read by Mr. James O. Steeves. After a discussion on this the Institute adjourned to the Woodstock manual training rooms where an interesting lesson was given by Miss Louise Wetmore, the teacher. Inspector Meagher presided at the public educational meeting held in the evening, where addresses were given and a fine musical programme carried out.

During the second day's session Miss Louise Wetmore gave a lesson on cardboard work and a paper was read by Dr. Brittain on the Consolidated School vs. The Little Red Schoolhouse. Miss Nellie Bearisto read a paper on the Muscular Movement in Writing, illustrating methods by blackboard examples. The following officers were elected :—H. F. Perkins, president; Jas. O. Steeves, vice-president; R. E. Estabrooks, secre-

tary; W. M. Crawford and Miss Nellie Bearisto, additional members of executive. A meeting of the county teachers' association was held before the close of the Institute. Mr. Haviland was elected president and Mr. Estabrooks, secretary. Mr. Draper was appointed a delegate to the provincial convention.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

By invitation, this Institute met in joint session with St. John County Institute, in the City of St. John.

The President-elect, Mr. Trueman, of the Riverside Consolidated School, having left the county to take up his new duties at Riverside, the vice-president assumed the duties of president.

The attendance, (65) was, perhaps, as large as could be expected; the papers presented were much appreciated by the Charlotte County teachers; every courtesy was shown, and the sessions were felt to be both interesting and profitable.

Mrs. John McGibbon, of St. Stephen School Board, is elected president for next meeting; Mr. Charles A. Richardson, of St. Andrews, vice-president; Mrs. W. J. Graham, of Milltown School Board, Miss Olivia Maxwell, of Moore's Mills, and Mr. F. O. Sullivan, of St. Stephen, members of Executive Committee, and Mr. J. Vroom, of St. Stephen, secretary-treasurer. The time and place of next meeting are left to the Executive Committee.

J. VROOM, Secretary.

STANLEY WILSON, President.

(For further details see St. John County.)

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Institute was held at Caraquet on the 19th and 20th of October. The President, Mr. Jerome Boudreau, not being present, Inspector Doucet filled the Chair. Thirty-two teachers enrolled. Mr. A. J. Witzell delivered an address of welcome, to which Dr. G. U. Hay and P. Girdwood responded.

The secretary read letters of excuse from Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent, and Mr. Jerome Boudreau.



PUPILS WORKING IN GARDEN OF MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, N. B.

After an interesting and practical address by Inspector Doucet, Miss E. A. Stout read an excellent paper on the "Teaching of Fractions to Beginners," which was favourably received and discussed by Mr. A. J. Witzell, Miss R. L. Cormier and Inspector Doucet.

A most excellent lesson was given by Miss Bernadette Cormier on Canadian History. Messrs. A. J. Witzell, E. L. O'Brien, Jas. F. Godin, P. Girdwood and others gave words of praise to Miss Cormier on the excellence of the method employed. Dr. G. U. Hay followed with a very interesting address on "General History." Discussion ensued, those taking part being, Mr. A. J. Witzell, Inspector Doucet and Mr. P. Girdwood. At 7 p. m. a public meeting was held, which was addressed by Inspector Doucet, P. Girdwood, Chas. C. Poirier, A. J. Witzell, Dr. G. U. Hay and P. J. Veniot.

Friday morning Mr. P. Girdwood gave an interesting and practical paper on School Discipline. Paper was discussed at length by Messrs. A. J. Witzell, Edouard DeGrace, Dr. Hay and Chas. C. Poirier. Then the secretary, Chas. C. Poirier read a paper in French on Primary Geography, discussion of which was postponed until the afternoon. At the afternoon session Mr. Poirier's paper was highly commended by Mr. A. J. Witzell, Miss L. B. Mullins, Mr. Edouard DeGrace and Miss Josephine Dumas. The discussion was followed by an address on Nature Study by Dr. Hay. His address will greatly help the teachers in that branch of study.

Election of officers resulted as follows:—Pres., P. Girdwood; Vice-Pres., R. Lauza Cormier; Sec., A. J. Witzell; R. D. Hanson and Josephine Dumas additional members. Bathurst next place of meeting.

CHAS. C. POIRIER, Secretary.

J. F. DOUCET, President.

KENT COUNTY.

The Kent County teachers met at Rexton, N. B., on the 14th and 15th September. Although the attendance was smaller than usual, only about twenty-five teachers being present, the meeting was one of the best ever held in the county. The papers were on a variety of school topics. They were brief and to the point, as were the discussions that followed each. The public educational meeting on Thursday evening was largely attended and an excellent programme of music and addresses was carried out. On Friday evening there was a very enjoyable social reunion of the visiting teachers and people of Rexton. Both meetings were held in the public hall, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Very few places can boast of a more beautiful and commodious public hall than Rexton.

In the absence of the president, Mr. G. A. Coates, who has retired from teaching, Inspector Chas. D. Hebert took the chair and presided over the meetings of the Institute. In his opening and other addresses at the Institute, Inspector Hebert, who speaks fluently and in well chosen English, referred to many desirable improvements in the schools whose interests he has evidently very much at heart. These are,—a remedy for irregularity of attendance, a closer sympathy between parents and teachers, well kept school grounds, and attractive decorations for schoolrooms.

Miss Miriam L. Dysart read a well written paper on *Reproduction of Stories*. Another on *Schoolroom Decorations*, prepared by the same teacher, was worthy of note. Miss Dysart speaks on what she practises, for, said the Inspector, her schoolroom has the neatness and attractiveness of the most cozy home. Mr. J. A. Edmunds, vice-principal of the grammar school, Richibucto, gave an expert talk on elementary arithmetic. Mr. G. Douglas Steel, vice-principal of the grammar school, read an excellent paper on the *Importance of Reading*, which he characterized as the most important subject of the school. The greatest care should be taken to secure proper expression and a clear understanding of what is read. Miss Kate Keswick read a paper on the *Relation of Teacher and Pupil*, strongly urging greater sympathy and courtesy. Mr. H. H. Stewart, secretary of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, spoke on *Professional Etiquette*, referring to the failure of some teachers in courtesy to trustees and districts, the unwise practice of some who belittle their predecessors' work, and condemning the frequent practice of under-bidding other teachers in order to secure schools near home. The New Brunswick Teachers' Association, numbering last June about 400 dues-paying members, had been instrumental in decreasing under-bidding, and in many places of raising salaries. A second paper prepared by Mr. Stewart was read later—the *Educative Value of History*.

At Friday morning's session Mr. A. E. Pearson read a paper on the *Care of School Grounds*. This, with the discussion that followed, was one of the most valuable presented to the Institute in the practical hints brought out on tree-planting and ornamentation of grounds. In the afternoon Dr. Hay gave a model lesson on plants collected within a few paces of the schoolroom, followed by an excursion illustrative of the lesson.

The Institute will be held next year at Harcourt. The following officers were elected:—President, Inspector Hebert; Vice-president, Kate Keswick; Secretary, A. E. Pearson; additional members of the Executive, Minnie Buckley and H. H. Stewart.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Teachers' Institute met at the Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, on Thursday and Friday, September 7th and 8th. The natural beauties of the village and its surroundings and the attractions of the school served to draw a large number of teachers together. The arrival of Sir William Macdonald and Professor James W. Robertson at the close of the first afternoon's proceedings, although somewhat in the nature of a surprise, was none the less welcome, and gave an additional interest to the proceedings. Both gentlemen examined the school grounds, buildings, and the pleasant class-rooms with the closest attention, and in the evening gave addresses at the public meeting, where a fine programme of music, recitations and speeches was carried out.

At the opening of the Institute on Thursday morning, Principal D. W. Hamilton, president of the Institute, gave an outline of the advantages to be derived from consolidation, and especially referred to the Kingston experiment. Inspector Steeves, Trustee Isaac Saunders and Dr. John Brittain followed in short addresses. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the school garden, where Principal Hamilton gave some idea of the methods followed. Then came an excellent paper on School Gardens, by Arthur Floyd, of Norton, and the discussion on the paper was led by Miss W. A. Toole. A nature study excursion under the direction of Prof. Brittain followed, and was greatly enjoyed by the teachers present.

Friday morning's session of the Institute was spent in observing the work of the different class-rooms in the Macdonald consolidated school. From 9 to 10 the opening exercises in the assembly hall gave the visiting teachers an opportunity to enjoy a fine programme. This was followed by an examination of the work in the rooms where the teachers of the schools conducted the usual lessons, and afforded an object lesson as interesting as it was instructive. In the afternoon the members of the Institute listened to an address from Professor Robertson, followed by a lesson on cardboard construction by Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of manual training, and a paper on spelling by Mr. H. A. Prebble, Principal of the Hampton Village school. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mr. A. H. Floyd, president; Miss Ina E. Mersereau, vice-president; Mr. W. C. Jonah, secretary-treasurer.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of Northumberland County Teachers' Institute opened in Harkins' Academy, Newcastle, on Thursday, October 5th, 1905, at 10 a. m., President James McIntosh in the Chair. After enrollment, Miss K. L. Troy was appointed assistant-secretary. Opening addresses were given by the President, Inspector Mersereau, Dr. Cox, and Mr. T. B. Kidner. The Inspector and Dr. Cox spoke on the teachers' position in the school. Two excellent lessons followed. One on Reading, in Grade I, taught by Miss Sadie B. Hogan, and another on the Personal Pronoun, to Grade VI, by Miss K. L. Troy. At the afternoon session these lessons were the subjects of good live discussions. At this session, Mr. T. B. Kidner addressed the Institute on Manual Training for all schools. This address was listened to with much interest, and the speaker was given a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Kidner also spoke on the same subject at a public meeting in the evening of the same day. The attendance, it is to be regretted, was small, but those who attended were amply repaid for their trouble. On Friday three excellent papers were read and fully discussed—"Canadian History," by Miss M. J. Dunnett, "How to Deal with a Dull Pupil," by Miss Bessie M. Fraser, and "Number," by Miss J. S. Crammond. A business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. B. P. Steeves, Newcastle.

Vice-President—Miss Carroll.

Secretary-Treasurer—Osburn N. Brown, Newcastle.

Additional Members of Executive—Miss M. J. Dunnett and Miss Bessie M. Fraser.

OSBURN N. BROWN, Secretary.

JAS. McINTOSH, President.

QUEENS AND SUNBURY COUNTIES.

The Teachers' Institute for Queens and Sunbury met with the York County Institute at Fredericton on the 21st and 22nd of September, 1905. Twenty four teachers from Queens, and twenty-two from Sunbury enrolled. For report of proceedings see report under the caption, York County.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

The Restigouche County Teachers' Institute met October 19th and 20th, in the Grammar School, Campbellton. During the first hour of Thursday morning's session, the Campbellton teachers taught certain classes in their own departments, which were in session. The following were the subjects taught by each teacher :—

- Miss McGorman, Grade I, Reading and Writing.
- Miss McTaggart, Grade II, Reading and Number.
- Miss Reid, Grade III, Geography, Grade IV, History.
- Miss McNair, Grade III, Arithmetic, Grade IV, Reading.
- Miss Miller, Grade V, Reading and History.
- Miss Girdwood, Grade VI, Dictation and Drawing.
- Miss DeBoo, B. A., Grade VII, History and Health Reader.
- Miss Colpitts, B. A., Grade VIII, Ferns.
- E. W. Lewis, B. A., Grade IX, Geometry, X and XI Hamlet.

At 11 o'clock the teachers met for organization in the Principal's department. Addresses were made by the President, the Chief Superintendent and Prof. Kidner. The following officers were elected :—President, E. W. Lewis; Vice-President, Miss Minnie Colpitts, B. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Dickson, Tide Head; additional members of the Executive, Mr. L. D. Jones, Dalhousie; Miss McTaggart, Campbellton. In the afternoon Miss Marjorie Mair, Manual Training teacher, Campbellton, taught an interesting lesson on paper folding, which was highly spoken of by Prof. Kidner. Mr. Kidner then addressed the teachers on Manual Training.

In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Dr. Inch and Prof. Kidner. There was a large attendance and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Friday morning Miss Linda Ultican taught a highly appreciated lesson on Verbs, Transitive and Intransitive. The rest of the morning was taken up with a criticism of this and the lessons taught the day before. This was probably the most animated and profitable session of the whole Institute. In the afternoon the teachers went on an excursion to the neighboring woods and enjoyed an interesting lesson on the Coniferae, by Miss Colpitts.

GEORGINA DICKSON, Secretary.

E. W. LEWIS, President.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

United Institute of St. John and Charlotte Counties.

Nearly three hundred teachers attended the united Institute of St. John and Charlotte Counties in the assembly hall of the High School in the City of St. John, October 12th and 13th, Principal J. S. Lord, of Fairville, in the chair. Mr. Lord's decision and energetic ruling, and the admirable and varied programme carried out, made the Institute one of the best ever held in this section of the Province. The united executive committee who had charge of the arrangements well deserved the thanks of the assembled teachers. After the president's opening address, Miss Etta Barlow gave a comprehensive paper on colour, illustrated by an admirable series of charts. A "Song and Drill" by a class of girls trained by Miss A. M. Hea was very gracefully and effectively given. Reading lessons to a primary class by Miss Lily A. Belyea and to an advanced class by Miss Ella McAlary gave an opportunity to observe good methods in teaching.

At the evening meeting, presided over by Inspector Carter, addresses were given by Mayor W. W. White and Supt. W. W. Stetson, of Maine.

A trio of papers on nature-study, by Mr. J. Vroom, Miss H. L. Edgcombe and Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, written in beautiful language, breathed a refreshing out-of-door spirit. Two papers on the School from the Standpoint of the Parent, by Mrs. Wm. Kerr and Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the Sun, were outspoken in generous appreciation of the services of teachers. Miss Eleanor Robinson gave a lesson on Shakespeare's Hamlet, taking the members of the Institute as a class. The lesson was a fine example of a keen critical analysis of this great play.

The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year :—St. John County—A. L. Dykeman, president; A. E. G. McKenzie, vice-president; Miss A. M. Hea, secretary-treasurer; W. L. McDiarmid, Miss Etta Barlow, executive.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

This Institute met at Grand Falls on September the 28th and 29th. Twenty-four were present and a very interesting programme was carried out. After the enrollment and election of officers, addresses were delivered by Inspector Meagher and the president, G. J. McAdam. A paper on Teaching the First Steps of Number, was read by Inspector Meagher, followed by an interesting discussion, which was joined in by the Misses Ramsay and Goodine, G. J. McAdam and others. J. C. Carruthers read a paper on the development of the Imagination. A paper on Empire Day was read and a Nature Lesson given by Professor Hay. It was listened to with great attention.

A motion was carried that a committee be appointed to prepare a Resolution of Condolence on the death of the deceased vice-president, Mr. J. Rogers, and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the bereaved widow and the leading papers, and a copy placed in the minutes of the meeting.

A very pleasant and interesting educational meeting was held on Thursday evening. Dr. Inch, Professor Hay, Inspector Meagher and several of the public men of Grand Falls delivered very pleasing addresses. Dr. Inch strongly recommended the building of a larger school house, as the present one is much too small to accommodate the growing population.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—Inspector Meagher, president; J. C. Carruthers, vice-president; Miss M. I. Goodine, secretary; Miss Janet Currie an additional member of the Executive.

M. I. GOODINE,
Secretary to Institute.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Westmorland County teachers took place at Dorchester on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th, the President, W. A. Cowperthwaite, A. B., in the Chair. About ninety teachers were present. In his opening address, the president stated that the programme had been framed with the object of making the meeting useful and suggestive by having as many lessons as possible taught before the assembled teachers. Miss Doyle, of Port Elgin, taught a lesson in Reading to a class of Grade II pupils, and Mr. R. B. Master-ton, B. A., followed with one on Grammar, both of which were commended in the discussion which followed. The public meeting on Thursday evening was very largely attended. Judge Landry presided and made an excellent address, followed by Principal Oulton, Inspector O'Blenes and others.

At Friday's meeting a lesson on the map of Quebec province was given to a Grade VI class by Miss Nicolson, of Moncton, followed by an illustration of methods in arithmetic by Inspector O'Blenes. At the afternoon session the Institute was divided into a primary and an advanced section. In the latter the question was discussed of a larger allowance of time for the closing examinations for matriculation and for

entrance into the High School. A committee consisting of W. A. Cowperthwaite, chairman, T. T. Goodwin and A. D. Jonah were appointed to confer with representatives of other counties in regard to this matter, and then, if the rest approve the idea, to memorialize the government.

The following were elected officers for the next year :—A. D. Jonah, president; Miss Lea, vice-president; S. W. Irons, secretary and treasurer; H. B. Steeves, H. Burns, executive.

The Institute will meet next year at Shediac.

YORK COUNTY.

The York County, N. B., Teachers' Institute met at Fredericton on Thursday and Friday, September 21st and 22nd, in the assembly hall of the High School building. A large number of the teachers of Queens and Sunbury Counties joined the Institute, the total number enrolled being over 150. The low fares on railway and steamboat, and the attractions of the beautiful City of Fredericton, which had drawn a large number of other visitors to the Exhibition, was an opportunity of which many teachers availed themselves. The addresses at the opening were encouraging and stimulating. President F. A. Good thought teachers should have noble ideals, and endeavour to the utmost to attain to them. Chief Superintendent Dr. Inch encouraged teachers to work for the best results; not to talk too much about salaries, but to let their work appeal to the ratepayers, whose means supported the school. Inspector Bridges followed up this thought by urging teachers to invite ratepayers to the school to see the work done, and then to suggest on this basis an increase of salary. Dr. Hay thought teachers should have a friendly competition with each other in making schoolrooms so attractive and interesting that scholars would delight to be in them. Principal Foster would like to give his opinion of those people who talk merely and do nothing to improve teachers' salaries.

'Round table discussions on nature work, led by Mr. H. G. Perry and President Good called forth many useful hints on the best way to utilize material found in the neighborhood of the schoolroom. The opinion was expressed that a nature-study course should be outlined for the guidance of teachers.

At Friday's sessions the addresses and discussions were of much interest. Mr. T. B. Kidner illustrated, with a very complete series of models and pupils' work, how a practical course in manual training could be carried out in country schools; Miss Agnes Lucas gave an interesting address on Ambidexterity; Miss E. L. Thorne gave some pleasant impressions of a visit paid to the high schools of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and Toronto. She had been pleased with what she saw, especially the uniform courtesy of the pupils, but in the matter of foundation work she believed that New Brunswick schools were equal, if not superior, to any that she saw. We have much to attain to, however, in the branches of music, drawing and physical culture. Professor W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, gave a very clear and interesting address on Psychology, in which he outlined numerous points that may guide the teacher in training the child. The new psychology that has arisen is that which studies the child, as a botanist would study the growth of a bean.

The following are the officers of the Institute for the current year:—
C. D. Richards, B. A., president; Miss Sadie Thompson, vice-president; Miss E. L. Thorne, secretary-treasurer; B. C. Foster, H. G. Perry and Clarence Sansom as additional members of executive.

II.—Report of Summer School of Science for Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report of the 19th annual session of the Summer School of Science for Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which was held at Yarmouth, N. S., July 11th to 28th, 1905.

The School was opened by a public meeting held in the Opera House on Tuesday evening, 11th July. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Armstrong, and addresses were delivered by the Mayor, President Seaman, Dr. Hay and others.

There were 138 members enrolled as follows :—Nova Scotia 103, New Brunswick 27, P. E. Island 5, Quebec 1, Ontario 1, United States 1.

Four hours each morning were devoted to class work, under the best specialists in the teaching profession in the three provinces. The afternoons were devoted to laboratory and field work, the evenings to lectures, round table talks and readings. Among those who conducted lectures and discussions were Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick; Dr. Hay, Dr. Soloan, Dr. Putnam, and Dr. W. H. Drummond, of Montreal.

The school is under the deepest obligation to the Mayor and Town Council, Principal Kempton and the School Board, and to the citizens' committee of the Town of Yarmouth, for the excellent reception and numerous excursions which they arranged and carried out most successfully, thus relieving the executive of much responsibility and greatly aiding the work of the school.

While some sessions of the school have been more largely attended, yet at no session were the students more enthusiastic, and never in the history of the school was better work done.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the School at North Sydney, C. B., July 3rd to 20th, 1906.

The following officers were appointed :—

President—J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Vice-Presidents—Thos. Stothart, St. John, N. B.; W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth, N. S.; Theo. Ross, Ross Corner, P. E. I.

Sec.-Treasurer—W. R. Campbell, Truro.

Directors—President; Sec.-Treasurer; Dr. Hall, Truro; J. Vroom, St. Stephens; Dr. Bailey, Fredericton; W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth.

The financial statement is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, 1904.....	\$ 5 2+	
Government of N. S.....	200 00	
Government of N. B... ..	100 00	
Government of P. E. I.....	50 00	
Town of Yarmouth.....	150 00	
Fees.....	175 50	
Advertisements in Calendar.....	159 00	
Proceeds of Lectures... ..	27 15	
Sundries.....	3 00	
		<hr/> \$869 89

EXPENDITURES.

Calendars and other Printing... ..	\$167 38	
Postage, Freight, Expressage, Advertising.....	125 43	
Class Expenses and Incidentals.....	41 86	
Instructors, Officers, Lectures... ..	505 00	
Balance on hand.....	30 22	
		<hr/> \$869 89

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Truro, N. S., Dec., 1905.

APPENDIX F.

I.—Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

INTRODUCTION.

The Board of Managers have great pleasure in submitting to the members of the Corporation, to the Provincial Governments and Legislatures interested, and to the many friends of the blind, their thirty-fifth annual report; and in so doing, they desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Almighty God for the many blessings vouchsafed the school during the year just closed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In the Superintendent's Report will be found a brief history of the year's progress, an outline of the work being carried on, and a succinct statement of the needs of the school.

The teachers in the several departments have done admirable work, and your Board feel that the school is most fortunate in having, as members of the teaching staff, so many zealous and experienced instructors. The Superintendent's report will be read with interest by the friends and supporters of the institution.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In a school of this character, the officials and assistants in the domestic department require to be faithful, efficient and painstaking in their work. The comfort, health and happiness of the household largely depend upon the thought and attention given to their daily duties by the members of the domestic staff. It is gratifying to report that the domestic department is being carried on with marked efficiency and economy.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

Your Board regret that the current receipts are not sufficient to meet the necessary current expenses. In a previous report we called attention to the increased cost of living, resulting from the advance in prices paid on provisions, fuel, wages, etc. The present cost per pupil is about \$200.00 per annum. This cost cannot be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the school. Our annual expenditure on each pupil is less than two-thirds of that in the School for the Blind at Brantford, Ontario. Our three sources of income are, first, the provincial and municipal grants, second, the interest upon funded bequests, and third, subscriptions and donations. During the last session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia the "Act Respecting the Education of the Blind" was amended so as to provide for the annual payment of \$180.00 per pupil by the province and municipalities; an increase of \$30.00 per pupil over the amount previously paid.

The statutory contributions from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland for the past year, were respectively, New Brunswick, \$150.00 per pupil; Prince Edward Island, \$75.00 per pupil; and Newfoundland, \$150.00 per pupil. Your Board would respectfully urge upon the governments and legislatures of these three provinces the necessity of increasing their annual grant per pupil to \$180.00, thus making the allowance per pupil the same as that received from Nova Scotia. We believe that this increase will commend itself to the business judgment of the respective governments and legislatures, and in view of the importance of the matter, to the well-being of this Institution, we respectfully request that the increase be made so as to cover the payments for the current school year, otherwise we shall have to face a deficit.

NEEDED INFORMATION.

One of the difficulties with which we have had to contend for many years has been the obtaining of information with respect to the whereabouts of blind children. The educational authorities in the respective provinces have rendered material aid in securing the names and addresses of children of schoolable age. Each teacher, in making his semi-annual returns, is supposed to send in to the educational department, the names of all children, who, owing to lack of sight, are unable to attend the public schools. Unfortunately, many of the teachers do not appreciate the value of these returns. Hence in many districts blind children are allowed to grow up without the privilege of the education which this school would gladly give them free of charge. The loss of sight is, in itself, a

serious drawback to any boy or girl, but the loss is many times increased when the boy or girl is deprived of educational advantages. The child with sight may never enter a school house, may never learn to read or write, and yet may become an active, self-supporting citizen. The blind child without education is doomed to live a life of idleness, and to be dependent upon others for his support. Under these circumstances we feel it our duty to urge the school teachers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to help us in furthering the education of the blind. This they can best do by carefully placing in their semi-annual returns, the names, ages, and addresses of all children in their respective districts, who are partially or totally blind. Clergymen, doctors, and others interested in the welfare of the blind, may greatly aid the cause of education by sending to the superintendent of this school full information with respect to any blind child in their respective localities.

THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTION.

The growing interest that has been evinced by the public in the work of this institution has been a great source of pleasure to your Board. When it was first proposed to erect a School for the Blind in Halifax, there were many who doubted the necessity for the establishment of such an institution. The public interest in the education and training of the blind has steadily increased. To-day, the value of the work of the institution is very fully recognized. We have always kept steadily in mind the necessity for familiarizing all classes of the community with the aims and objects of the school. With this end in view, regular monthly concerts have been given at the institution throughout the school year. Public meetings in the interests of the blind have been held many times in each city and town throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. A series of free concerts has been given at the school during the progress of the provincial exhibitions. We have, in short, done everything in our power to make known the educational work of the school throughout the length and breadth of the land. The result of this policy of wide publicity has been most gratifying. Our graduates, as teachers of music, pianoforte tuners, etc., now find more ready employment than ever before, and there is no lack of confidence in their professional or mechanical skill.

The thanks of your Board is most cordially tendered to the Press of the city and country, which has at all times ably seconded our efforts to further the interests of the school and the welfare of the blind.

The clergy of all denominations, and the medical men in all parts of the provinces, have likewise placed us under obligation for the kind interest they have always taken in the progress of the institution. In this connection we may state that during the summer vacation the assembly hall and school rooms in our new school building were placed at the disposal of the Canadian Medical Association, which held its annual meeting in Halifax in August last. The meetings were attended by upwards of three hundred medical men from all parts of the Dominion. Your Board feel confident that the outcome of the meetings in this institution cannot fail to be of advantage to the blind throughout Canada.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Your Directors cannot close the annual report for 1905, without referring to the constant and untiring labours of our esteemed Superintendent, Dr. C. F. Fraser. His exertions on behalf of the School for the Blind, and also of the blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, have made his name a household word in all parts of the country. No felt need of the school escapes his attention, whether the need be one of increased accommodation, additional equipment, or a matter of administration. That this institution now ranks as one of the foremost schools for the blind on the continent, is mainly due to the administrative ability and unceasing efforts of our able Superintendent. The achievement of to-day is but a stepping-stone to the further achievement of to-morrow.

A special feature of the work of the Superintendent is the active and sympathetic interest he evinces in the graduates of the school. Every phase of their life is followed by him with the keenest interest, and his thought and efforts on their behalf are constant and unremitting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In addition to the donations elsewhere referred to, your Board gratefully acknowledge the following bequests:—

Estate of W. C. Urquhart, Halifax.....	.....\$8,200 00
Estate of Mrs. Allison Smith, Halifax...	..... 2,000 00
Estate of Mrs. Thomas Bolton, Halifax....	..... 1,000 00
Estate of Archibald Kennedy, Charlottetown...	..... 1,343 23
Estate of Mrs. Stephen Wiggins, Windsor.....	..... 500 00
Estate of L. J. Morton, Halifax...	..... 500 00
Estate of G. Campbell, Folleigh...	..... 500 00

Estate of F. C. Parker, Halifax.....	\$200 00
Estate of Michael Murphy, Halifax... ..	100 00
Estate of Miss L. Avery, Grand Pre... ..	100 00
Estate of D. McKenzie, Fraser's Grant, N. S...	50 00
Estate of E. P. Archbold, Halifax... ..	25 00
Estate of W. C. West, Halifax.....	22 12

The receipt of these bequests has been duly appreciated by your Board. The names of the legators will ever be borne in grateful remembrance by the friends of the school, and their thoughtful interest in the welfare of the blind will be a lasting monument to their memory.

Our especial thanks are due to Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, attending physician, Dr. E. A. Kirkpatrick, ophthalmic surgeon, and Dr. A. W. Cogswell, dental surgeon, for their professional services.

The Board of Managers also desire to express their thanks to Mr. J. D. Medcalfe, Mr. W. C. Hebb, Mr. H. B. Clark, Mr. John Mullane, and others, for kindly admitting the pupils to lectures, concerts, etc., under their respective management.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. MACKINTOSH,
President.

II.—The Superintendent's Report.

To the President and Board of Managers of the School for the Blind.

GENTLEMEN :—The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 154 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, of whom 91 were males and 63 females. Of these, 19 have since graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered December 1st, 1905, 135, of whom 81 are males and 54 females. Of these, 84 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 28 from New Brunswick, 9 from Prince Edward Island, 13 from Newfoundland, 1 from Québec, and 1 from Alberta.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Registered December 1st, 1904.....	74	54	5	133
Entered during the year.....	10	9	2	21
Graduated or remained at home.....	10	9	0	19
Registered December 1st, 1905.....	81	54	7	135

PROGRESS.

This Institution is a special school for the education and training of those deprived of sight. Its main object is to fit its pupils for the activities of life, and to overcome, as far as possible, the handicap of blindness.

The success of a school for the blind depends, first, upon liberal financial support; second, upon wise and judicious management; third, upon its having a zealous and experienced staff of teachers; fourth, upon its possessing commodious and suitable buildings and extensive grounds; and fifth, upon the equipment of its several departments. Judged from these standpoints, this school has attained a position second to that of no similar institution on the continent.

The blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, the friends of the blind, and those who have aided in making this institution what it is to-day, have every reason to feel gratified with what has already been achieved. It must, however, be borne in mind that a truly progressive school cannot afford to stand still. There is much more that can be done for the education of the blind, and it behooves us all to be up and doing so as to make the work of this institution more and more beneficial. Progress must be our watchword.

LIBERAL SUPPORT.

If those who are blind are to become self-supporting men and women, they must be given special educational advantages. When these advantages are provided, they involve large capital expenditure and heavy outlay on current account. It is poor economy to undereducate the blind. It is a good investment of public and private funds to make active citizens and successful bread winners of those who are deprived of sight.

The people of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland are fully alive to the work that is being done by this institution. Their representatives in the respective provincial legislatures have made annual appropriations for the support of the school, and have, from time to time, increased the same.

A reference to our subscription lists for the past few years, and to our record of bequests, shows the deep interest that has been taken in the welfare of the blind by many kind and thoughtful friends of the school in all parts of the country. This liberal public and private support has been most timely, and has enabled the school to do most effective work.

With our growing school have come growing needs. I sincerely trust that our friends in the provincial legislatures, and also those in private life will keep this fact well in mind, and will do all in their power to further the benevolent work carried on by this institution.

MANAGEMENT.

The control of the affairs of the institution is placed by law in the hands of sixteen gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Managers. Twelve of the members of the Board of Managers are elected annually at the general meeting of the Corporation. The remaining four are the Premiers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, who are ex-officio members of the Board.

The members of the Board of Managers devote much time and attention to the affairs of the institution, hold regular monthly meetings, and give earnest consideration to all questions pertaining to the welfare of the blind. Through the wise and judicious management of the Board, the funds of the school have been carefully administered. A uniform record of efficiency and economy has been maintained. This record should prove a great source of satisfaction to the gentlemen who have given freely of their time and thought to further the interests of this institution.

The following statement shows the annual cost per pupil, and the value of the grounds and buildings of the leading schools for the blind upon this continent. This statement should be carefully studied by the friends and supporters of this institution.

STATISTICS WITH RESPECT TO SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION.	NO. OF PUPILS.	COST PER CAPITA.	VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.
Brantford, Ont.....	138.....	309.....	\$200,000.00
Berkeley, Cal.....	59.....	275.....	550,000.00
Janesville, Wis.....	117.....	299.....	225,000.00
Colorado... ..	47.....	300.....	225,000.00
Baltimore, Maryland.....	97.....	300.....	375,000.00
New York.....	199.....	310.....	240,000.00
Batavia, N. Y.....	137.....	342.....	365,340.00
Nebraska City.....	87.....	373.....	100,000.00
Philadelphia, Penn.....	195.....	417.....	665,594.00
Perkins, South Boston.....	234.....	422.....	565,996.00
Halifax, N. S.....	135.....	200.....	150,000.00

TEACHING STAFF.

The several departments of this school are well organized. The work is being carried on by a staff of zealous and experienced teachers.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

In the six graded and two ungraded classes of the Literary Department the pupils are receiving a sound English education. The branches taught include spelling, reading, braille point writing, pencil writing, geography, history, grammar, literature, composition, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, the rudiments of science, French, Latin, etc. Thirty-five classes meet daily for periods of fifty minutes each. Seven teachers and one hundred and thirty-two pupils are enrolled in this department.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Musical Department, the pupils are receiving a first-rate training in vocal and instrumental music. They are also receiving instruction in harmonic notation, braille notation, the theory of Music, etc. The instructors are thoroughly trained musicians and follow their chosen profession with zeal. Twenty-four pianos are in use daily for ten hours each. The following brief outline will give some idea of the work that is being carried on in this department :—110 pupils are studying the pianoforte or the cabinet organ; 20 pupils are receiving private singing lessons; 32 pupils are being given instruction in the use of string, reed, or brass instruments; 113 pupils are receiving vocal instruction in classes; 59 are enrolled in the classes of braille notation; and 28 are studying harmonic notation and the theory of music. Eight teachers and two music readers are daily employed in giving instruction, and, in all, 129 pupils are enjoying the advantages of the department.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Technical Department of the school is well abreast of that of similar institutions, but there is still room for development. Fifty-three girls are taught sewing, knitting, crocheting, bead weaving, raffia work, etc. Twenty young boys receive instruction in reed work; twenty young men are being taught cane seating, brush making and willow basket making; and eighteen are studying the tuning and repairing of pianofortes and cabinet organs. Five teachers give daily instruction in the technical department, and ninety-nine pupils are benefitting thereby.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The physical training of the pupils in this school has always been considered of first importance. The drill master and his assistants are enthusiastic and painstaking instructors. Every effort is made by them to foster among the pupils an intelligent interest in physical development and a desire for physical exercise. Eight classes are under instruction, the work being directed by a drill master and three assistants. Fifty-four girls and seventy-one boys are being trained in this department.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the several departments of the school has received my earnest consideration. A large sum of money has been expended upon books, maps, and other costly appliances for the literary department. A large outlay has also been made in supplying the musical department with pianos, brass, reed, and string instruments, and in purchasing music printed in the Braille Point System. The partial fitting of our workshops and gymnasiums has also proved a serious tax upon our limited income. These expenditures have all been absolutely necessary, as without proper equipment the work of the several departments could not be carried on with any degree of success.

In our literary department we require a greater number of models for touch study. Our collection of physiological and geographical models is fairly complete. Dr. Springle, of Montreal, and other friends, have recently presented the school with a number of stuffed birds and animals, and tangible objects. Our collection of minerals and mineral ore has been increased by a number of fine specimens supplied to us by the Geological Survey of Canada. A beginning has been made towards securing models of buildings, bridges, ships, machines, and of the hundred and one objects so familiar to the eye. Several public-spirited friends, appreciating the artistic value to the blind of tangible models, have kindly offered to present to the school, busts of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and other plaster casts.

Let those who read this report consider for one moment how much knowledge and information the child with sight gains from observation of that which he sees. Through the eye he becomes familiar with the objects about him. Photography has opened to him new and broader fields of knowledge. Through sight his faculties of perception and discrimination are developed. To the blind, touch is sight. Hence in their education, tangible models and touchable objects are of the utmost importance.

In the musical department we require a good sized modern pipe organ. Such an organ as would be suitable to the needs of the school would probably cost between five and six thousand dollars. In all parts of the country the demand for church organists has become urgent. There is no reason why our pupils should not be trained as organists and choir masters. In Great Britain these positions are frequently filled by persons who are blind. The ways and means for securing an organ are now receiving earnest consideration.

Additional appliances are required in our technical department, and more apparatus is needed in our gymnasiums. The expenditure of \$1000 upon these departments would probably meet our needs for some years to come.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The resident school population—including officers, teachers, pupils and domestic staff—numbers one hundred and seventy persons. These are comfortably housed in commodious and suitable buildings, which are admirably lighted and well ventilated. In the planning of these buildings, much thought has been given to the special needs of the school. Provision has been made for the segregation of the sexes outside of regular school hours. The dormitories and smaller sleeping rooms are plainly but comfortably furnished, each pupil occupying a separate bed. The lavatory and bathing accommodations are adequate, and the plumbing is thoroughly up-to-date in all respects. The sitting rooms, reading rooms, reception rooms, and dining rooms are well ordered and comfortable. The school rooms, music rooms, tuning rooms, workshops and gymnasiums in the new school building are all that one could desire. The buildings are well heated throughout by a hot water system connected with four distinct furnaces.

The school is located in one of the most beautiful portions of Halifax, where the air is always fresh and invigorating, and where the uninterrupted rays of the sun can be felt and enjoyed from morn till eve.

The grounds in which the school stands include an entire city block, bounded on its four sides by streets and bordered by beautiful shade trees, which were set out in 1870 by the late Mr. G. P. Mitchell. These grounds bear the name of Murdoch Square, in honour of the founder of the school. In them we have separate recreation grounds for the boys, for the girls, and for the junior pupils. The grounds have been tastefully laid out in paths and grass plots. Swings, giant strides, tilts, running tracks, etc., have been provided for the healthful enjoyment of the pupils. A large artificial pond beautifies the southern portion of the grounds. This pond has proved a great source of delight to the pupils for skating during the winter months, and for boating at other seasons of the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the pupils during the past year has been most satisfactory. The physician in charge, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsey, has, as usual, been unremitting in his attentions and has done all in his power to maintain the high standard of health which has marked the history of the school for many years past.

GRADUATES.

The reports from the graduates of the school continue to be most encouraging. These reports are of never failing interest to me, recording as they do successes and failures, triumphs and defeats, and experiences of widely varying character. From these experiences of our graduates I have gained many important lessons which have been turned to practical account in the training of the pupils of this school.

In June last graduating diplomas were awarded as follows :—

Miss Clara McNeil, Glace Bay, C. B., certificate as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

Miss Emma Legere, Shediac, N. B., certificate as a teacher of vocal music and the cabinet organ.

Miss Alberta Kinsella, St. John, N. B., certificate as a teacher of the pianoforte and voice.

Miss Mary Blanchard, St. Charles, N. B., certificate as a competent masseuse.

Olivier Cormier, Moncton, N. B., certificate as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Also a certificate as a pianoforte tuner.

John Keefe, Canso, N. S., certificate as a teacher of the pianoforte and cabinet organ.

Joseph Emimo, Hebb's Cross, N. S., certificate as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. H. B. Campbell, principal of the musical department, is at present taking a year's course of study in one of the conservatories of music in Leipzig, Germany. Owing to his absence, Miss Clara McNeil and Mr. Olivier Cormier have received temporary appointments as assistant teachers of music.

Miss Clara McNeil has been awarded a scholarship in vocal music by the Halifax Conservatory of Music.

Mr. J. Hollis Lindsay, who graduated from this institution in 1903, has won distinction in the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago. Mr. Lindsay, after one year's training in the Conservatory, received his graduating diploma and won the gold medal of his class.

BUILDING FUND.

Of the \$23,038.22 subscribed towards the erection of our new school building, \$17,768.22 have already been paid in. I sincerely trust that the balance, \$5,270.00, may be realized at an early date. Subscriptions from those who have not contributed to our building fund are earnestly solicited.

CONCLUSION.

The Board of Managers have my most sincere thanks for the cordial support they have extended to me in the administration of the affairs of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. FRASER,
Superintendent.

**III. Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Halifax, N. S.**

DR. J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR :—I beg to submit a brief report of the working of this Institution during the year 1905.

The total attendance for the year was 110, of whom 88 belonged to Nova Scotia, 10 to Newfoundland, 7 to New Brunswick, and 5 to Prince Edward Island.

The health of the pupils was good, no serious sickness having appeared during the year. A few cases of German measles and a few cases of ordinary cold, were the only visitations, making the year, from a health standpoint of view, one of the best in the history of the Institution.

In the educational department, no interruptions having occurred through sickness, better results than usual were obtained. Seventy-five per cent. were taught on the oral method, the remainder being taught on the manual system. The teachers and other officers discharged their duties with faithfulness, and showed a deep interest in their pupils, both in school and out of it. The conduct of the pupils was most praiseworthy, an interest in their studies, a ready willingness to assist in the work of the house and grounds, and a kindly spirit of helpfulness towards one another were evident throughout the year.

There are doubtless many deaf children of school age in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland who have not yet been brought under instruction. This is true particularly as regards Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. There are various reasons for this state of things, the most important being the misplaced affection of mothers in refusing to be separated from their afflicted children for whom they have naturally more than usual love and sympathy. It is often hard to make these people see that this is really a form of selfishness, and that their children will grow up to blame them for depriving them of the benefits of education. In some cases deaf children have a certain amount of hearing, but not enough to benefit by ordinary instruction. The parents of such children often think that their hearing will improve, and so they keep them

from school till they are too old to receive much benefit from instruction. In some cases, in outlying districts, parents of deaf children know little or nothing of the existence of the school, or are so indifferent to their children's welfare as to take no action in the matter. It would help considerably if teachers throughout the provinces could be induced to make inquiries regarding the existence of deaf children in their different school sections, and to send the addresses of the parents of any such children they find to this office, when everything possible will be done to have them duly admitted.

In addition to ordinary literary education, the boys received instruction in printing, Sloyd or manual training, tailoring and shoemending, and the girls in cooking, dress-making, and general housework.

Both boys and girls received instruction in physical drill under Sergeant Port two days in each week.

J. FEARON,
Principal.

**IV.—Report of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf,
St. John, Jan. 1st, 1906.**

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR :—On behalf of the directors of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, I beg to submit the following brief report of the operations of the school from its institution to the close of the past year.

The Institution was opened for the reception of pupils on November 9th, A. D. 1903, and the attendance for that and the terms following to the 30th June, A. D. 1905, averaged some 32 pupils.

During the summer vacation of 1905, the teacher in charge, Miss Bateman, with a small class from the school, made a trip through the northern and eastern part of the province, holding meetings at Newcastle, Campbellton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Jacquet River, Petite Rocher, Miller-ton, Chatham, Richibucto, Moncton, Shediac, Dorchester, Sackville, Hillsboro, Albert, Salisbury, Petitcodiac, Hampton and Rothesay. The thanks of the directors and teachers is extended to the many kind friends in each place visited, and to the gentlemen, who, in addition to presiding at those meetings, kindly attended to the business arrangements in connection with the same, and did everything possible to make that public presentation of the work of the school a success. The collections taken at those meetings have been placed to the credit of a fund which it is proposed to raise by popular subscription, to be known as The Peoples' Fund, to be used for developing the further usefulness of the school.

As the result of these public meetings the school has become better known to the parents of the deaf children throughout the province, and at the commencement of the last term quite a large number of beginners entered the school, so that for the term just closed the attendance has been 41 pupils. There is still a considerable number of deaf children in the province of school age who have never yet been in attendance at any educational institution.

The school property is beautifully situated on Lancaster Heights, commanding a magnificent view of the City of St. John, the harbour and river, and formerly belonged to the late E. D. Jewett. The house is large and commodious, containing twenty-five rooms, and affording ample accommodation for the staff and forty pupils. The original cost of the property was in the vicinity of \$100,000, the house alone costing over

\$60,000, which will convey some idea of the elegance and comfort of the structure. Of course, extensive alterations were necessary to make the building suitable for the purposes of the school, and these were made possible by generous subscriptions received from the citizens of St. John, of which statements have been published from time to time in the public press, and of which we hope to publish a detailed statement shortly.

Unfortunately, in the earlier days of the school, a number of changes had to be made in the staff, but the directors were enabled to secure conscientious and efficient substitutes for the retiring officials, so that the school work was continued with but slight interruption, and we now have three competent teachers employed, under whom the pupils are making good progress in their studies. Miss J. R. Bateman, the senior teacher, is a New Brunswick lady of long experience in the education of the deaf, and, while a pronounced oralist, is an adept at the sign language as well as the manual method of instruction, and well able to adapt herself to the requirements of her pupils. Miss Winton, also a native of this province, came to us as a successful day school teacher peculiarly well qualified for her position by reason of having a deaf brother through whom she became acquainted with the language and requirements of the deaf, and has given ample proof of her faithfulness and efficiency as a teacher. Mr. E. E. Prince, a deaf teacher of experience, is thoroughly conversant with the sign language and manual alphabet, and is, we believe, doing good work in the position which he occupies.

Mr. J. G. Holland, a deaf gentleman of wide experience and education, is no longer connected with the school, but we would be remiss in our duty if we failed to express our appreciation of his untiring energy and ability so freely exerted on behalf of the school and its inmates at a time when such service as he rendered was invaluable. Mr. Holland has returned to his former avocation of religious instruction to the deaf.

Some months after the school was in operation, we were favored with an official visit from the Honorable L. P. Farris, and shortly afterwards you yourself, as Chief Superintendent of Education, were kind enough to inspect our facilities, and as a result of this inspection the school was formally acknowledged to be entitled to the government grant provided by the Act of Assembly of 1903, all of which is most gratifying.

Some time later, the Honorable L. J. Tweedie, Premier and Provincial Secretary, visited our school, and his keen observation and interest in the deaf led him to suggest a number of changes in the arrangements of the rooms. So far as possible these changes have been made, resulting in additional accommodation for the male pupils, and in completely separating sitting room, dormitories and lavatories from the apartments used by the female pupils, adding greatly to the comfort and convenience

of all the inmates. These alterations involved an additional expenditure of \$1000, which, however, we look upon as an excellent investment, placing the school above criticism in this respect.

The pupils have, since the opening of the school, enjoyed unusually good health. Scarlet fever made its appearance, but happily did not spread through the school.

Our thanks are due to many kind friends of the school; to Dr. Graham Bell for a donation of \$100, to be expended for a library; to Drs. Price, Hartt, Corbett, Curren, Wheeler and Dr. J. R. McIntosh, for services gratuitously rendered the pupils.

Encouraged by the generosity of those who have already subscribed towards the establishment of the school, and believing that the same spirit animates others in the community, we look forward with confidence to the time when all financial difficulties will be removed and the people of the province, and particularly those "silent ones" amongst us, whose interests we seek to serve, will feel justly proud of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf.

R. T. HAYES,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

(Note.—The Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier, in 1904 offered cash prizes of the value of Twenty-five Dollars and Ten Dollars respectively for competition to the pupils of the Northumberland County Grammar School at Chatham, also prizes of the same value for competition among the pupils of the Macdonald Consolidated School at Kingston, Kings County. The first prize in each case was to be awarded for the best essay on "The History of New Brunswick." The second prize to the Chatham School was for the best essay on "The History of Northumberland County," and to the Kingston School for the best essay on "The History of Kings Co." I have not been informed as to the number of pupils who entered into the competition at the Chatham School; but both prizes were awarded to William K. MacNaughton, of Black River. In the Kingston School eight essays were presented for the first prize and only one for the second prize. The examiners awarded the first prize to D. Bruce Flewelling; this essay was published in the Saint John Daily Telegraph in its issue of June 17th last. The examiners made honorable mention of the essays of Pauline Dickson, Lena Redstone and Frances Crawford, to each of whom was presented a prize of Ten Dollars, contributed by Lieutenant-Governor Snowball, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor McClelan, and members of the Executive Council, on the occasion of a visit to the Macdonald School in June last, by the members of the Government and Legislature of New Brunswick, accompanied by representatives of nearly all the newspapers published in the province, and many other prominent educationists.

The essay on "The History of Kings Co.," written by Genevieve Dickson, of Grade VII, was deemed worthy of Premier Tweedie's second prize.

The first prize essays on "The History of New Brunswick," are too long for publication in this Appendix. I append the essays on the History of the Counties, which, though of less literary merit than the longer essays, have naturally required more original research and independent effort on the part of the writers, for the reason that an essay on Provincial History must necessarily be based on the more important events as already published in text-books and current histories.

For the reasons stated, and for the purpose of encouraging the pupils in the schools to collect and properly arrange facts in regard to the early settlement, progress, and resources of the localities in which they live, I propose to publish, from year to year, such essays on the several Counties or Parishes of the Province as may seem worth preservation.

Premier Tweedie has offered to the pupils of the Riverside Consolidated School in Albert County cash prizes amounting to Thirty-five Dollars, to be competed for during the current school year. The first of these prizes will be awarded for the best essay on the "History and Resources of Albert County." It is intended that the winning essay shall be published in the next Annual School Report.)

History of Northumberland County.

By William K. MacNaughton, Northumberland County Grammar School.

The first known discovery of any portion of our county was made by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was then inhabited by Indians, who belonged to the Micmac tribe of the Algonquin race. They lived chiefly by fishing and hunting their usual lot being to feast in summer and starve in winter.

Upon the war-path, the Indian tomahawked and scalped with fiendish cruelty; and if captured, fearlessly endured the torture of others. Their highest ambition was to be great warriors and accomplish deeds which would make them famous in their tribe.

The Indians clothed themselves in skins, and sometimes made their tents of the same material. Their weapons of defence were the bow and arrow and the tomahawk, with both of which they were very expert. Their implements were usually made of stone, which soon became dulled. They were skillful in making baskets, snowshoes, and canoes. The latter were made of birch bark, and could easily be carried from place to place.

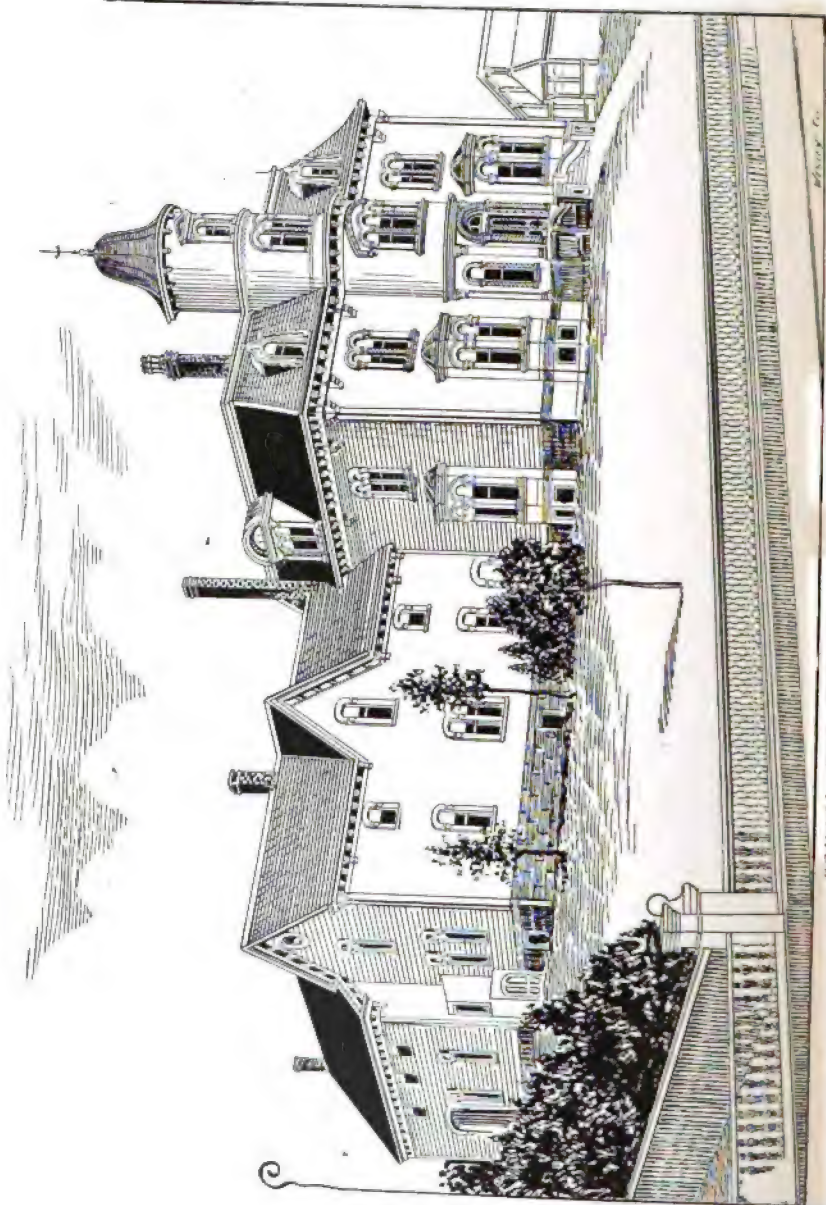
Indian religion was purely superstition. Their notion of heaven was that of a happy hunting-ground, where departed spirits enjoyed every savage desire. The Indians of to-day are becoming so civilized, that some few have settled on farms. Their population is gradually decreasing.

That part of Acadia which was bought by the King of France from David Kirk, is supposed to have been the County of Northumberland. The purchase took place about the year 1632. Ten years after, Monsieur Jean Enaud established two posts, one on Bay du Vin Island and the other on Portage, in order to trade with the Indians of Miramichi.

In 1672, six years after the treaty of Breda, several French families arrived from St. Malo, and settled on the present site of Bay du Vin village. At the close of the next half century the French were pretty thickly established along the Miramichi. They were very intimate with the Indians, partly on account of their intermarrying with them.

About the year 1722, settlements were founded at Neguac and Beaubair's Point. The latter comprised two hundred buildings, including a chapel and several stores. It was the headquarters of the French, and the residence of Monsieur Pierre Beaubair after whom Beaubair's Island was named. Two batteries were also established, one at French Fort Cove, and the other on the east end of Beaubair's Island. At these points, old gun-barrels, stirrups and bayonets are still found.

At the time of the expulsion of the Acadians, many of them escaped to the woods and found their way to the Miramichi. Two years later in 1755 there was a failure in the crops, and the settlers had a hard time passing the winter. The following one was even worse. Two French transports, carrying provisions and clothing to them, were captured, and eight hundred died of famine and pestilence. This calamity, together with the news that the English had captured Louisbourg, caused many of the survivors to flee southward; so that every place was deserted but the Canadian Point, Neguac, and the Battery at French Fort Cove.



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. W. CO.

After Quebec was captured the vessel bearing the remains of Wolfe to England was driven into the Miramichi. The captain sent a boat ashore to obtain a fresh supply of water, and the crew, after loading their boat, strolled into the woods, where they were met and killed by a party of armed Indians.

Alarmed at their absence, and having suspected their fate, the captain resolved to retaliate. He silenced the battery at French Fort Cove and destroyed the settlement at Canadian Point, besides murdering half its inhabitants. On his way to sea, he burned a small chapel; and the settlement near it, was known as Burnt Church, until recent years when its name was changed to Church Point.

In 1759, the French of Northumberland and about twelve Indian Chiefs made their submission at Fort Cumberland. The Chiefs were sent to Governor Lawrence at Halifax, who allowed them to retain their dominions. The French left the Miramichi and established themselves in the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

In 1764, Northumberland received its first English settler in the person of Mr. William Davidson. At this time not a building was standing. The abandoned houses of the French had been burned by the Indians. In the following year, Mr. Davidson obtained a grant of 100,000 acres on the southwest branch of the Miramichi. He was soon followed by other settlers.

While the struggle was going on between England and her American colonies, the Indians of the Miramichi, who favored the Americans, committed a number of depredations on the inhabitants. The latter applied to Halifax for aid, and in 1777 an armed vessel under captain Harvey arrived. The ringleaders were captured, put in irons, and taken to Quebec.

In 1784, New Brunswick was divided into eight counties of which Northumberland was one. Two years later, Mr. Davidson commenced working two saw-mills he had built on branches of the North West and large numbers of loyalists settled on lands given them by the government.

In the autumn of 1798, the Indians again renewed their outrages. Large numbers met at several points and on one occasion upwards of two hundred assembled at Burnt Church. They had planned to extirpate the people; but were stopped by the arrival of a priest from Quebec, who informed them of the death of Mr. McLean. This man had seduced the Indians from their allegiance and was the real cause of the uprising.

In 1797, Duncan MacDonald, a resident of Bay du Vin Village, shot his neighbor Donald McVicar. MacDonald was executed on a temporary gallows at Newcastle. This was the first act of bloodshed, that ever stained the history of Northumberland.

The first quarter of the nineteenth century was one of peace and prosperity. Lumbering became the favorite pursuit and it employed a large number of men. A great stream of emigrants flowed into the County and population rapidly increased. Villages, churches and schools were built. Formerly the children of the settlers were educated by schoolmasters in their own homes.

In 1825, Sir Howard Douglas,, governor of New Brunswick, visited Miramichi, and was warmly welcomed. While here, he laid the corner stone of a Presbyterian Church in Newcastle.

The same year a great calamity befell the County. The summer had been remarkably dry and warm, and forest fires raged in various sections of the province in the months of August and September. During the opening days of October, smoke enveloped the country to the north and west of Newcastle, and on the 7th of that month the fire, fanned by a heavy gale, swept to the fated settlements.

The people fled in terror from their houses, some ran to the river and waded up to their necks, others mounted boats, rafts or logs, and allowed themselves to drift at the mercy of the winds. Many escaped to a marsh south-west of Newcastle, where the flames fortunately did not reach them.

The whole northern side of the river from Bartibogue to the Nashwaak, including the towns of Newcastle and Douglstown, became a mass of flame. The fire also crossed the river and destroyed the settlements at Nappan and Black River.

Never did such a disaster happen in the County before or since. The light was seen as far as the Magadalen Islands and cinders fell on the streets of Halifax. Cooney the historian writes: "All it required to complete a picture of the general judgment was the blast of a trumpet, the voice of the Archangel, and the resurrection of the dead."

Over one hundred and sixty-seven persons perished in the flames, and out of one hundred and twenty ships lying in the river only three escaped. The estimated loss was \$1,250,000. Chatham luckily escaped the flames and afforded a place of refuge to the survivors. Relief soon poured in from the provinces of Canada, from Great Britain and the United States, over \$200,000 being sent in cash.

The pioneers who had settled on the Miramichi were not easily discouraged. In one night, they saw their labor of years laid in ashes; but they set to work with courage and energy to repair their losses as speedily as possible.

Many, thinking they could thus become wealthy, entered into lumbering business and the merchants gave them credit for supplies. Hard times followed. The supply of lumber was greater than the demand for it in the English markets, prices fell and large numbers were ruined.

Northumberland formerly contained eleven parishes, viz:—Newcastle, Alnwick, Wellington, Carleton, Glenelg, Chatham, Nelson, Ludlow Saumarez, Beresford, and Northesk.

On account of its size and increase of population, it was trisected by an Act of the General Assembly in 1827. By this act, the parishes of Wellington and Carleton were made into a new County called Kent; while those of Saumarez and Beresford were formed into another named Gloucester.

During the few years preceding 1810, a famine brought on by the failure of crops occurred in Ireland. Thousands perished from starvation and fever, and shiploads of emigrants left for America, many of whom settled on the Miramichi.

Among the delegates, sent from New Brunswick to Quebec to consider confederation, were Hon. Peter Mitchell and Hon. John M. Johnson of this county. They were also among the delegates that went to London and helped to arrange the terms of the British North America Act.

Both these illustrious sons have since passed away. The Mayor of Newcastle, at the suggestion of the "Union Advocate," recently called a public meeting to discuss the advisability of erecting a monument in memory of the late Peter Mitchell, whose remains lie buried in the shire-town. The meeting was practically unanimous in carrying out this project, and letters of approval and support were read from Premier Tweedie and other prominent residents of Northumberland.

About the year 1871, free schools were established in the County. They replaced the Madras Schools which had been introduced in 1819. Under the new system, the government grants were continued to the teachers, and each district had to tax itself to support its schools, the wealthier districts aiding the poorer ones by a county fund, which is divided among the latter.

In the early nineties a fire broke out in Chatham, and it looked at one time as if the whole town was doomed. Nearly all that part, known as the West End was laid in ashes, and many were left destitute and homeless. Generous aid was given from the other parts of the town and the surrounding country so that it was not long before buildings again covered the burned area.

In 1897, Chatham loyally and enthusiastically celebrated the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. A holiday was granted and sports were held. Four years later the joy was replaced by greater grief when the news arrived of the Queen's death.

When the late war broke out in South Africa, Northumberland sent many sons to uphold the cause of her motherland on the veldt. Nearly all that returned received some souvenir from kind friends, and a monument was erected at Haymarket Square in Chatham in memory of Pte. Hugh G. MacNaughton, who died of enteric fever at Heidelberg.

Northumberland now contains thirteen parishes, viz:—Newcastle, Nelson, Chatham, Derby, Blackville, Blissville, Ludlow, Hardwicke, Glenelg, Alnwick, Rogersville, Northesk and Southesk. Two councillors are elected every two years from each parish and two from the towns of Chatham and Newcastle. They meet in Newcastle every year and look after the affairs of the County.

Chatham is the principal town in the County. It is incorporated, and has a fine sewerage system and water works. It is prettily situated on the south side of the Miramichi river and has a population of five thousand and a half. Chatham contains five churches, two pulp-mills, several saw-mills, two foundries, and a magnificent grammar school. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is being built, which will cost about \$150,000. Chatham has also a fire brigade.

Newcastle the shire-town is situated farther up the river on the north side. It contains five churches, two saw-mills, one spool wood-mill, and a high school, known as Harkin's Academy. A furniture factory is going to be built there in the near future. Newcastle is also incorporated and has a water works and sewerage system.

Doaktown, Boiestown, Douglastown, and Loggieville are other towns of growing importance.

The population of the County according to the census of 1901 is 28,543. The most important industries are lumbering and farming, which are closely followed by fishing. A large business is also being done in the canning of blueberries, the exports of which in 1901 amounted to \$29,135.

Northumberland has a good supply of railways. It is traversed from north to south by the Intercolonial, and from east to west by the Canada Eastern, which has lately been purchased by the Canadian government. The important parts of the County are connected by telegraph and telephone lines.

This is one of the best game countries in Canada, and the game is protected by strict laws. Foreigners are required to pay a fee of \$80 to hunt moose, deer, and caribou, while residents must pay only \$2.

Last year a cyclone swept through Chatham Head, Napan, and Black River. Its path was narrow and only about half a dozen buildings were destroyed. Shortly afterwards a great exhibition was held in the new building at Chatham. It was opened by Lieut.-Governor Snowball and was a grand success.

The poor, needy, and infirm of the County are well cared for in the Almshouse at Chatham. It is supported by direct taxation and is one of the best and most cheaply conducted institutions of the kind in the province.

At the present time, there are in the County two brick factories, one at Napan, and the other at Nelson—both of which are owned by the W. S. Loggie Co. Ltd., two rotary grist mills, one extract factory, and a butter factory, which has lately been established at Napan, and will probably open the way for others.

Four newspapers are printed in the County, viz :—In Newcastle "Union Advocate," and in Chatham "Miramichi Advance," "Commercial" and "World," the last named being the only one that publishes both a weekly and a semi-weekly number.

In the Local Assembly Northumberland has four representatives, and one in the Dominion House. Besides being the largest county in New Brunswick, Northumberland has also conferred on her a double honor, in having as residents both the Premier and Lieut.-Governor of the province. The former, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, is a native of the County, and before attaining his present high office in 1902 was a member of the Cabinet for several years.

WM. K. MACNAUGHTON,

Black River, North'd Co., N. B., Aug. 20th, 1904.

History of Kings County.

By Genevieve Dickson, Grade VII., Macdonald School, Kingston.

In 1784 New Brunswick was divided into eight counties, Kings being one of them. It lies north of St. John and has an area of 877,000 acres, divided into fifteen parishes:—Westfield, Greenwich, Kingston, Kars, Springfield, Studholm, Havelock, Cardwell, Waterford, Sussex, Hammond, Upham, Hampton and Rothesay.

When the last census was taken in 1901, the population was 21,655. It was first inhabited by Indians, and there may have been many French settlements when France owned the province. One was a few miles from the mouth of the Hammond River, called French Village. The place is still known by that name, but there is no village, only a church and a few farm houses.

A great many Loyalists settled in Kings County but there were some English settlers before they came. There is a story told of one, who came before the Loyalists. His name was Benjamin Darling, who bought the island, now known as Darling's Island, from the Indians, for two bushels of corn, a barrel of flour, a grindstone, some powder and shot, with knives and hatchets. The island is about three miles long and lies between the Kennebecasis River and Darling's Lake, at the mouth of Hammond River. The Indian encampment was near Nauwigewauk Station and one day while Mr. Darling and the chief were away, a young Indian went to Darling's house and asked a young woman, living with his daughter, to marry him. She was frightened and did not dare say "No," so started with him, and then pretended she had to go back for something. She got in the house and fastened the door. He whetted his knife and was going to break the door, when she met him with a loaded musket, and he thought it wise to get out of the way. The chief was angry when he heard of it and would have killed him, if she had wished him to.

The Indians were kind if they were kindly treated. They were good guides, and knew many things that the white man did not. The story of Joshua Upham and his Indian guide is particularly interesting. He was travelling through the woods in winter and the snow was so deep that he became too tired to go any farther, and asked the Indian to go for help. He at first refused, but at last consented, if the judge would promise to sit on a stump till he came back, and if he fell off to get on again. He promised, but did not know why he was to do it, till after he had gone to sleep and fallen off two or three times. If he had fallen off and lain there he would have frozen to death.

The early settlers went on snowshoes a great deal in winter, and in summer on horseback through the woods, as they had no roads. They used boats whenever it was possible. Churches and school houses were built but they were a long distance apart. There were plenty of wild animals, game, and all kinds of fish. The rivers were full of trout which can only be found now in brooks. There were wild berries:—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, and nuts, such as,—butternuts, hazelnuts and bechnuts, in greater quantities than we have now.

Neither men nor women were afraid of hard work and soon had comfortable homes. They were not like ours, but must have been very pleasant with their big fire places, instead of stoves, where they could burn a whole log of wood at once. Wood was plentiful in those days.

Kings County is now said to be one of the finest agricultural districts in southern New Brunswick, well watered by rivers, streams and lakes.

There is no part of the province where farming is carried on with more skill and success. The farmers find a ready market for their produce in St. John, which is easy to reach by train and boat. The railway runs through nine parishes. The Canadian Pacific through Westfield parish, the Intercolonial through Rothesay, Hampton, Sussex, Norton and Cardwell parishes. The Central through Norton and Springfield to Chipman, St. Martins through Hampton and Upham. Havelock is united with the Intercolonial by the Havelock and Petitcodiac.

The Saint John River flows a distance of thirty-five miles along the north-western part of the county, boats running daily. Bellisle Bay extends twelve miles from the St. John into the parishes of Kingston, Kars and Springfield, with a boat making three round trips a week. These with a boat making almost daily trips on the Kennebecasis between the St. John and Hampton, a distance of twenty-two miles, make it easy to reach the city in summer.

The farm products of the county are :—wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangles, rhubarb, radishes, peas, beans etc. More time and attention are given to raising grain and turnips than formerly.

Dairying is a growing industry. Much of the butter and cheese made are sent to England. There is a Provincial Dairy School at Sussex, where they teach butter and cheese making. It only requires four weeks to take the course and a person must have a common school education before he can attend it. There are seven dairy associations with a membership of two hundred and forty-five and six agricultural societies with a membership of five hundred and twelve. These are a great help to the farmer. In 1900 there were eight creameries and eighteen cheese factories, making as much cheese as all the rest of the province. Quite a quantity of milk and cream are sent to St. John from Sussex and stations along the line. All of these help to lessen labor in the farmer's home.

There are fine intervals and marshes along the upper part of the Kennebecasis River and along the Hammond near its mouth and upper part. There are marshes on the St. John as well.

Fish are not so plentiful as in the early days, still the number caught in 1899 amounted, in value to \$21,174. Sturgeon, salmon, shad, bass, hake, pickerel, herring, trout, alewives and eels are caught. Many of them are packed in ice and sent to the United States.

Lumbering was an industry, but it is on the decline.

There are many fine orchards in the county, and the government is encouraging the industry, by planting model orchards, which they will take care of for five years. After that time they become the property of the man on whose farm they were planted. There are three in Kings County, perhaps more, at Sussex, Jubilee and Kingston.

Small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., are grown in large quantities at Clifton, Norton and Greenwich. From the river, Clifton looks like a little vineyard.

Many useful minerals are found in the county. Manganese is found in Sussex and is the most important. Up to the year 1894 it had been mined to the value of \$409,203. It is used in the manufacture of steel. Coal has also been found in Sussex, veins of iron on the Nerepis River in Westfield parish. Copper pyrites with galena is found at Quispamsis, Scotch Settlement, Springfield, on Kierstead's mountain, in Kars, and at Nerepis. Antimony in Scotch Settlement, and galena in Upham. Copper pyrites and galena are found on Dickie's Mountain, parish of Norton.

There are valuable salt springs near Sussex and at Salina, in Upham. Salt has been taken from them for many years.

Mineral waters are found at Havelock, Salina and near Sussex. At Havelock it is bottled for table use. There is also a mineral spring at Apohaqui. The mineral water at Salina is valued for its healthful qualities.

Sussex is the only incorporated town in Kings County, with a population of over two thousand. It is prettily situated on the Inter-colonial Railway in the finest farming district in the county. It has eight churches, a bank, furniture factory, machine shop, pork packing establishment and one of the largest department stores in the Maritime Provinces. It has also a water system and fire department.

Hampton is now the county town and consists of two villages. One on the I. C. R. where the Court House and jail are, has one hotel, four churches, and several stores. The other village is beautifully situated on the Kennebecasis. It has three churches, two stores, a large steam mill where they manufacture shooks, boxes, etc., and a match factory. In summer a boat brings tourists twice a week to the village of Hampton from St. John. They never seem to tire of the beautiful scenery on the Kennebecasis River. Both villages are summer resorts.

Rothsay, in the parish of Rothsay, is nine miles from St. John and received its name in 1860 when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, passed through on his way to Fredericton. Earl of Rothsay was one of his titles. There are many handsome residences in Rothsay, besides summer cottages. It has a boy's school and a private school for girls, also good hotels.

Opposite Rothsay is Kennebecasis Island with its cliff called the Minister's Face. In the story of Glooscap the cliff was the beaver's house where Glooscap found the big beaver and his two younger brothers. He seized the big beaver and flung him to the foot of the island, several miles away, where the rocks are of a reddish color, and said to be stained by the blood of the beaver. Glooscap killed the second beaver, but the third escaped and built another house far up the country.

At Renforth a few miles below Rothsay is a village of summer cottages, a very pretty little church and Y. M. C. A. Chalet, open for the accommodation of summer boarders.

Westfield is another summer resort. During the summer months a suburban train runs there from St. John to accommodate business men. One runs from St. John to Hampton for the same purpose.

There are other small towns and villages on the I. O. R., such as Norton, Apohaqui and Penobscuis.

The county is good for more than agricultural purposes, for many of our public men are from Kings County.

Kings and Albert County send one member to the Dominion Parliament. The present one is G. W. Fowler from Sussex. We have three representatives in the Local House. One is Hon. William Pugsley, who is Attorney General. He was born in Sussex.

Every child should be educated, for the schools are free and within reach of all. Kings County is highly honored as a county and Kingston as a parish in having the Macdonald School.

Kingston was settled by the Loyalists in 1783 and has the oldest church in the province. It was the county town, had a grammar school and was a flourishing little village, till the Court House, jail and grammar school were moved to Hampton, because they would be near the railway.

Now the Macdonald School stands where the old jail stood, where people were imprisoned and hanged sometimes for very trifling deeds.

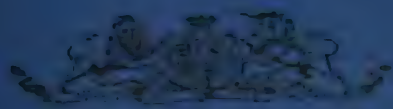
Now if Kings and Kingston are honored in having such a fine school, the girls and boys who go to it must feel, and some of them do feel that it is a great privilege. So many nice things are taught; the pupils are instructed to use not only their heads but their hands. The story is getting old that the children would rather go to school than stay at home; but it is true.

Everything about the school is good and best of all our good Principal and teachers, and we hope they will never leave us.

I will close by thanking Premier Tweedie for his kind offer,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1905-6.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1907.

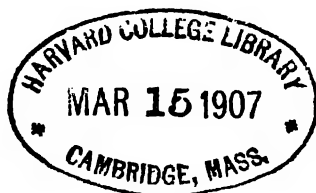
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
1905-6.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1907

Educ R 1650.1



The Chief Superintendent

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 15th, 1907.

SIR—

I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the School year 1905-6.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. INCH,

Chief Supt. of Education

To the HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.

CONTENTS.

PART I—GENERAL REPORT.

	PAGE
Introductory	i
Statistical Abstract—Number of Schools, etc.	x
Proportion of Population at Schools, etc.	x
Enrolment and Percentage of Pupils, 1890-1906.	xv
Enrolment in Cities and Towns.	xv
Number of School Districts, etc.	xviii-xv
District with Schools having two or more Departments.	xv
Districts having Graded and Ungraded Schools.	xv
List of Poor Districts.	xv
School House Grants to Poor Districts.	xviii
Subjects of Instruction.	xv
Number and Class of Teachers Employed.	xviii
Length of Teachers' Service.	xv
Salaries of Teachers.	xv
Closing Examinations for Teachers' Licenses.	xv
Disbursement of Provincial Grants.	xviii
" " County Fund.	xviii
Grants to Blind, Deaf and Dumb Schools.	xv
Superior and Grammar Schools.	xv
No. of Pupils in High School Grades.	xv
Departmental Examinations.	xv
High School Entrance Examinations.	xviii
Lieutenant-Governor's Medal.	xviii
Normal School Entrance Examinations.	xviii
School House Grants.	xviii
Matriculation and Leaving Examinations.	xi
Domestic Science.	xlii
Dates of Next Examinations.	xlii
School Libraries.	xlii
Travelling Expenses of Student Teachers.	xlii
Guelph Scholarships.	xlii
Arbor Day.	xlii
Notes on the Appendices—The Normal School.	xlii
" " Inspectors' Reports.	xlii
" " City School Boards.	xlii
" " The University of N. B.	xlii
" " Manual Training, Domestic Science.	li
The MacDonald School at Kingston.	lii
The Riverside Consolidated School.	lii
The Florenceville Consolidated School.	lii
The Hampton Consolidated School.	lii
The Sussex School.	lii
Cost of Conveying Children.	lii
Provincial and County Institutes.	lii
League of the Empire.	li
School for Blind.	li
School for Deaf.	li
Compulsory Attendance Act.	li
Teachers' Salaries.	li

PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

			PAGE
Table	I—Public Schools—Year ending June 30th, 1906....		A 3
Table	II—do Attendance, Part I, Dec. Term...		A 4
Table	II—do " Part II, June Term...		A 5
Table	III—do Pupils in different Branches Part I, A 6 to A 10		
Table	III—do Pupils in different Branches Part II, A 11 to A 15		
Table	IV—do Teachers employed, Part I,.....		A 16
Table	IV—do " " Part II,		A 17
Table	V—do Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part I....		A 18
Table	V—do Services of Grammar, Superior and 1st Class Teachers, Part II....		A 19
Table	V—do Services of 2nd Class Teachers...		A 20
Table	VI—do Time Schools in Session.....		A 21
Table	VII—do Visits, Examinations, Prizes.....		A 22
Table	VIII—do Average Salaries Teachers.....		A 23
Table	IX—do Disbursements, of Grants to Teachers.....		A 24
Table	X—do Apportionment of County Fund, Part I.....		A 25
Table	X—do Apportionment of County Fund, Part II.....		A 26
Table	XI—do Grants to Schools for Deaf and Dumb		A 27
Table	XI—do Grants to School for Blind.....		A 28
Table	XII—do Superior Schools, Part I,.....	A 29 to A 31	
Table	XII—do " " Part II.....	A 32 to A 33	
Table	XIII—do Grammar School, Part I.....		A 34
Table	XIII—do " " Part II.....		A 35
Table	XIV—do Provincial Normal School.....		A 36
Table	XV—Normal School Entrance Examinations.....		A 37
Table	XVI—Public Schools—Teachers' Examination for License		A 38
Table	XVI—do Issue of School Licenses.....	A 39 to A 41	
Table	XVII—do Libraries.....		A 42
Table	XVIII—do Student Teachers' Travelling Expenses.....	A 43 to A 50	
Table	XIX—do Drafts to Teachers and Trustees ..		A 51
Table	XX—do Summary Provincial Grants.....		A 52 & 53

PART III—APPENDICES.

	PAGE
APPENDIX A.	
Report of the Principal of the Provincial Normal School.....	3
APPENDIX B.	
Inspectors' Reports—District No. 1, Fred. A. Dixon, M. A.....	14
do do 2, J. F. Doucet.....	21
do do 3, Charles D. Hebert, B. A.....	31
do do 4, Amos O'Blenes.....	39
do do 5, R. P. Steeves, M. A.....	44
do do 6, W. S. Carter, M. A.....	50
do do 7, H. V. Bridges, M. A.....	56
do do 8, F. B. Meagher, M. A.....	62
APPENDIX C.	
Reports of Boards of School Trustees—Fredericton.....	69
do do Moncton.....	79
do do St. Stephen.....	100
do do Milltown.....	103
do do Chatham.....	106
do do St. Andrews.....	110
do do Newcastle.....	114
do do Woodstock.....	116
do do Campbellton.....	119
do do St. John.....	122
APPENDIX D.	
Report of Chancellor of University.....	136
do Director of Manual Training.....	138
do Principal of Consolidated School, Kingston, Kings Co....	142
do Summer School of Science.....	144
APPENDIX E.	
Report of Provincial Institute.....	146
Report of County Institutes.....	149
APPENDIX F	
Report of School for Blind, Halifax.....	157
Report of New Brunswick School for Deaf, St. John.....	167
Report of Institution for Deaf, Halifax.....	170
APPENDIX G	
Essay on History of Albert Co.....	172

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.



THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, FLORENCEVILLE, CARLETON CO., N. B.
The Old School Building and the New.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK
SCHOOL YEAR 1905-6.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Honour the Honourable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L.
LL. D, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit, as required by law, my report on the public schools of the Province for the school year 1905-6.

The tabular statements given in Part II are for the school year which ended June 30th, 1906. The Inspectors' Reports in Part III cover the whole of the Calendar year 1906.

I am glad to report that the number of schools in operation during the year has considerably increased. The regularity of the attendance of pupils has also been very satisfactory. The difficulty of supplying country schools with licensed teachers of the First or Second Class is becoming more serious each term. The higher class teachers are unwilling to accept the remuneration offered and, in increased numbers, are seeking to better their circumstances by removing to the Western Provinces, or by abandoning the teaching profession for other pursuits. Under these conditions a larger proportion than usual of the rural schools have been under the charge of teachers of the Third Class or of those holding only a temporary local license.

The following summary of the statistical tables (see Part II) presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review, with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months:—

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—Number of Schools, Teachers, Pupils, Etc.

	1st Term. 1905-6	2nd Term. 1905-6
Number of schools.....	1,807	1,762
Increase.....	25	12
Number of Teachers.....	1,885	1,879
Increase.....	32	13
Number of Pupils.....	58,370	60,681
Increase.....	461	281
Total number of different pupils in attendance during year.....		66,635

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.

	1st Term. 1905-6	2nd Term. 1905-6
Proportion of population at school.....	1 in 5.67	1 in 5.45
Number of Pupils under six years of age.....	1,094	1,000
Decrease.....	117	117
Number between 6 and 15.....	54,842	55,941
Increase.....	436	322
Number over 15 years.....	2,434	3,740
Increase.....	145	76
Number of boys.....	28,884	30,913
Increase.....	242	59
Number of girls.....	29,486	29,768
Increase.....	222	222
Grand total number of days made by pupils enrolled.....	3,403,284	4,608,476
Decrease.....	54,870	211,194
Average number of pupils daily present during time schools were in session.....	40,536	40,362
Increase.....	35	1,803

TABLE II.—Proportion of Population at School, Age and Sex of Pupils, Percentage of Attendance.—Continued.

	1st Term. 1905-6		2nd Term. 1905-6
Average number daily present for the full term...	37,987		37,540
Decrease.....	751	Increase	1,865
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session...	69.44		66.51
Decrease.....	.50	Increase	2.68
Percentage daily present during full term...	65.07		61.86
Decrease.....	1.20	Increase	2.26

The following table shows the enrolment and percentage of average attendance for the Province for full term, from 1890 to 1906, inclusive :

YEAR.	Enrolment.		Percentage of Attendance for Full Term.	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
1890.....	58,570	55,622	50.96	57.36
1891.....	59,568	56,217	52.40	59.82
1892.....	60,786	56,547	53.45	62.38
1893.....	60,154	57,195	54.58	61.89
1894.....	61,280	57,282	56.04	63.36
1895.....	62,518	57,889	57.62	62.93
1896.....	61,918	57,200	55.64	62.63
1897.....	61,908	58,174	55.94	64.16
1898.....	63,333	59,457	57.03	61.12
1899.....	63,536	58,925	55.69	62.08
1900.....	61,444	57,629	57.52	61.87
1901.....	60,420	58,575	58.34	62.80
1902.....	60,477	57,518	59.62	64.36
1903.....	59,313	56,198	58.79	65.60
1904.....	58,759	57,906	58.50	66.27
1905.....	60,400	58,370	59.60	65.07
1906.....	60,681		61.86	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE ENROLMENT IN CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS SINCE 1897.

	1898-99		1899-00		1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04		1904-05		1905-06	
	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June
St. John.....	6986	6792	6852	6753	7160	6991	7297	6928	7331	7171	7255	7022	7351	7262	7431	7289
Fredericton.....	1203	1169	1231	1184	1214	1152	1196	1174	1169	1103	1126	1085	1152	1118	1142	1102
Moncton.....	1741	1682	1825	1736	1718	1693	1809	1712	1795	1746	1789	1731	1890	1865	1992	1932
St. Stephen.....	583	545	555	541	545	542	544	542	557	528	514	508	529	528	531	520
Milltown.....	370	371	371	382	368	363	339	335	315	314	332	328	343	336	335	332
Woodstock.....	719	674	662	644	652	652	655	639	657	646	667	641	645	651	644	638
Marysville.....	316	304	322	319	305	302	307	303	308	292	286	277	304	289	314	311
Campbellton.....	373	367	407	416	401	376	506	426	407	402	403	414	446	464	486	486
Chatham.....	1024	1004	1018	989	933	934	970	972	987	955	927	915	920	889	865	869
Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	478	497	475	502	503	526	502	515	491	511	490	475	479
Sussex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	303	320	315	316	310
St. Andrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	215	214	204	198	198
Shediac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	230	236	210	254	219
Sackville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	401	397	369	394	374
St. George.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	171	176	171	184	192
Grand Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	219	218	233	230	248

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, &c.

The number of School Districts into which the Province has been divided since 1871 was reported last year as 1670. A recent revision of the list shows that a number of these Districts should not be left upon the file. A few were never organized; others which maintained a school for a short time are now uninhabited or nearly so because of the removal of the people to other localities; in some places there are not enough children to warrant the opening of a school even where there is sufficient taxable property to support a good school. During recent years the successful efforts of the Board of Education to effect the union of contiguous districts has eliminated from the list a score or more of weak districts by annexing them to others.

The following may be taken as an approximately correct statement of the numbers of districts in the several counties and parishes which are now maintaining schools or, if not maintaining schools, ought to be required to do so :—

ALBERT COUNTY.

Alma, 5; Coverdale, 14; Elgin, 16; Harvey, 7; Hillsboro, 14; Hopewell, 7. Total 63.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Aberdeen, 12; Brighton, 19; Kent, 18; Northampton, 10; Peel, 6; Richmond, 16; Simonds, 4; Wakefield, 15; Wicklow, 17; Wilmot, 17; Woodstock, 14. Total 148.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Campobello, 3; Clarendon, 1; Dufferin, 2; Dumbarton, 8; Grand Manan, 8; Lepreaux, 4; Pennfield, 5; St. Andrews, 2; St. Croix, 4; St. David, 11; St. George, 13; St. James, 17; St. Patrick, 9; St. Stephen, 10; West Isles, 9. Total 106.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Bathurst, 17; Beresford, 16; Caraquet, 10; Inkerman, 10; New Bandon, 14; Paquetville, 5; St. Isidore, 3; Saumerez, 6; Shippegan, 18. Total 99.

KENT COUNTY.

Acadieville, 7; Carleton, 7; Dundas, 18; Harcourt, 9; Richibucto, 13; St. Louis, 12; St. Mary's, 9; St. Paul, 9; Weldford, 25; Wellington, 20. Total 129.

KING'S COUNTY.

Cardwell, 5; Greenwich, 5; Hammond, 4; Hampton, 10; Havelock, 15; Kars, 6; Kingston, 11; Norton, 7; Rothesay, 6; Springfield, 16; Stedholm, 21; Sussex, 15; Upham, 8; Waterford, 7; Westfield, 11. Total 147.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alnwick, 15; Blackville, 13; Blissfield, 7; Derby, 6; Glenelg, 10; Hardwicke, 7; Ludlow, 6; Nelson, 10; Newcastle, 10; North Esk, 7; South Esk, 7; Rogersville, 13. Total 118.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Clair, 4; Madawaska, 6; Ste. Anne, 6; St. Basil, 10; St. Francis, 12; St. Hilaire, 6; St. Jacques, 4; St. Leonard and St. Andre, 14. Total 62.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Brunswick, 5; Cambridge, 10; Canning, 8; Chipman, 15; Gagetown, 8; Hampstead, 11; Johnston, 16; Petersville, 15; Waterborough, 11; Wickham, 9. Total 108.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Addington, 6; Balmoral, 6; Colborne, 5; Dalhousie, 9; Durham, 11; Eldon, 4. Total 41.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Blissville, 7; Burton, 13; Gladstone, 7; Lincoln, 6; Maugerville, 3; Northfield, 4; Sheffield, 7. Total 47.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

Lancaster, 10; Musquash, 5; St. Martins, 7; St. John, 1; Simonds, 20. Total 43.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover, 8; Drummond, 15; Gordon, 9; Grand Falls, 11; Lorne, 8; Perth, 14. Total 65.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Botsford, 23; Dorchester, 26; Moncton, 31; Sackville, 18; Salisbury, 24; Shediac, 24; Westmorland, 9. Total 155.

YORK COUNTY.

Bright, 12; Canterbury, 20; Douglas, 17; Dumfries, 7; Kingsclear, 11; McAdam, 3; Manners—Sutton, 11; New Maryland, 4; North Lake, 8; Prince William, 9; Queensbury, 10; St. Mary's, 14; Southampton, 18; Stanley, 20. Total 164.

Total number of districts for the Province 1,495. Each of the cities and incorporated towns constitutes a single school district. Ninety-eight districts have graded schools of two or more departments. About 40 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in the public schools of the province belong to the graded schools, that is schools having two or more teachers each in charge of a separate department. Schools in charge of one teacher are classed as ungraded schools.

The following tabular statement shows the total number of school districts in each county, the number operating schools of two or more departments with their enrolment, the number operating schools of one department with their enrolment, and the number of districts which were without schools during one or both terms :—

GRADED AND UNGRADED SCHOOLS AND NO. OF DISTRICTS WITHOUT SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	Total No. Districts in Province.	GRADED SCHOOLS.				UNGRADED SCHOOLS. Operated 1905-06.				No. Districts having no Schools, 1905-06.	
		No. of Districts.	No. of Departments.	Enrolment 1905-06.		No. Districts.		Enrolment.			
				First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.
Albert	63	10	24	902	947	49	44	1187	1182	4	9
Carleton	148	7	27	1108	1117	129	120	2981	3211	12	21
Charlotte	106	8	36	1633	1684	96	90	2347	2525	2	8
Gloucester	99	11	34	1292	1500	72	74	2677	2810	16	14
Kent	129	4	15	642	645	102	108	3241	3827	23	17
Kings	147	12	33	1261	1311	115	114	2501	2757	20	21
Madawaska	62	3	15	458	479	51	47	1800	1920	8	12
Northumberl'd	118	8	40	1969	2014	98	94	2762	2776	12	14
Queens	108	2	4	138	156	90	86	1999	2145	16	22
Restigouche	41	2	13	627	627	32	35	1146	1234	7	4
Saint John	43	5	178	8208	8048	36	32	839	896	2	6
Sunbury	47	1	2	107	122	41	35	949	907	5	11
Victoria	65	2	6	300	325	53	53	1334	1476	10	10
Westmorland	155	14	83	3833	3541	132	120	4514	4691	9	21
York	164	9	50	2173	2133	139	132	3442	3675	16	23
N. Brunswick	1495	98	569	24651	24649	1235	1184	33719	36032	162	213

POOR DISTRICTS.

Districts having an assessable valuation of less than \$12,000 are classed as Poor Districts, and receive from 25 to 33½ per cent. additional grants from the provincial revenues and the County Fund. The total amount of special aid granted to these poor districts during the year has been \$11,967.07, viz., from the Provincial revenues \$7,226.60, and from the County Fund \$4,740.47.

Districts employing local licensed teachers receive no poor aid.

The number of Districts having a claim upon the Poor Aid for the year 1907 is 583, distributed as follows :—

Albert County... ..	34	Queens County... ..	43
Carleton County.....	25	Restigouche County... ..	15
Charlotte County.....	41	St. John County.....	19
Gloucester County... ..	55	Sunbury County.....	26
Kent County.....	70	Victoria County.....	38
Kings County.....	53	Westmorland County.....	29
Madawaska County... ..	31	York County.....	53
Northumberland County... ..	51		

Nearly one-half of the rural schools are in Poor Districts.

The system of granting special aid to Districts having a low assessable valuation must be maintained so long as the present method of division into school districts obtains. Yet this system has many disadvantages. Its tendencies are :—

1. To encourage misrepresentation in regard to the actual assessable valuation of such districts.
2. To offer a premium for the unnecessary division of districts. An independent district having an assessable valuation somewhat higher than the limit for Poor Districts is in a better financial position if by any means its rate payers can bring about the division of the District into two Poor Districts.
3. It is a barrier to the union of contiguous districts even when such union is both practicable and desirable.
4. It tends to demoralize and pauperize the people of so called Poor Districts. No case is known in which a District has been removed from the poor list with the consent of its rate payers.
5. It tends to the continuance of the very poorest class of schools.

The only remedy I can propose for the removal of the tendencies to which I refer is the levying of a uniform rate of taxation upon all the property in a Parish for the local support of all the schools in such Par-

ish, under the control of a Parish School Board. The general Parish School fund could be disbursed more equitably and efficiently and such schools as are required could be maintained with fewer interruptions than under present conditions. The weaker Parishes could be subsidized from the Provincial revenues and the County Funds to the amount, at least, of the aid now allowed to Poor Districts.

LIST OF POOR DISTRICTS.

The number of Districts having a claim upon the poor aid for the year 1907-08, is as follows :—

ALBERT COUNTY.

Parish of Alma,	Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9,.....	5
“ Coverdale,	“ 6, 7, [and Hillsboro], 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, [and Salisbury].....	7
“ Elgin,	“ 4, 5, *6, 7, *9, *13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,....	11
“ Harvey,	“ 6, 7, [and Alma], 8,.....	3
“ Hillsboro,	“ 8, *9, *11, [and Elgin], 12, 13, [and Elgin], 15,.....	6
“ Hopewell	“ *4, 5, [and Hillsboro],.....	2
		<hr/> 34

CARLETON COUNTY.

Parish of Aberdeen,	Nos. 2 [and Kent], 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, [and Kent],.....	8
“ Brighton,	“ 11, 17, 18, 19, 19½,.....	5
“ Kent,	“ *1½ [and Peel], *9, 19,.....	3
“ Northampton	“ *8, 11 [and Southampton],.....	2
“ Peel,	“ 5.....	1
“ Wicklow,	“ *8 *16.....	2
“ Wilmot,	“ *14, 17.....	2
“ Woodstock,	“ 11, 13.....	2
		<hr/> 25

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Parish of Clarendon,	Nos. 1, 2, 3.....	3
“ Dumbarton,	“ 1, 4, 5, *7, *7½.....	5
“ Grand Manan	“ 7, *9.....	2
“ Lepreaux,	“ 1, 5.....	2
“ Pennfield,	“ *6.....	1
“ St. David,	“ *2, *7.....	2
“ St. George,	“ 7, 8, 8½ [and Dumbarton], 9, 10, 11, *12, *15	8
“ St. James,	“ *4, *5, 8, *10, 11, *13, *19.....	7
“ St. Patrick,	“ *4, *4½, [and Dumbarton and St. Croix], *6, *9, [and St. George], *10.....	5
“ St. Stephen,	“ *2, 7½ [and St. James],	2
“ West Isles,	“ 1, *5½, 6½, 8.....	4

41

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Parish of Bathurst,	Nos. 3, *4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13½.....	7
“ Beresford,	“ *7 [and Bathurst], 8, *8½, 9, *10A [and Bathurst], 11, 12, 13, 13½, 15.....	10
Parish of Caraquet,	“ 1, 3, 4, 4½.....	4
“ Inkerman,	“ 1, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, *8.....	7
“ New Bandon,	“ 1, 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 7, 10.....	7
„ Paquetville,	“ 1, 2, *4, 5.....	4
“ Saumarez,	“ 2, *2½, 7.....	3
“ St. Isidore,	“ *8	1
“ Shippegan,	“ 1½, *3, *3½, 5, 5½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11..	12

55

KENT COUNTY.

Parish of Acadieville.	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *5, 6, 7, (and Rogersville), 8, 9..	9
“ Carleton,	“ 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.....	5
“ Dundas,	“ *5, 5½, 6A [and Moncton] *10A [and Moncton], 14A [and Moncton].....	5
“ Harcourt,	“ 1, 6, 7, 7½, 10, 11.....	6
“ Richibucto,	“ 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, 11.....	6
“ St. Louis,	“ 1, *5, *8, *9 [and Richibucto], 10, 11....	6
“ St. Mary's,	“ *3, 5, 7, 7½, *14.....	5
“ St. Paul,	“ 1, 2, 3, *4, 5, 6, 7 [and St. Mary's], 9....	8
“ Weldford,	“ 2½, 4, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, *20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.....	13
“ Wellington,	“ *7½, *12½, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.....	7

70

KINGS COUNTY.

Parish of Cardwell,	Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10 [and Sussex].....	4
" Hammond,	" 1, [and Waterford], 2, *3, *5, 8 [and Sussex].....	5
" Havelock,	" 15.....	1
" Kars,	" 4, 6.....	2
" Kingston,	" 6, 8, 9, 14, *15.....	5
" Norton,	" 9, *11 [and Sussex].....	2
" Rothesay,	" *6.....	1
" Springfield,	" *4, *5, *6 [and Johnston], *11 [and Wickham], *13, 14 [and Kingston]. 18, 21....	8
" Studholm,	" 1, 2, *5, *6, *19, *26.....	6
" Sussex,	" 4 [and Waterford], *8, 11, 12, 14, 15....	6
" Upham,	" 25 [and St. Martins].....	1
" Waterford,	" 1, 3, 4 [and Cardwell], 6, 7, 9.....	6
" Westfield,	" 5 [and Greenwich], *8, 9, *10, *12, *13...	6
		<hr/> 53

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Parish of Clair,	Nos. 3, 10, 11, 13, 14.....	5
" Madawaska,	" 3, 4, 4½, 5.....	4
" St. Andre,	" 12.....	1
" Ste. Anne,	" *2, 6, 7.....	3
" St. Basil,	" 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 [and Ste. Anne].....	6
" St. Francis,	" *5, 7, 8, 9.....	4
" St. Hilaire,	" 5, 7.....	2
" St. Jacques,	" 3, 4, 5.....	3
" St. Leonard,	" 6, 7, 8, 9.....	4
		<hr/> 32

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Alnwick,	Nos. *1, *2, 8½, 11, *12, 14.....	6
" Blackville,	" 1½ [and Nelson], 3, 3½, *8, 9, 12, 13.....	7
" Blissfield,	" 1, 1½ [and Blackville], *2, *2½, 3.....	5
" Glenelg,	" *3, 5, 6, 8, 8½, 9.....	6
" Hardwicke,	" 3, 6.....	2
" Ludlow,	" 1, *1½, 2, 4, 5.....	5
" Nelson,	" 6, *6½, 7.....	3
" Newcastle,	" *2½.....	1
" Northesk,	" 1, 3, 11½.....	8

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Continued.

Parish of Rogersville.	Nos. 1, 2, 3A [and Acadieville], 4, 5, 6, 10½,	
	*11, *13, *14, *15, 16 [and Acadieville]..	12
“ Southesk,	“ 7, *7½.....	2
		<hr/> 52

QUEENS COUNTY.

Parish of Brunswick,	Nos. *3, 4, 5, 7, 23 [and Salisbury].....	5
“ Cambridge,	“ *6, [and Waterboro]. *7, *9.....	3
“ Canning,	“ *2, 3, 4, 5, *6.....	5
“ Chipman,	“ 2, 3, 7, *9, 12, 13 [and Waterboro], 14,	
	16 [and Harcourt].....	8
“ Gagetown,	“ *1.....	1
“ Hampstead,	“ 3 [and Gagetown] 10.....	2
“ Johnston,	“ 2, 6, 8, *9, *11 [and Wickham], 12, 13,	
	*15 [and Springfield], 17.....	9
“ Petersville,	“ 2, *13, 16.....	3
“ Waterboro,	“ *2, 3, *5, *8 [and Johnston] 9.....	5
“ Wickham,	“ *10, *12 [and Johnston].....	2
		<hr/> 43

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Parish of Addington,	Nos. *2½, 3.....	
“ Balmoral,	“ 1, 4, 5, 6 [and Addington].....	4
“ Colborne,	“ 1½, [and Balmoral], 4.....	2
“ Dalhousie,	“ 4, 5, 11,.....	3
“ Durham,	“ 1½, *5, 9, 10, 11.....	5
		<hr/> 16

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Parish of Musquash,	Nos. *5, *8, 9.....	3
“ St. Martins,	“ 1, *3, *3½, *4, 9, *11, *12, 25 [and Uph], 30	9
“ Simonds,	“ *14, *15, *16, *20, *21, [Bdr], 22 [Bdr]	
	*23 [and St. Martins].....	7
		<hr/> 19

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Parish of Blissville,	Nos. *5, *6, 7, 8.....	4
“ Burton,	“ 6, *8, 9, 10, 11. 12.....	6
“ Gladstone,	“ *2, *3, 5, 6, 8, 9, [and New Maryland],...	6
“ Lincoln	“ 6,	1
“ Maugerville,	“ 4 [and St. Mary's].....	1
“ Northfield,	“ 1, 2, *3, 5.....	4
“ Sheffield,	“ 1A [and Canning], 3, 6, *7.....	4
		<hr/> 26

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Parish of Andover,	Nos. 6, 8,.....	2
“ Drummond,	“ 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8½, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	10
“ Gordon,	“ *2, 3, 7, *8, 9, [and Lorne],.....	5
“ Grand Falls.	“ *2, 3, *4, 5, 8, 10, *11.....	7
“ Lorne,	“ 1, 2, 3, 5, 8.....	5
“ Perth,	“ 3, 5, 6, 7, *8 [and Drummond], 10, *11, *12, *13.....	9
		<hr/> 38

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Botsford,	Nos. *4, 20, 22, 23.....	4
“ Dorchester,	“ 4, [and Sackville] 15, 26.....	3
“ Moncton,	“ *20, *21, 22, *24, 25, 32, 33.....	7
“ Sackville,	“ 1, 3, 4, 15, 17.....	5
“ Salisbury,	“ *5, 9, 14, 23, [and Hav. and Bruns.], 25.	5
“ Shediac,	“ 22, 23, 24, 26.....	4
“ Westmorland,	“ 11.....	1
		<hr/> 29

YORK COUNTY.

Parish of Bright,	Nos. *6½, 7½, 9, *11 [and Southampton].....	4
" Canterbury,	" *5, 6, 10, 10½, 12, 20, 22, 24.....	8
" Douglas,	" 12, 14, *16, 20.....	4
" Kingsclear,	" *7, *8, 9, 12.....	4
" Manners Sutton	" 7, 9, 10, 11.....	4
" McAdam,	" *7.....	1
" New Maryland	" *1A [and Lincoln]. 3.....	2
" North Lake,	" *13½, 17, 18, 19½.....	4
" Prince William,	" 6.....	1
" St. Mary's,	" 9, 10, 11, 14.....	4
" Southampton,	" *8, *10, 13, 14, 15, *16, 17, 18, 19.....	9
" Stanley,	" 1½, 2, 4, 6½, *9, 14, 16, 17.....	8
		53
Total for 1907-08.		586

* Districts marked * to receive one quarter rate.

SCHOOL HOUSE GRANTS TO POOR DISTRICTS.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist Poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses.

The following grants from this appropriation were made during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906.

Albert Co.,	No. 11, Elgin.....	\$23.00	
	No. 8, Hillsborough...	22.00	\$ 45.00
Carleton,	No. 13, Aberdeen...	20.00	
	No. 11, Woodstock.....	20.00	40.00
Charlotte Co.,	No. 16, St. George.....	50.00	
	No. 13, St. James.....	20.00	
	No. 2, St. Patrick.....	40.00	110.00
Gloucester Co.,	No. 8, Beresford.....	25.00	
	No. 4½, Inkerman.....	25.00	
	No. 3½, Shippegan.....	10.00	
	No. 9½, Shippegan.....	25.00	
	No. 11, Shippegan.....	25.00	110.00
Kent Co.,	No. 8, Acadieville.....	15.00	
	No. 25, Weldford...	25.00	40.00
Kings Co.,	No. 14, Kingston...	20.00	
	No. 11, Springfield.....	10.00	
	No. 5, Studholm...	10.00	40.00
Madawaska Co.,	No. 4, Madawaska.....	25.00	
	No. 2, St. Leonard...	25.00	
	No. 6, St. Leonard...	25.00	
	No. 8, St. Leonard...	15.00	90.00

Northumberland Co.,

No. 11, Alnwick...	\$40.00	
No. 1, Glenelg...	20.00	
No. 8, Glenelg...	20.00	
No. 9, Glenelg...	15.00	
No. 3, North Esk.....	15.00	
No. 5, Rogersville.....	10.00	
No. 6, Rogersville.....	20.00	
No. 7½, South Esk.....	15.00	
		\$155.00

Queens Co.,

No. 5, Johnston.....	20.00	
No. 8, Johnston.....	25.00	
No. 13, Petersville.....	10.00	
No. 11, Waterboro.....	25.00	
		80.00

Restigouche Co.,

No. 2, Eldon.....	25.00	
-------------------	-------	--

St. John Co.,

No. 3, St. Martins...	15.00	
No. 6, Musquash.....	15.00	
		30.00

Sunbury Co.,

No. 5, Burton...	10.00	
No. 3, Gladstone.....	25.00	
		35.00

Victoria Co.,

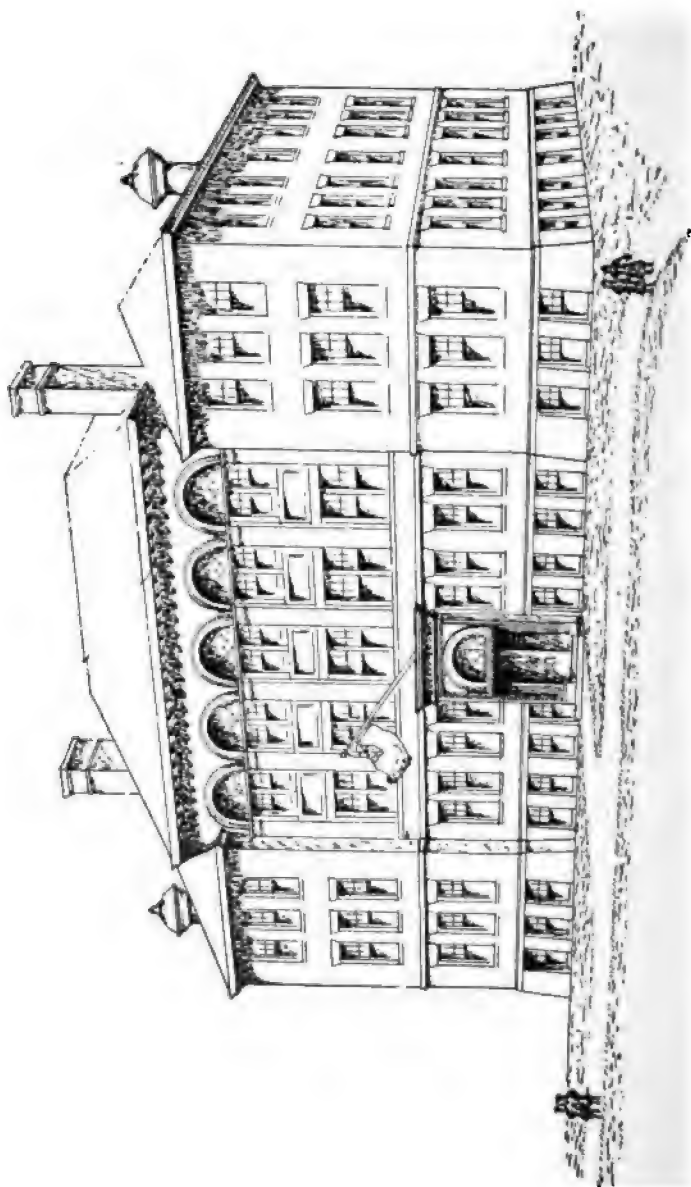
No. 1, Drummond.....	15.00	
No. 10, Grand Falls...	20.00	
No. 5, Lorne.....	15.00	
No. 10, Perth.....	10.00	
		60.00

Westmorland Co.,

No. 13, Salisbury.....	20.00	
No. 22, Shediac.....	20.00	
		40.00

York Co.,

No. 6, Canterbury.....	20.00	
No. 10, Manners Sutton.....	20.00	
No. 9, St. Marys.....	20.00	
No. 8, Stanley...	20.00	
		80.00
		\$980.00



THE HIGH SCHOOL, SUSSEX, N. B.

TABLE III.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III, shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools :—

COMMON SCHOOL GRADES, I TO VIII INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1906.

First Term.			Second Term.		
Reading, Spelling, etc.....	56,375	Increase 462	58,411	Increase 205	
Writing, etc.....	56,167	Increase 380	58,460	Increase 474	
Arithmetic, etc.....	56,096	Increase 325	58,520	Increase 471	
Drawing, etc.....	55,163	Decrease 26	57,355	Decrease 59	
Lessons in morals, etc.....	53,237	Increase 291	55,206	Increase 387	
Health Lessons.....	52,507	Increase 46	55,199	Decrease 214	
Nature Lessons.....	50,449	Decrease 505	53,429	Decrease 515	
Physical Exercises.....	48,940	Increase 539	49,662	Decrease 810	
Singing, etc.....	33,200	Increase 1,601	32,630	Decrease 161	
Geography.....	32,788	Increase 271	35,070	Increase 94	
English, Grammar etc.....	32,130	Increase 252	34,729	Increase 245	
History.....	21,841	Increase 569	23,856	Increase 181	
Algebra.....	2,058	Decrease 28	3,206	Decrease 89	
French (Optional).....	8,376	Increase 508	9,221	Increase 629	
Latin (Optional).....	1,580	Decrease 312	2,029	Increase 104	
Sewing (Optional).....	241	Increase 102	262	Increase 135	
Knitting (Optional).....	33	Decrease 100	101	Increase 50	

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES IX TO XII INCLUSIVE.—YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1906.

First Term.			Second Term.		
English Language and Literature.....	1,915	Increase 102	1,887	Increase 82	
Latin.....	1,430	Increase 74	1,238	Decrease 55	
Greek.....	129	Increase 9	98	Decrease 1	
French.....	1,317	Increase 95	1,306	Increase 82	
Arithmetic.....	1,643	Increase 195	1,637	Increase 148	
Geometry.....	1,811	Increase 102	1,848	Increase 175	
Algebra.....	1,888	Increase 106	1,843	Increase 114	
Trigonometry.....	51	Increase 6	23	Decrease 66	
Book-keeping.....	1,108	Increase 287	1,226	Increase 299	
History and Geography.....	1,695	Increase 16	1,796	Increase 101	
Drawing.....	773	Decrease 27	775	Increase 4	
Botany.....	1,736	Decrease 7	1,770	Increase 127	
Chemistry.....	467	Increase 7	676	Decrease 83	
Physiology and Hygiene.....	626	Increase 107	610	Decrease 52	
Physics.....	562	Decrease 44	899	Increase 73	

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND CLASS OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of teachers employed during the year was 1883 for the first term and 1879 for the second term—classified as follows :

FIRST TERM.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Grammar School Class.....	21	3	24
First Class Superior.....	43	5	48
First Class.....	60	300	360
Second Class.....	95	843	938
Third Class.....	66	411	477
Class Room Assistants.....	1	35	36
	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 1,597	<hr/> 1,883

SECOND TERM.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Grammar School Class.....	22	3	25
First Class Superior.....	40	7	47
First Class.....	64	299	363
Second Class.....	97	796	893
Third Class.....	78	431	509
Class Room Assistants.....	1	41	42
	<hr/> 302	<hr/> 1,577	<hr/> 1,879

It will be seen that of the total number of teachers employed only 16 per cent. are men, less than 24 per cent. hold licenses above Class II., about 50 per cent. hold licenses of Class II., and about 26 per cent. hold the lowest class of license. Since 1900 the number of untrained teachers employed has increased from 21 to 72.

Table V. From this table it will be seen that of the 1883 teachers employed during the year 333 were beginners, 247 have been upwards of seven years in the service and 1,303 have taught for periods varying from one to seven years.

Tables VI and VII give suggestive details in regard to the number of days during which the schools were in operation, the visits of Inspectors, Trustees and others, the public examinations held and the number and value of prizes awarded.

TABLE VIII.—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The following are the average salaries for the Province received by teachers of the several classes :—

Grammar Schools (Table xiii).....	\$1,007.00	Increase	\$27.48
Superior Schools.....	611.17	Increase	23.64
First Class (Male).....	609.90	Increase	32.23
Second Class (Male).....	319.84	Increase	3.75
Third Class (Male).....	238.91	Increase	4.01
First Class (Female).....	356.95	Increase	17.23
Second Class (Female).....	255.85	Increase	7.62
Third Class (Female).....	198.12	Increase	3.22

The subject of Teachers' salaries will be discussed on a subsequent page.

TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENT OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO TEACHERS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES :

The total amount of Provincial Grants to teachers of all grades (not including special grants to teachers of Manual Training and Domestic Science for the year 1905-6) was \$160,956.94, being an increase of \$1,215.59 over the grants of the previous year. Of the aggregate sum given above \$7,226.60 was received by teachers in Poor Districts.

The following statement shows the annual expenditure from the Provincial revenues since 1891 in payment of grants to Grammar, Superior and First, Second and Third Class teachers; also, the number of schools in operation during the term ending June 30th in each year, and the number of teachers of each class employed :—

YEAR	No. of Schools.	TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.					PROVINCIAL GRANT.
		Grammar School.	Sup. and Class. I.	Class II.	Class III.	Totals.	
1891	1536	14	274	765	579	1632	\$137,679 03
1892	1585	14	304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
1893	1614	14	345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
1894	1653	14	360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
1895	1695	18	382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
1896	1720	13	423	839	554	1829	158,135 23
1897	1737	17	440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
1898	1778	20	427	904	513	1864	163,021 86
1899	1806	25	464	894	529	1912	167,988 40
1900	1771	25	452	881	498	1856	168,224 72
1901	1741	23	429	911	478	1841	163,951 73
1902	1736	22	423	889	491	1825	162,227 19
1903	1726	23	435	878	479	1815	160,825 79
1904	1722	24	433	851	508	1816	156,982 38
1905	1750	25	428	892	521	1866	159,741 35
1906	1762	25	410	893	551	1879	160,956 94

TABLE X.—APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND.

The total amount of the County Fund for the year was \$97,221.52, which was disbursed as follows :—

To Trustees of the Public Schools.....	\$91,717.98
To Trustees of school for Blind, Halifax.....	2,392.84
To Trustees of N. B. School for Deaf.....	2,801.13
To Trustees of Halifax School for Deaf.....	309.57
	<hr/>
	\$97,221.52

The special sum from the County Fund apportioned to poor districts under the provisions of Section 44 of the Schools Act, was \$4,740.47.

TABLE XI.—PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY FUND GRANTS TO
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

The number of New Brunswick pupils attending the School for the Blind, Halifax was 28 for the first term and 31 for the second term. Every county in the Province except Restigouche, Sunbury and Victoria sent one or more pupils. Westmorland County sent seven. The sum of \$4,785.68 was paid to the Trustees of the school on account of these pupils, one half from the Provincial revenues and one-half from the County Fund of the municipalities represented.

At the New Brunswick School for the Deaf there were in attendance 38 N. B. pupils for the first term and 37 for the second term. The Provincial grants paid to the trustees of the school for the year was \$2,883.63, and on account of a prior claim \$1,566.30, a total of \$4,449.93. From the County Fund of the several municipalities represented there was paid \$2,801.13, being a total from the Province and Counties of \$7,251.06.

At the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, there were 4 N. B. pupils each term. On account of these pupils the trustees were paid \$619.14, one-half from the Province and one-half from the County Funds.

The total amount paid to the Trustees of these several schools during the year for the board and education of the blind and deaf and dumb children of the Province was \$12,655.88 of which \$7,152.34 came from the Provincial revenues and \$5,503.54 from the County Fund of the several municipalities in which the pupils had a legal settlement.

TABLES XII AND XIII.—SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

During the school year under review there were 13 Grammar and 48 Superior schools in operation with a total enrolment of pupils above Grade VIII of 1,915 for the first term and 1,887 for the second term, of these numbers 1,094 and 1,027 for the respective terms belonged to the Grammar Schools and 821 and 860 to the Superior schools.

The growth of our High School work since 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX TO XII IN ALL SCHOOLS.

	Term Ended December.	Term Ended June.
1890-1.....	574	610
1891-2.....	701	694
1892-3.....	782	724
1893-4.....	738	806
1894-5.....	1155	1060
1895-6.....	1093	1099
1896-7.....	1220	1228
1897-8.....	1469	1523
1898-9.....	1495	1510
1899-1900.....	1565	1545
1900-1.....	1543	1528
1901-2.....	1834	1751
1902-3.....	1827	1770
1903-4.....	1801	1788
1904-5.....	1813	1805
1905-6.....	1915	1887

THE HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The High School Entrance Examinations (See Regulations 46, School Manual) are held during the month of June at the several Grammar Schools, and such of the Superior Schools as apply for the same. They cover the work of Grades I to VIII, inclusive, or the Common School Grades. Those who successfully pass these examinations receive a certificate which is intended to serve a two-fold purpose; for pupils who do not intend to continue longer at school it serves as a diploma given under the authority of the Education Department, testifying that the holder has completed satisfactorily the course of studies of the Common Schools; for pupils who intend to continue their studies it serves as a certificate of admittance to the High School classes.

The following tables show the result of these examinations at the several Grammar and Superior Schools, so far as reports have been made to the Education Office :—

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.			No. of Candidates.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Albert County Grammar School			25	5	12	8	.....
Carleton	"	"	64	5	24	26	9
Charlotte	"	"	18	6	8	1	3
Gloucester	"	"	21	.....	6	15	.....
Kent	"	"	9	.....	5	3	1
Kings	"	"	20	5	12	2	1
Northumberland	"	"	46	1	12	32	1
Queens	"	"	5	1	3	1	.....
Restigouche	"	"	25	6	9	10	.....
St. John	"	"	259	147	91	3	18
Victoria	"	"	4	.....	1	1	2
Westmorland	"	"	106	16	50	35	5
York	"	"	91	26	25	34	6
			693	218	258	171	46

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Hillsboro.....	7	2	3	2	.....
Hartland.....	5	2	2	1	.....
Florenceville.....	6	1	3	2	.....
St. Stephen.....	25	3	15	1	6
Milntown.....	13	4	5	3	1
North Head.....	6	2	4	.....	.....
Moore's Mills.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Bathurst.....	12	9	3	.....	.....
Buctouche.....	6	1	3	2	.....
Harcourt.....	3	2	.....	1	.....
Rexton.....	12	3	4	5	.....
Apohaqui.....	14	4	6	4	.....
Hampton Village.....	10	3	4	3	.....
Havelock.....	6	.....	1	2	3
Kingston, Consolidated.....	11	6	4	1	.....
Douglastown.....	9	1	7	1	.....
Blackville.....	8	2	4	2	.....
Millerton.....	10	5	4	1	.....
Newcastle.....	17	4	8	4	1
Chipman.....	8	.....	3	4	1
Dalhousie.....	4	2	1	1	.....
Fairville.....	14	7	6	1	.....
Milford.....	8	1	6	1	.....
St. Martins.....	9	2	4	3	.....
Fredericton Junction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Falls.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Dorchester.....	16	.....	3	11	2
Petitcodiac.....	6	.....	4	2	.....
Port Elgin.....	9	1	2	6	.....
Sackville.....	12	3	6	2	1
Shediac.....	16	5	5	5	1
Keswick Ridge.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Superior Schools.....	292	78	125	73	16
Grammar Schools.....	693	218	258	171	46
Total 1906.....	985	296	383	244	62
Total 1905.....	924	197	378	264	85
Increase.....	61	99	5	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	20	23

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MEDALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1903 His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Snowball was pleased to offer thirteen silver medals to be competed for by the pupils of the eighth grade at the High School Entrance Examinations in June of each year, during his term of office.

The third competitive examination for these medals was held in June, 1906. The names of the winners in the several counties are hereto appended :—

WINNERS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MEDALS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. JUNE, 1906.

COUNTY.	NAME.	SCHOOL.
Albert,.....	Harold Turner,.....	Riverside Consolidated School,
Carleton,.....	Ralph Allingham,.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Charlotte,.....	Harold Haley,.....	St. Stephen High School.
Gloucester,.....	Pearl Read,.....	Bathurst Village Sup. School.
Kent,.....	Clora Palmer,.....	Rexton Superior School.
Kings,.....	Jean Allison,.....	Sussex Grammar School.
Mada. & Victoria.....	No Report to Ed. Office....	
Northumberland....	Rennie McQuarrie,.....	Newcastle Superior School.
Queens & Sunbury,..	George Carpenter,.....	Gagetown Grammar School.
Restigouche,.....	Hazel Lingley,.....	Campbellton Grammar School,
St. John,.....	*Burton Reed,.....	Fairville Superior School.
Westmorland,.....	Jean Lutz,.....	Moncton Victoria School.....
York,.....	Gladys Kitchen,.....	Fredericton Grammar School.

* Examiners report that the papers of Burton Reed of the Fairville Superior School were awarded the highest aggregate marks—937 out of a possible 1050.

The following are the conditions and regulations governing these competitive examinations :—

1. None but regular pupils of Grade VIII are eligible for competition.
2. The examinations will be held in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 46 at the several Grammar Schools, and at such of the Superior Schools as shall make application to the Chief Superintendent not later than the first day of June.
3. One medal will be competed for by the pupils of each county, except that for the purposes of this competition Madawaska and Victoria will be reckoned as one county, and Sunbury and Queens as one county.
4. The medal will be awarded to the pupil making the highest aggregate marks in each case, provided that no candidate falling below the second division shall be entitled to a medal. The papers of the candidates awarded the highest marks by the local examiners shall be submitted for a final examination to special Examiners appointed by the Board of Education whose decision shall determine the award.
5. These medals are to be publicly presented to their respective winners either at the reopening of the schools in August or September, or at a later date, as determined by the local School Boards. It is intended that the medals shall be worn by the winners at all school examinations, festivals and anniversaries.

TABLE XIV.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The total number of pupil-teachers who enrolled at Normal School during the year was 326. Of these 307 were classified and presented for the final license examinations, viz : 274 in the English Department and 33 in the French Department. For additional details, see Report of Principal Crocket in Appendix A, Part III. Further reference is made to this Report on a later page.

TABLE XV.—NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS.

The total number of candidates who entered for these examinations was 680, of whom 190 made application for Class I; 451 for Class II and 39 for Class III.

The results show the following classification by the examiners :—

Gained Class I.....	72
Gained Class II.....	268
Gained Class III.....	180
Failed to classify.....	160
	<hr/>
	680

CLASS I.

The following are the names of the candidates who made 65 per cent. and upwards on First Class Examination papers :—

(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)

*S. Hudson Stuart.....	Richibucto.
Bessie E. Holder.....	Long Reach.
Pearl Boyd.....	Gagetown.
Johannah Gallagher.....	Bath.
*Clarabel O'Blenes.....	Moncton.
Lavilla M. Brown.....	Cornhill.
*F. Joseph McKinnon.....	Douglastown.
*Hazel L. Alward.....	Alward.
*Hazel C. McNeil.....	Chatham.
*Lena S. Heine.....	Norton.
*Lois E. Alward.....	Alward.
Mary C. Campbell.....	Lower Napan.
*T. Medley Brundage.....	Millstream.
Inez P. Morrell.....	Oak Bay.
*Nellie E. Crandlemire.....	Mount Pleasant.
Clarence V. Hoar.....	Albert.
Florence G. Mahood.....	St. Martins.
*Frank G. Hughson.....	Cornhill.
Margaret M. Doak.....	Doaktown.
Fred S. Jones.....	McDonald's Corner.
Gertrude L. Slipp.....	Central Hampstead.
Frank L. Boyer.....	Bristol, Car Co.
*Mabelle R. Sherwood.....	Upper Kent.
James Carnwath.....	Riverside.
Alex. M. Burns.....	Hillsboro.
Annie H. McLean.....	Charlo Station.
Helen E. Cliffe.....	Lower French Village.
*Mera H. Hastings.....	St. John.
Samuel Weston.....	Upper Gagetown.
Leo B. Scholey.....	Centreville.
*Aubrey E. Rideout.....	Peel.
*Lottie E. Clarke.....	Millerton.
*J. Robinson Belyea.....	Cambridge.
*Ralph E. McAfee.....	Millstream.
*J. Elmer Brown.....	Petitcodiac.

CLASS II.

The following are the names of candidates who made 60 per cent and upwards on Second Class Examination papers :—

*William Irving.....	Hillsboro.
Hazel A. Gunter.....	Lower Queensbury.
Nellie I. Gartley.....	North Richmond.
Meda Hoyt.....	Centreville.
Cora E. Mabee.....	Markhamville.
Hughina A. McCain.....	Florenceville.
Jean B. Norrad.....	Boiestown.
*Hattie I. Milner.....	Sackville.
Eula E. Welling.....	Shediac Cape.
Katie McPhee.....	Lower Millstream.
*Mamie R. Gallivan.....	Chatham.
*Emma J. Marks.....	West River.
*Alonzo R. Stiles.....	Riverside.
Sadie J. Burden.....	Pokiok.
Fred B. King.....	Cornhill.
Nora S. Fairweather.....	Hampton Station.
Mary M. Cameron.....	Boiestown.
E. Louise Martin.....	Grand Harbor.
George E. Charlton.....	Greer, St. John Co.
Harry W. Quinn.....	Lever.
Stella M. Wilbur.....	New Horton.
Annie P. Jones.....	Bath.
Ethel C. Brown.....	West Quaco.
Eldon R. Palmer.....	Scotchtown.
Alta McLeod.....	Anagance Ridge.
Minnie B. Calder.....	Welshpool.
*Kate S. Robertson.....	Richibucto.
*S. Pearl Traer.....	Lower Napan.
Myrtle A. Estey.....	Jacksontown.
Minnie I. Scott.....	Murray Road.
Mary P. Donovan.....	North Renous.
Grace M. Fownes.....	St. Martins.
*Annie Rommel.....	Alma.
M. Elizabeth O'Connor.....	St. Louis.
Frances J. Sinnott.....	Tracey's Mills.
Alice I. Harold.....	Centreville.
Maurice M. Lindsay.....	Meredith.
*Laura L. Davidson.....	Woodstock.
Laura M. Anderson.....	Burnt Church.

Coralie Branscombe...	Centreville.
Clara M. McLellan...	Oakville.
*Josephine Babineau...	St. Louis.
*Martina Meloughney...	Belledune.
Harry D. Lockhart...	Norton Station.
*Jack Steeves.....	Hillsboro.
L. Beatrice Kelly.....	Fenwick.

* Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French. One-seventh of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average made on the other papers.

TABLE XVI.—CLOSING EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSE.

During the school year 343 candidates were examined for School License. Of these, 89 were examined for Third Class in December, 1905, and 13 in May, 1906. The number of candidates who were presented for examination for the higher classes in June, 1906, was 241, classified as follows :—

For Grammar School Class.....	24
For Superior and First Class...	68
For Second Class.....	149
	<hr/> 241

The result of the Third Class examination in December and May show that 87 passed and 15 failed.

The result of the June examination for the higher classes, is as follows :—

Grammar School Exams., (completed)...	6
Superior and First Class...	55
Second Class...	161
Third Class.....	18
Failed to Classify.....	1
	<hr/> 241

The names of those to whom Teachers' Licenses have been issued as the result of these examinations, will be found on pages A39-41, Part II.

CLASS I.

The following made 70 per cent. and upwards on First Class papers:
(arranged in order of the highest marks.)

*Mary E. Graham.....	Milltown.
*Clara W. Fritz.....	St. John.
*Lois W. Pool.....	St. Stephen.
*Nina N. Gregory.....	St. John.
*F. Hilda Hawker.....	St. John.
*Jeannie C. Kelley.....	Andover.
*M. Geraldine Coll.....	St. John.
*Leota M. Machum.....	St. Mary's.
*C. Gertrude Welling...	Moncton.
*Martha A. Osborne...	Milltown.
Annie J. Morton.....	Fredericton.
Douglas M. Brown...	West Quaco.
M. Ethel Dunn...	Millville.
*Edna C. Tufts.....	St. John.
*Elsie Murdock.....	St. John.
Cecil B. Hewitt.....	St. Andrews.
Ethel Segal.....	St. John.
*Ida C. Lynch.....	Chatham.
*Annie L. Steeves.....	Rosevale, Albert Co.
*Mary E. Lenihan.....	Fredericton.
Wilfred H. McLean...	Jardineville, Kent Co.
*M. Eloise Steeves.....	Sussex.
*Tessie A. Gallivan...	Chatham.
Sarah E. Moore.....	St. Stephen.
Annie R. McRae.....	Black River Bridge.
*Alice V. Osgood.....	Fredericton.
*A. Muriel DeMille.....	Hampton Station.
George P. Fenwick.....	Apohaqui.
*Sara H. E. Doone.....	St. Mary's.
J. Maude C. Estey.....	Richibucto.
*Vetura E. Machum...	St. John.
*John G. MacKinnon...	St. John.
Beatrice L. Jones.....	Salisbury.
*Sada Folkins.....	Midland, Kings Co.
*Anna Hildebrand.....	Chatham.
*Lona J. Belyea...	Lower Windsor, Car Co.
Addie C. F. Haines...	Lower Derby, North'd Co.
*Alberta M. Roach.....	St. John.
*M. Genevieve Gorman.....	St. John.

*Sara A. Flanagan.....	Richibucto.
John A. Bannister.....	Steeves Mountain, West. Co.
*Nellie M. Bresnan.....	St. John.
Hazel B. McCain.....	Florenceville.
*Mabel E. Hodges.....	St. John.
*Mary M. Mitchell.....	St. John.
Lewis H. Baldwin.....	St. George.
*Margaret McGourty.....	St. John.
*Reece G. Keith.....	Havelock.
Fred J. Patterson.....	Jenkins, Queens Co.
S. Jean Millidge.....	Oak Bay.
Mary G. Mitchell.....	Campobello.
Henrietta Ruel.....	Gibson.
*Josephine H. McLatchy.....	Moncton. ...
*Alice J. Mahoney.....	St. John.
G. Mary Crisp.....	Gibson.

* Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French; one-tenth of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average.

CLASS II.

The following candidates made 70 per cent. and upwards on Second Class examination papers. (Arranged in order of highest marks.)

Ellis B. Dixon.....	Hopewell Cape.
*Frances V. Vradenburg.....	Fredericton.
A. Clifton Lambert.....	Grand Manan.
*Irene W. Patrick.....	Memramcook.
*Mora A. Hastings.....	St. John.
Myrtle E. Russell.....	Fredericton Junction.
*Mollie E. McDade.....	St. John.
*Sybella M. McKnight.....	Douglastown.
Percy L. Robinson.....	Hampton Station.
Myrtle A. Black.....	Upper Dorchester.
Mildred Craig.....	Westfield.
Mary C. Campbell.....	Lower Napan, Northumberland Co.
Nellie H. Crandlemire.....	Mount Pleasant, Carleton Co.
*Frances B. Millmore.....	Woodstock.
Nellie E. Young.....	Ledge, Charlotte Co.
Emerson C. Rice.....	Wickham, Queens Co.
Alexander M. Burns.....	Hillsboro.

Laura M. Bryenton...	Bryenton, Northumberland Co.
Catherine J. McKnight.....	Little Branch, Northumberland Co.
E. Pearl Raymond.....	Middle Simonds, Carleton Co.
Margaret H. Riordan.....	Bathurst Village.
Helena C. Steeves.....	Weldon, Hillsboro.
Bernice A. Killoran.....	Welsford.
Clarabel O'Blenes.....	Moncton.
F. Joseph McKinnon.....	Douglstown.
Floyd C. McNeil.....	Chatham.
Walter C. Keith.....	Steeves Settlement.
Evangeline L. Floyd.....	Fairfield, St. John.
Thomas S. Smith.....	Anagance.
Joseph F. Alexander.....	Fredericton Junction.
Helen E. Cliffe.....	Lower French Village, York Co.
Alice F. Hannah.....	Sussex Corner.
Annie M. Riedle.....	Apoahqui.
E. Jean Crawford.....	Holderville, Kings Co.
Nellie E. Wheaton.....	Petitcodiac.
Florence Getty.....	Bathurst.
Alice R. Thistle.....	Hillsboro.
*Lillian M. Nixon.....	Moncton.
Anna Cormier.....	St. John.
Helen W. Kilburn.....	Central Kingsclear.
Miriam L. Dysart.....	Cocagne.
A. Elwyn Tingley.....	Albert.

* Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French. One-tenth of the marks made on the French paper were added to the general average made in the other papers.

• UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Examiners.

Professor W. T. Raymond, B. A., Greek, Latin, French, etc.
 Professor S. W. Hunton, M. A., Mathematics.
 Professor A. M. Scott, M. A., Ph. D., English Language and Literature.
 Professor John Brittain, D. Sc., Natural Science, etc.

The following is the report of the Examiners :—

To DR. J. R. INCH,
Chief Superintendent.

DEAR SIR.—We beg leave to submit our report of the Matriculation and Leaving Examinations for the current year.

There were 110 Candidates for the Matriculation and 8 for the Leaving Examination. Of the Candidates for Matriculation 13 passed in the First Division, 53 in the Second, 19 in the Third, 16 in the Third Conditionally, and 9 failed. Of these 7 were in Engineering, 103 in Arts. Of the Candidates for Leaving 1 was in the First Division, 2 were in the Second, 3 were in the Third, and 2 failed.

We enclose herewith a detailed list. On the whole we consider the results the best we have ever had.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, { W. T. RAYMOND,
S. W. HUNTON,
JOHN BRITTAIN.

The following are the names of the Candidates for Matriculation and Junior Leaving who passed in the First and Second Divisions, arranged in the order of the highest averages :

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ashley A. Colter.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Willard S. McIntyre.....	St. John Grammar School.
Amy Sharp.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
George C. Keirstead...	St. John Grammar School.
Elsie V. Vanwart.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Robin L. Johnston.....	St. John Grammar School.
Mary A. Gilliland.....	St. John Grammar School.
Albert M. Knight.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Mary L. McManus.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Archie R. Babbitt.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Mary L. Gauvin...	Moncton Grammar School.
John L. Feeney.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Florence A. Osborne.....	Milltown High School.

Second Division.

Albert E. MacAulay.....	St. John Grammar School.
Annie L. Tuttle.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Hazel L. Stothart.....	Chatham Grammar School.
Louise Perkins.....	St. John Grammar School.
James Wilfred Estey...	Fredericton Grammar School.
Helen R. Camp.....	St. John Grammar School.
Marguerite Smith.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Elizabeth J. Laidlaw.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Dora L. Cook.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Alice M. Scott.....	St. John Grammar School.
Wallace Jennings.....	St. John Grammar School.
Gertrude Fowler... ..	St. John Grammar School.
Norman E. Cook... ..	Fredericton Grammar School.
Ida S. McKay.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Ora H. Humphreys.....	St. Stephen High School.
Mary O. Breau.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Josephine A. Goodall.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Orland R. Atkinson.....	Riverside Consolidated School.
Sara E. McCaffrey.....	St. Andrews Grammar School.
Elizabeth S. Wilkie.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Josephine M. Matthews.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Christie E. Mitchell.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Fanny I. Steeves... ..	Fredericton Grammar School.
Dorothy J. Langford... ..	St. Andrews Grammar School.
Sylvia Renault.....	Campbellton Grammar School.
Alice R. Kelly.....	St. John Grammar School.
William J. Rollins.....	St. Andrews Grammar School.
Guy A. Turner.....	Andover Grammar School.
Jean E. Saunders.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Harriet M. Lister.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Cora A. Machum.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Mabel J. Budge.....	New Westminster, B. C.
Jessie A. Hartt... ..	St. John Grammar School.
Charles A. Killam.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Jennie B. Carter... ..	Campbellton Grammar School.
Kathleen F. Gillen.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Gretchen S. Laughlin... ..	Milltown High School.
Lyle V. Kennedy.....	St. John Grammar School.
Jennie M. Burpee.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Nellie G. Rogers... ..	St. John Grammar School.
Hugh J. Stairs.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Eugene H. McKeen.....	Woodstock Grammar School.

Kenneth Campbell.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Frances Lilian Fish... ..	Harkins Academy, Newcastle.
Fraser Armstrong.....	St. Andrews Grammar School.
Jeannie D. Forrester... ..	New Westminster, B. C.
Minnie G. Myles... ..	St. John Grammar School.
John T. Gibson... ..	Fredericton Grammar School.
Annie L. Wilkie... ..	New Westminster, B. C.
Clifford R. Rogers.....	Woodstock Grammar School.
Alfred J. Brooks... ..	Gagetown Grammar School.

ENGINEERING CANDIDATES.

Second Division.

Albert W. Smith... ..	Riverside Consolidated School.
John B. Alexander.....	Fredericton Junction Sup. School.

Third Division.—(Conditionally).

G. Harold Patterson.....	Salisbury Superior School.
Robb Roy Duffy.....	Hillsboro Superior School.
Harold M. Price.....	Moncton Grammar School.

JUNIOR LEAVING.

Division I.

Florence M. Morton.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
-------------------------	-----------------------------

Division II.

Walter W. Peppers.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Bessie C. Duffy.....	Moncton Grammar School.

DATES OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, 1907.

The dates at which the next Departmental Examinations will begin are as follows :

- High School Entrance, Monday, June 17th, 1907.
- High School Leaving, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1907.
- University Matriculation, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1907.
- Normal School Entrance, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1907.
- Normal School Closing, Tuesday June 11th, 1907.
- Normal School Closing for French Department, Tuesday, May 28th, 1907.
- Normal School Closing for Third Class, Tuesday, Dec. 17th, 1907.

The stations at which the University Matriculation, the High School Leaving and the Normal School Entrance examinations will be held are:

Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Chatham, Sussex, Campbellton, Bathurst, Riverside and Andover.

Candidates for Superior Class Certificates may be examined either during the Closing examinations in June or the Entrance examinations in July.

TABLE XVII.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The total amount expended for School Libraries during the year was \$340.83, of which \$113.01 was paid from the Provincial revenues, and \$227.82 by the school districts. The total number of volumes purchased was 642.

The care and preservation of School Libraries devolve upon the teachers and trustees. Very explicit rules in relation to this matter are provided in Regulation 34; but owing to the frequent changes of teachers, and the indifference of trustees, many volumes are lost or destroyed every year. It might be advisable to amend the law relating to Libraries, by a provision for penalties to be exacted for neglect or violation of the Regulation.

A new catalogue of books suitable for School Libraries is now in course of preparation, and will be published during the present year.

TABLE XVIII.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO STUDENT TEACHERS ATTENDING NORMAL SCHOOL.

During the year the aggregate sum of \$1,728.00 was paid to 268 student-teachers as travelling expenses in attendance at Normal School, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6 and 77 of the School Law.

The names of the recipients and the amount paid to each are given in the Table.

GUELPH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the provisions of Section 123 (9) of the School Law, the sum of \$587.50 was paid to teachers who took a three months' course in Nature Study and School Gardening at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, during the terms beginning September, 1905, and April, 1906.

The names of those who attended during the September term, (9 in number), were given in the last Annual School Report. One-half of the Scholarships allowed to these was paid before the end of the fiscal year 1904-5, and appears in the accounts of that year; the other half, \$262.50, was paid in December, 1905, and appears in the accounts of 1905-6.

The names of the teachers who attended during the term ending in June, 1906, and on account of whom \$325 was paid, are as follows :—

Martin G. Fox.....	Queenstown, Q. C.
Margaret Kerr... ..	Bocabec, Charlotte Co.
Annie Smith.	Lewisville, Westmorland Co.
Georgina Dickson... ..	Tide Head, Restigouche Co.
Lena Miller	Campbellton, Restigouche Co.
Mary A. Reid... ..	Campbellton, Restigouche Co.

TABLES XIX AND XX.—SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE.

These Tables show that the sum of \$207,993.42 was disbursed by Drafts issued from the Education Office during the year.

ARBOR DAY, 1906.

From the reports sent to the Inspectors under the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Education, it appears that 497 schools observed Arbor Day, that 1596 trees and 388 shrubs were planted on the school grounds, that 525 flower beds were made and a general clearing up and improvement of the buildings and premises effected.

THE APPENDICES.

Part III of this Report includes the special report of the Principal of the Normal School; reports of the eight School Inspectors; reports of the Trustees in the cities and towns organized under the provisions of Section 108 of the Schools Act; reports of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick and of the Director of Manual Training; proceedings of the Provincial and County Teachers' Institutes and of the Summer School of Science; reports of the Boards of Directors of the School for the Blind, Halifax; the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax; and the New Brunswick School for the Deaf at Lancaster, in the County of St. John.

I desire to add a few notes suggested by some of these reports :—

APPENDIX A.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The retirement of William Crocket, LL. D., from the Principalship of the Normal School, and the appointment of H. V. B. Bridges, M. A., to the position vacated by Dr. Crocket's resignation, forms an epoch in the history of that important Institution.

Dr. Crocket has been prominently associated with the educational history of New Brunswick since 1856. In 1870 he was appointed Principal of the Normal School, and from 1883 to 1891 held the position of Chief Superintendent of Education. In 1902, on the retirement of Principal Mullin, Dr. Crocket was again called to the Principalship. In July last he tendered his resignation of the position. The Board of Education, in accepting Principal Crocket's resignation, placed on record its warm appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Province during the long period of nearly half a century. In recognition of his valuable services, the Board authorized Dr. Crocket to retire with the honorary title of Principal Emeritus of the Provincial Normal School, and recommended that His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, should make provision for the payment to him of a superannuation allowance of One Thousand Dollars per annum.

The recently appointed Principal, Hedley V. B. Bridges, M. A., is a graduate in Arts of the University of New Brunswick, having taken his B. A. Degree in 1881, and his M. A. Degree in 1883. For several years after leaving the University he taught in the Collegiate School, Fredericton. In 1888 he was appointed Inspector of Schools, and for the last eighteen years has filled that position to the satisfaction of the Board. His experience as an Inspector has given him a practical acquaintance with the condition and needs of schools of all grades, and the qualifications essential to the success of a teacher. Principal Bridges' scholarship, professional training, practical experience and personal accomplishments admirably fit him for the effective discharge of the important duties of the position which he now occupies.

Principal Crocket's last report contains many valuable suggestions and recommendations to which I beg to direct the attention of the Government and Legislature. The Normal School building has not, for several years, furnished adequate accommodations for the large numbers in attendance. The introduction of Manual Training a few years ago intensified the difficulties. There is now no opportunity for necessary expansion by the introduction of a Domestic Science Department, and no space for School Gardens, by means of which lessons in Nature Study might be practically illustrated. There are no proper laboratories, no

suitable rooms for library and museum, and no gymnasium for physical and athletic exercises. Notwithstanding that a considerable expenditure has been made during the last year for improving the ventilation of the class rooms, the congestion resulting from over-crowded rooms renders it difficult to maintain the best hygienic conditions.

During the year which ended June 30th, 1906, the largest number of student-teachers in attendance at one time was 262. For the term which ended December, 1906, the number of all classes in attendance was 288. At the opening of the term in January, 1907, the total number enrolled was 312. It is manifest that both the building and the staff of Instructors must be considerably increased or there must be a limit fixed beyond which candidates will be refused admission.

I am glad to know that the government has this matter already under serious consideration. A committee of the Board of Education has been appointed to devise the best plans for meeting the exigency and providing adequate accommodation and complete equipment, in order that our Normal School may be in a position to meet all reasonable requirements, and not suffer in comparison with similar Institutions in sister Provinces.

APPENDIX B.—THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

In December, 1905, Inspector Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., who had been in the service of the Board of Education as School Inspector for more than twenty years, asked and was granted a year's leave of absence. F. A. Dixon, M. A., of Sackville, was appointed to fill the place thus temporarily vacated. Mr. Dixon discharged the duties of the Inspectorate with faithfulness and marked success. Inspector Mersereau, having returned to the Province re-invigorated by change of scene and employment, has resumed the work for which he is eminently qualified by long experience and educational enthusiasm. The vacancy created by the appointment of Inspector Bridges to the Principalship of the Normal School was filled by the appointment of Nelson W. Brown, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a teacher of considerable experience.

I direct attention to the Reports of the Inspectors which contain detailed information in regard to the conditions prevailing throughout the Province.

APPENDIX C.—REPORTS OF SCHOOLS BOARDS ORGANIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 105 TO 117 OF THE SCHOOLS ACT.

The cities of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton and the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Campbellton, Chatham and Newcastle, each constituting a single district under one School Board, are organized under the provisions of Sections 105 to 117 of the Schools Act. The Reports of the Trustee Boards of these towns and cities indicate a vigorous management and satisfactory results. The Report of the City of Moncton is for the calendar year 1906. All the other Reports are for the school year ended June 30th, 1906. Of all these cities and towns, Moncton is the only one which shows a marked increase in the number of pupils enrolled, the attendance having grown from 1070, in the year 1888, to 1932 in 1906. It also has the distinction of being the first place in the Province to provide regular instruction in vocal music to all the pupils of the schools, by employing permanently a professional teacher for that subject. After an experience of over eighteen months, the Secretary reports that the teaching of music in the schools has proved an unqualified success. The results are now evident, and fully justify the action of the Board of School Trustees in this matter.

The Fredericton School Board has also in view the introduction of systematic instruction in music in the Fredericton Schools.

In these ten cities and towns about 14,000 children are receiving the benefit of excellent schools at an annual expenditure of \$220,000.

The deep interest shown by many of the leading citizens in the success of the schools, as indicated by their presence at closing exercises and by offering for competition valuable prizes, is very encouraging. The list of prizes offered at Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Chatham, and several of the other towns, must prove a healthful stimulus to the children.

The services of the members of the School Boards, gratuitously rendered, are also worthy of grateful recognition.

APPENDIX D.—REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

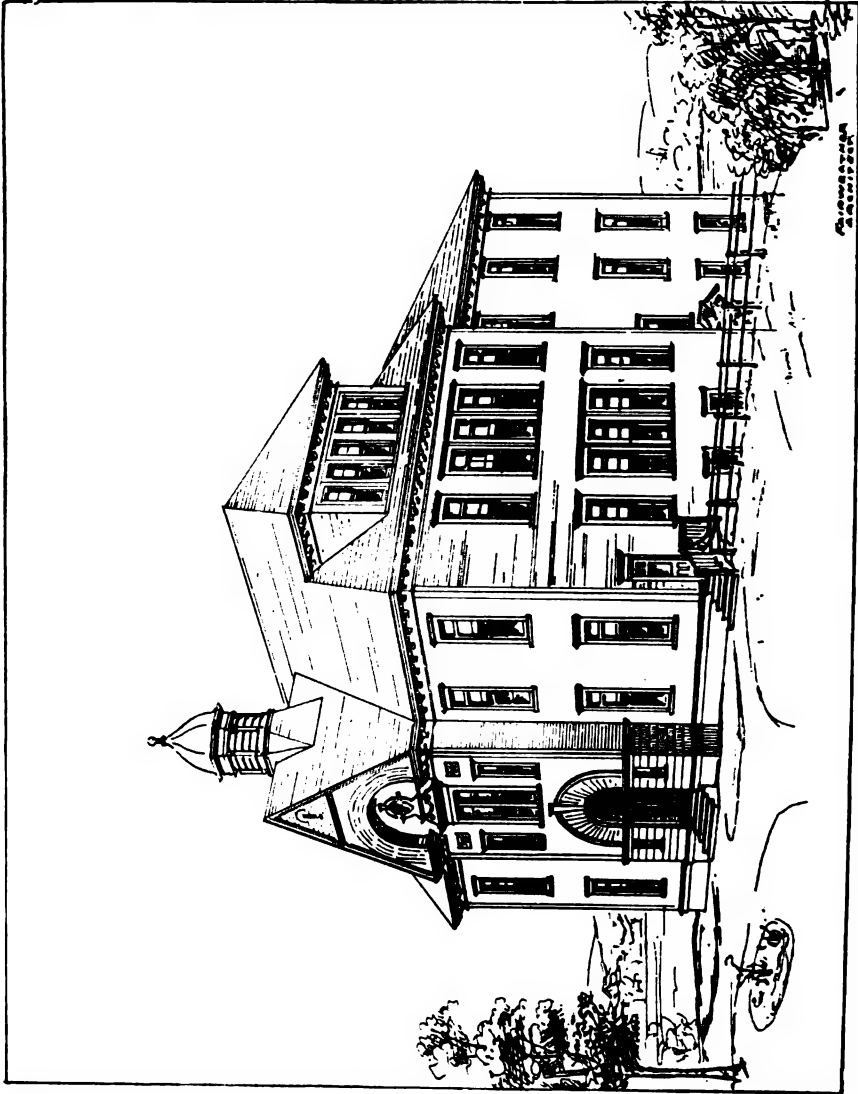
The total attendance at the University for the Collegiate year 1905-6 was 132, classified as follows :—

	Arts.	Engineering.	Total.
Seniors.....	17	15	32
Juniors...	19	16	35
Sophomores...	23	15	38
Freshmen...	18	9	27
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 132

100

101

102



THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, HAMPTON, N. B.

The total number in attendance at present is 134, of whom 71 are students in Arts, and 63 in the Engineering Department.

At the Encoenia in 1906, 16 received the Degree of B. A., 14 that of B. A. I., and 1 the Degree of M. A. in course.

The Honorary Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the two distinguished New Brunswick poets, Charles G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman, both graduates of the University. The Honorary Degree of M. A. was conferred upon S. W. Kain.

The resignation at the close of the last collegiate year of the Chair of Physics and Electrical Engineering, by Professor A. Melville Scott, M. A., Ph. D., and the lamented death of Chancellor Harrison during the summer vacation, left two important vacancies to be filled. William Horace Salmon, B. A., B. Sc., of Cambridge and London Universities, was appointed to the Chair vacated by Dr. Scott. Cecil C. Jones, M. A., Ph. D., was elected by the University Senate to the Chair of Mathematics, and was subsequently appointed, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as Chancellor.

At the annual meeting of the University Senate, held on the 6th of December, 1906, a resolution was placed on the minutes recording the Senate's appreciation of the great services rendered to the University and to the country at large by Chancellor Harrison, during the thirty-six years he had held a position on the Academic Faculty. In 1870 Dr. Harrison was appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy. On the retirement of the late President, Dr. W. Brydone Jack, in 1885, Dr. Harrison became President of the University and Professor of Mathematics. In 1891 he was given the title of Chancellor of the University, in accordance with the provisions of an amended University Act.

It is understood that it is the intention of Prof. Loring W. Bailey, who has filled the Chair of Natural History and Geology for nearly half a century to retire at the close of the present collegiate year. The services which Dr. Bailey has rendered the University and the country during his long incumbency, cannot be over-estimated. His work on the Geologic Survey has been recognized throughout the Dominion and in other countries. It is the ardent wish of his many friends that he may be long spared to enjoy a well-earned rest at the close of his protracted and honorable educational career.

Prof. John Brittain, D. Sc., who, for the last three years has occupied the Chair of Chemistry, without any material charge upon the University revenues, is called upon to assume the duties of his new position at the Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, on the first of May

next. We have been indebted to the generosity of Sir William Macdonald and the kindness of Professor J. W. Robertson for the very efficient services which Dr. Brittain has given the University. To fill the place vacated by him will demand the appointment of a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry whose salary must be an additional charge upon the limited financial resources of the University.

To meet the reasonable requirements of the University, the staff should be enlarged by the appointment of not less than two or three additional Professors, and at the same time a general increase should be made in the scale of salaries.

The Senate cannot hope to lift the University to the position it should occupy as the head of the Educational System of New Brunswick, unless there be provided, in some way, a liberal increase to its revenues. Even for present emergencies, at least five thousand dollars should be added to its annual income.

MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The progress of these departments and the prospects of their future development, are stated in sufficient detail in the Director's Report, pages 138 to 140, of Part III.

Fifteen teachers of Sloyd Work and four of Domestic Science received grants during the year, under the provisions of Section 123 of the Schools Act. These grants amounted in the aggregate to \$1,403.45.

For equipment of Manual Training Departments, including material used at the Normal School, the grants amounted to \$1,173.75.

These grants were paid in accordance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act, and Regulation 47, which are as follows :—

To any board of school trustees, whether in a city, town, or rural district, which shall provide suitable accommodation in connection with the school or schools under its jurisdiction for instruction in manual training, there shall be granted a sum not less than one-half of the total amount expended for the necessary benches, tools, material and other equipment required.

A detailed statement, properly attested by the Trustees, showing that not less than three work-benches with necessary tools and materials have been provided to the satisfaction of the Director of Manual Training, and placed in the School for the use of the pupils, and giving the actual cost of the same, must be submitted to the Chief Superintendent, together with the certificate of the Director of Manual Training, before he shall issue a draft for the grant provided for in Section 123, Sub-Section (a) of the Schools Act.

This Grant is made for the initial outfit only; but when an enlarged equipment is required, or when renewals are found necessary, a list of articles needed should be forwarded to the Director of Manual Training, upon whose approval and recommendation one-half the cost of such additional equipment or renewals shall be paid from the Provincial revenues.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

There are now three Consolidated Schools in successful operation in the Province, and a fourth will be opened in September next.

THE MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, KINGSTON, KINGS CO.

This school is now drawing near the close of its third year. As an educational institution it has fulfilled all the expectations which its warmest promoters had anticipated. Its Principal, Mr. D. W. Hamilton, and the excellent staff of teachers associated with him, have been singularly successful in meeting the initiatory difficulties which the organizing and launching of a new enterprise of such magnitude, in a rural community, must necessarily encounter. It is true these difficulties could not have been overcome, and the school could never have been established at Kingston had it not been for the wise direction of Professor Robertson, and the generous financial aid of Sir William Macdonald, supplemented by liberal grants from the Provincial revenues. The crucial period in the history of the Kingston school is now at hand. The aid from the Macdonald fund was promised for three years only, and that period will terminate at the close of the present school year. It is hoped that measures will be devised by which the school will be continued in even increased efficiency; but the realization of this hope will depend upon conditions which are yet contingent. One of these conditions will be the willingness of the people whose families have been, and will continue to be, the largest beneficiaries, to contribute generously, even at some sacrifice, to its maintenance and perpetuation.

The interesting report of Principal Hamilton, to which I beg to direct attention, will be found on pages 142 and 143, Part III.

It is my purpose to visit Kingston at an early date in order to consult with the people of the consolidated districts in regard to the support of the school, after the close of the present year.

THE RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The Riverside School is now in its second year of operation, under the Principalship of Geo. J. Trueman, M. A., who is well qualified in regard both to scholarship and teaching experience to establish the school on a solid foundation. The enrolment for the term which ended in June last was 248, with an average attendance of 202, being over 80 per cent. The number of teachers employed was seven, including the teachers of Manual Training and Domestic Science. On June 20th last there was a formal opening of the Institution, at which Premier Tweedie and other members of the Government, the representatives of Albert and Westmorland in the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Director of Manual Training, the School Inspector of the District, and a number of prominent citizens of Moncton and Sackville were present.

Soon after the arrival of the visitors the teachers and pupils, together with a large concourse of citizens, assisted at the raising of a beautiful school flag upon a staff nearly 100 feet in height, erected on an eminence immediately in the rear of the building. The flag, the gift of Mr. W. E. Reid, the architect of the building, was hoisted with appropriate ceremonies. The singing of patriotic songs and the delivery of inspiring addresses must have left an abiding impression on the minds of the children present. The visitors were then given an opportunity to inspect every part of the beautiful and spacious building, to watch the pupils at work in the Manual Training and Domestic Science rooms, and to visit the classes in all departments. The success of the cooking in the Domestic Science room was proved by a dainty lunch served to the visitors. In the afternoon the whole school gathered in the spacious assembly hall, where prizes were presented and inspiring addresses made. The visitors were delighted with what they saw and heard. The general opinion expressed was that for beauty of situation, sanitary equipment, ventilation and the arrangement of the class rooms, nothing superior to the Riverside School could be found, even in the large cities.

The success of the School is assured. The strong points in its favor are that two-thirds of the pupils are within walking distance of the school, thus reducing to a minimum the cost of transporting the children; that it is located in a wealthy district midway between two populous centres, and that it has the sympathy and support of men of broad educational views. The establishing of the school is due to the Hon. A. R. McClellan more than to any other man, and no doubt he will continue to foster its interests and to watch over its development. But there are many others, not only within the boundaries of the consolidated district, but in other parts of Albert and Westmorland Counties and elsewhere

who have given practical proof of their interest in the enterprise by offering prizes, contributing to the school library, and in many other ways lending encouragement to the teachers and trustees. At the closing exercises in June, twenty-six prizes, the gifts of friends, were awarded to the pupils. I understand that an equal number has been offered for competition during the present school year. At the opening of the school in January one hundred and eighty pupils were present on the first day.

If the Harvey District and the Hopewell Hill District could see it to be wise to unite with the consolidated district, it would greatly strengthen the school, and would, in my opinion, be for the best interests of all concerned. To maintain a strong teaching staff at almost any cost is the true policy of the Board of Trustees.

THE FLORENCEVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

This school was opened in September last. The building, (a cut of which, taken from a winter photograph, appears on another page), is of brick and stone throughout. It is magnificently situated on a high bluff commanding an extensive view of river, valley, meadow and woodland scenery. The school grounds cover about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, affording ample space for school garden and playground. The building contains five good class rooms, a laboratory for nature study and chemistry, a manual training department, and a household science room. The sanitary arrangement for girls is located on the upper flat. In the basement are found the boys' sanitary offices, two play or lunch rooms, and the fuel and furnace rooms. The cost of the building and equipment is about \$12,000.

D. W. Rose, M. D., John N. Perry and J. W. Smalley constituted the Temporary Board of Trustees on whom devolved the responsibility of erecting and furnishing the building and organizing the school. The District is greatly indebted to these gentlemen, especially to the Chairman of the Board, Dr. D. W. Ross, for the time and effort gratuitously given to bring this important enterprise to a successful issue.

Only three districts have entered into this consolidation. Two others, Cogswell and Greenfield, declined to unite, although the building was erected and furnished with a view of providing accommodation for the five districts.

The school is so situated that only two vans are required. The van routes are three miles and five miles respectively. The total cost for conveying the children will be about \$750 per annum.

The school was opened with a staff of three teachers. The Principal is F. C. Squires, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a teacher of considerable experience. The number of pupils enrolled

at the opening of the school was 124, and the average attendance 98. In matter of attendance, order and discipline, the experience of the first term has shown that the united school is far in advance of the conditions which obtained in the three separate schools. While it is yet too soon to gather data upon which one might draw exact comparisons between the results of the new order of educational operations at Florenceville, and those under the former arrangements, it is confidently asserted that the interest taken by the pupils in their studies is far greater than was manifested by the same children when attending their individual schools.

THE HAMPTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The consolidated school at Hampton will, it is expected, be opened in September next. An energetic temporary School Board, consisting of S. H. Flewelling, Geo. O. D. Otty, George Langstroth and J. M. Scovil, have purchased an eligible site midway between Hampton Station and Hampton Village, and are now erecting a fine school building thereon, a cut of which, taken from the plans of the architect, is found in another part of this Report. This building is intended to accommodate 300 pupils. It will contain six class rooms, each 24x35 feet; good manual training and household science rooms, laboratory, library and teachers' room, besides a large assembly hall and the usual basement rooms. The contract price is \$12,750.

Three Districts have been united to form the Hampton Consolidated school district. It is possible that one or two other districts may be brought into the consolidation.

THE SUSSEX SCHOOL.

At Sussex the enterprising trustees and ratepayers have now in course of construction a large first class school building, capable of accommodating 500 pupils. Though the Sussex school is not primarily a consolidated school, it is probable that when in full operation its attractions will induce some of the adjacent districts to seek to share its advantages.

There are, in some parishes in various parts of the Province, two or three districts adjacent to each other, in all of which there are not more children than would constitute a single school under one teacher. I would like to encourage the union of such districts and the conveyance of the children to a school-house located at a point to which the children living at a distance could be brought at the least expense. It is true that such a school could not meet the conditions upon which the special grant is made to consolidated schools; but the saving effected by the employment of only one teacher, and the occupancy of one school house instead of paying the salaries of two or three teachers and providing two or three school houses would be an off-set to the expense incurred for the

conveyance of the children, half of which expense would be paid by Government grant.

GRANTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the provisions of Section 57 (2) of the Schools Act, the following grants have been made during the year for the conveyance of children to school :—

Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston... ..	\$1,545 55
Riverside Consolidated School... ..	565 60
District No. 4, Aberdeen, Carleton Co.....	103 88
District No. 1, Campobello.....	57 40
District No. 24, Dorchester.....	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,347 43

REGULATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN TO AND FROM SCHOOL.

In pursuance of Sections 57 and 124, of the Schools Act, in reference to the conveyance of children to and from school, the following conditions and regulations are prescribed :

1. The Trustees may purchase for the use of the District, if in their opinion it is expedient to do so, a sufficient number of vans for the conveyance to and from school of children residing within the bounds of the District, but at a distance of over one mile and a half from the school; and shall make provision for the proper protection and care of said vans.

2. Children residing not farther than one mile and a half from the school shall have no right of conveyance in the school vans, but the Trustees in their discretion may permit the younger children who reside within one mile and a half of the school to be conveyed in the vans, provided it shall not be found necessary on that account to increase the number of vans otherwise required.

3. Pupils of the school not resident in the District, or temporarily resident therein for the purpose of attending the school shall have no right to be conveyed in the school vans.

4. The Trustees shall advertise for tenders for the conveyance of the children by posting notices in three public places within the bounds of the District at least fourteen days before the date assigned for the opening of such tenders; and also in a newspaper, if any, published in the County; such notices shall define the route or routes to be followed, shall state the approximate number of children to be carried, whether or not the contractor is to furnish a vehicle, and such other particulars as may place the tenderer in a position to form an intelligent judgment of the duties required of him in case his tender shall be accepted.

5. After the opening and consideration of the tenders received, the Trustees may accept or reject any or all of such tenders, and may enter into a contract, in their discretion, with any person or persons for the performance of the duties required, whether such person or persons have previously sent tenders or otherwise.

6. All contracts for the conveyance of the children must be in writing; and each contractor shall give a bond to the Trustees for the faithful performance of his contract in the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

7. Every contract shall, in addition to other matters agreed upon by the contracting parties, provide.

(a) That the contractor shall furnish necessary robes, blankets, etc., to keep the children comfortable; and in case the District does not provide the vans, that the contractor shall furnish a suitable vehicle or vehicles with sufficient seating capacity to convey all the pupils belonging to the route.

(b) That the contractor shall provide a good and reliable horse or team of horses for each van required, and a trustworthy driver who shall have the control and care of all the pupils, and shall be responsible for their conduct and safety while under his charge.

(c) That the driver shall stop at the highway entrance to each of the residences of the children; for a period not exceeding two minutes, for the purpose of taking on board the van the children belonging to such residences.

(d) That the pupils shall be delivered at the school house not earlier than half an hour and not later than ten minutes before the regular hour for the opening of the school, and that the van or vans shall be ready at the door of the school house not later than five minutes after the regular hour of closing.

8. The trustees, having in view the accommodation of the largest possible number of children requiring conveyance, the time required for the journey, and the expense incurred, shall, in their discretion, determine the routes along which the vans shall be driven. The parents and guardians of children residing on branch roads or on roads other than those along which the vans are driven shall send their children to meet the vans at the junction of the roads or at such other place as may be found most convenient; provided, however, that any parent or guardian of children who are required to go more than one mile and a half to meet the van, shall be exempt from school taxation.

APPENDIX E.—THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AND COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The biennial meeting of the Provincial Institute was held at Chatham on June 27th, 1906, and the two following days. The papers and addresses, with a few exceptions, which were delivered before the Institute, have been published in a separate pamphlet, a copy of which I respectfully submit with this Report. The Secretary was unable to obtain a copy of the valuable addresses and lessons given by Mr. E. W. Pearson,

Director of Music in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, on the "Teaching of Singing in Schools," and by Miss Ada E. Smith, of New London, Connecticut, on "Practical Methods of Teaching Geography." Both these subjects were ably discussed and illustrated. The Institute felt deeply indebted to these two distinguished educationists for their services rendered gratuitously.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Council :—

H. S. Bridges, Ph. D.	E. W. Lewis, B. A.
H. H. Hagerman, M. A.	G. U. Hay, D. Sc.
B. C. Foster, M. A.	Miss Ina Mersereau, B. A.
G. A. Inch, B. A.	Frank Owens, B. A.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.	R. E. Estabrooks.

Dr. Philip Cox was unanimously chosen as the representative of the Institute on the Senate of the University.

The following is a summary of the financial statement submitted by the Sec.-Treasurer, duly audited :—

... RECEIPTS.

June 27th, 1906	Balance on hand...	\$ 4 58
June 27th, 1906	Enrolment Fees...	131 00
		<u>\$135 58</u>

EXPENDITURES.

June 29th, 1906	Printing and Advertising...	\$26 75
June 29th, 1906	Grant to Assistant Secretary.....	15 00
June 29th, 1906	Rent of Piano.....	6 50
June 29th, 1906	Janitor.....	3 00
June 29th, 1906	Stationery, Postage and Telegrams...	2 76
June 29th, 1906	Cartage...	75
		<u>54 76</u>
	Balance on hand Jan. 28th, 1907...	\$ 70 82

A perusal of the proceedings of the Institutes in the several Counties, and of the report of the Secretary of the Summer School of Science, will show the valuable work done at these conventions of teachers.

The next Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces will be held at Riverside, Albert Co., from July 3rd to 20th, 1907.

The Educational Association of the Dominion of Canada, which last met at Winnipeg in 1904, will meet at Toronto University on July 10th, 1907, and three following days. In view of the importance of consolidat-

ing the educational interests of the Dominion, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Leading educationists from all the Provinces and from the United States will take part in the proceedings.

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The object of the League of the Empire is the federation of the Empire in educational matters. The Governors of the various Provinces and Colonies, the Colonial Secretaries, and the Departments of Education throughout the Empire are co-operating with the Federal Council in London, of which the Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, G. C. M. G., is President, to promote this end.

In its object of promoting federation of the Empire in Education the following methods have been approved :—

- (1) Reciprocal work between Schools and other Institutions.
- (2) Public Exhibitions and Sections of Work from other parts of the Empire supplied to Departments and Schools.
- (3) Lectures.
- (4) Essay and Art Competitions between Schools of all Countries and Crown Colonies.
- (5) Co-operation between the Countries in Publications, i. e., Imperial Text Book Scheme.
- (6) Federal Conference on Education.
- (7) The furtherance of such departmental co-operation as may be authorised by the different Governments.

In Canada the educational work of the League has been approved by the Education Authorities of the different Provinces. Distribution of literature has been made, co-operation in essay and other competitions afforded, assistance furnished by the Departments for the Imperial Text Book Scheme and a wide approval given to the holding of a Federal Conference, to consider still larger means of co-operation between the different Countries of the Empire. Schools in all the Provinces have been affiliated by the League to Schools in the United Kingdom and other Countries. His Excellency the Governor-General is a member of the Representative Council, and has assured the League of his interest and assistance in all ways possible.

In the following Provinces, States and Crown Colonies particulars of Competitions for 1907 have been already furnished to the Schools and the judging of Essays undertaken :—

The Minister of Education for Ontario, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, the Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, the Superintendent of Education for British Columbia, the Minister of Education for S. Australia, the Minister of Education for Queensland, the Inspector-General of Schools for Western Australia, the Superintendent-General of Education for the Cape of Good Hope, the Superintendent of Education for Natal, the Director of Education for the Transvaal, the Director of Education for the Orange River Colony, the Director of Education for Rhodesia, the

Director of Public Instruction for Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction for Malta, the Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland, the Colonial Secretary for the Gold Coast Colony, the Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone, the Colonial Secretary for Grenada, the Colonial Secretary for British Honduras, the Colonial Secretary for St. Helena, the Colonial Secretary for Hong Kong.

The proposed Federal Conference on Education is to be held in London, May 24th to June 1st, 1907.

The following is the programme suggested :—

I.—BUSINESS SUBJECTS.

- A. Scheme proposed by the League of the Empire for Federation of the Empire in Education.
- B. Official recognition of a common Central Office Federal Education.
- C. Future Federal Education Conferences.
 - (1) Suggested places of meeting of Heads of Departments and other Educationalists.
 - (2) Dates.

II.—EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

- A. Teachers.
 - (1) Comparison of (a) the provisions for the supply and the training of Elementary Teachers, and of (b) the conditions of their work in the United Kingdom and other Countries of the Empire and Crown Colonies.
 - (2) Similar comparison in the case of Secondary Teachers.
 - (3) Practicability of temporary interchange of Teachers and of Inspectors between the United Kingdom and other Countries of the Empire and Crown Colonies.
- B. The Relations between Secondary and Primary Schools in the various Countries of the Empire.
- C. Means of establishing a System of Mutual Recognition of Equivalent standards of Attainment in the several Countries of the Empire in connection with Primary, Secondary and University Education.
- D. Co-operation in Educational Publications.
 - (1) Scheme of the League of the Empire for Imperial Text Books in History.
 - (2) Means for ensuring correctness in Text Books dealing with Geography, or in which local knowledge is required.
- E. Co-operation in School Work.
 - (1) The formation of a Central Exhibition of Industrial or other School work.
 - (2) The organization of the exchange of School work and specimens between Departments, Museums, and between individual Schools on a permanent basis.
- F. School Subjects.
 - (1) The English language : (a) Reading (literature); (b) Composition; (c) Pronunciation.

- (2) Geography in its relations to : (a) History; (b) Discovery and commerce; (c) The growth of the Empire, illustrated by lantern slides and other means.
- (3) Encouragement of nature study.
- G. Education of non-British Races.
Comparison of ideals, methods and standards in various parts of the Empire.
- H. Other subjects which may be discussed if time allows.
 - (A) Cadet corps and military training.
 - (B) Educational facilities in sparsely-populated districts.
 - (C) Educational treatment of Poor Law and Reformatory children.
 - (D) Civic and moral Education.
 - (E) Metric System of Weights and Measures.
 - (F) School gardens.

With the approval of Your Honour's Government and the Board of Education, it is my purpose to attend this important Conference. It is hoped that among the many progressive measures which the Conference may promote will be the establishing of an Educational Bureau for the British Empire, like that at Washington, for the United States.

APPENDIX F.—REPORTS OF SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

The interesting Reports of the Managers and the Principal of the School for the Blind, Halifax, show continued progress. The New Brunswick pupils, 31 in number, are receiving in that school a training, not only in the ordinary subjects of our public school course, but in music and in many industrial arts which will qualify them for honorable and remunerative employment when they leave the school. The cases are very rare, if indeed there are any, in which a pupil who has enjoyed the full advantages of the school has afterwards become a charge for support, either on the bounty of friends, or the gifts of the charitable, much less on public funds provided for the support of the poor. Indeed, notwithstanding the incapacity of blindness, many of them compete successfully in business and in the pursuit of their chosen callings, with the most thrifty of citizens who have the normal use of all their senses. The money contributed to the School for the Blind is well expended.

The greater number of our deaf and dumb children now attend the New Brunswick School at Lancaster. Only four have gone to the Halifax School. The frequent changes of the teaching staff at the New Brunswick School must have, in some measure, interfered with its educational success. There is good reason to expect that under its present organization satisfactory results will be secured.

THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE ACT.

It is yet too soon to speak with confidence in regard to the working of the Compulsory Attendance Act of the last session of the Legislature. The Act seems to have been well received by the country. The copy of the Act mailed to Trustees did not reach many of the rural districts in time for the annual school meeting in June. A considerable number, however, voted to make the first part of the Act operative in their several school districts; but I have not learned that any further action has been taken by the trustees of such districts to carry out the provisions of the law. Unless trustees are sufficiently in earnest to devote considerable time and thought to the matter, the law, even when adopted by vote of the school meeting, will become a dead letter in a short time.

I am much more hopeful in regard to the enforcement of the second part of the Act in cities and towns. The preliminary steps have been taken in St. John and Fredericton, and in some of the towns to put in operation the machinery provided by the Act. In the course of a year or two I hope to see, as a result of the enforcement of the Law, a considerably larger attendance at the schools in all the large centres; but as the school house accommodation in most of these places is already scarcely sufficient for those now in attendance, it is clear that new buildings must first be provided for the increased school population.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It is gratifying to be assured that the time has at length come when the Government sees its way to increase the Provincial Grants to teachers.

In my Annual Report of 1905 I ventured to make the following recommendations :—

I recommend that the Provincial Grant to teachers of the first and second Class, after two years of service in the public schools, shall be increased by ten per cent. for the third year, and by a further ten per cent. each additional year thereafter until a maximum is reached of \$200 per year for First Class Male Teachers; \$160 for Second Class Male Teachers; \$150 for First Class Female Teachers, and \$120 for Second Class Female Teachers.

I recommend further that the sum of \$10 per year (instead of \$30 as at present) be paid directly to teachers out of the County Fund; and that in order to meet this additional claim upon the Fund, the amount levied upon each County shall be equal to Forty cents for every inhabitant of the county, instead of Thirty cents as at present.

I recommend further that each Parish (so far as may be found practicable) shall constitute a single School District, with a School Board

elected or appointed as the Legislature may determine. Among the important duties of the Parish School Board would be the grouping of the present Districts and the establishing of central graded schools wherever the conditions would permit, the appointment of competent teachers, and the local supervision of all the schools of the Parish by the agency of a paid secretary. The minimum rate of assessment should not be less than one-half of one per cent. of the assessable valuation of the Parish. The sum thus raised, supplemented by the County Fund Grant, and a special Provincial grant to Poor Parishes equal to the amounts now paid to Poor Districts, would, in my opinion, be sufficient to provide much better school privileges for all the children than many of them now enjoy. It would assure a more intelligent and effective administration of the law. It would take the management of the schools out of the hands of indifferent, illiterate and incompetent trustees, and would diminish the dissensions and factious disturbances which in not a few districts make the annual school meeting a scene of disorder. It would enable the trustees to increase the local salaries of the teachers by at least fifty per cent. without imposing too heavy a burden upon any locality.

Since making the above recommendations I have not been convinced of any valid reason for their withdrawal. It may be that the constituencies are not yet prepared to accept them in their entirety; but I do not abate hope that when the citizens of New Brunswick consider more thoroughly the necessity of a larger expenditure for educational purposes, and a more equitable division of the burden, these recommendations will be substantially approved.

In regard to the first recommendation, it may be urged that the increased expenditure involved in making an annual increase until a maximum sum is reached, is too large in view of other demands upon the limited provincial revenues. If this contention be granted, let the general principle be adopted of progressive amounts graded according to time of service, and let such increases be regulated in accordance with the means at the disposal of the Government for school purposes. If, as recommended, an increase of ten per cent. be granted for the third year of service, let the second increase of a larger percentage be withheld until the seventh year of service and thereafter. In this way encouragement will be given to competent teachers to make the profession of teaching a life work, and not merely a stepping stone to more remunerative vocations.

But the increase of provincial grants alone will be of little avail unless much greater advances are made to teachers' salaries from other sources. The tendency, indeed, will be evident in many districts to reduce local taxation because of the increased provincial grants. This tendency should be guarded against. I doubt whether the measures recently enacted by the Ontario Legislature of fixing a minimum amount

to be paid by the districts towards the teachers' salaries, are practicable, or whether this policy, if practicable, would accomplish the purposes intended.

The other recommendations, in regard to the increase of the County Fund, and the establishing of a Parish School Fund to be levied by a uniform rate upon all the property in the parish, would, in my opinion, be much more effective. Under our present district assessment system, it is impossible for hundreds of districts to pay more than they are now paying, and to maintain schools continuously, even with the assistance of the large poor aid grants contributed by the Province. And these unfortunate conditions exist notwithstanding the fact that a considerable percentage of the property in every parish escapes district assessment for school purposes. Let me give a few illustrations among many that might be given :—

In the Parish of Sheffield there is a wealthy district with an assessable valuation of probably not less than \$100,000, in which there has been no school for the last fourteen years, and with only an intermittent school for several years before that period. The reason is that there are few if any children in the district. Immediately adjoining this wealthy district, which escapes taxation, there is a Poor District, with a valuation of about \$7,000, which, with the assistance of provincial poor aid, maintains a school at a heavy taxation upon the ratepayers. In the same parish there are four districts on the Poor List. Another district in the same parish has an assessable valuation of over \$120,000, with a school of 20 pupils.

In the flourishing village of Rothesay, with a taxable valuation of \$370,000, the public school is under the charge of a single teacher. The cost of the school to the district is a mere bagatelle. In the same parish there is a poor district which employs a Third Class teacher at a cost upon the ratepayers of nearly one dollar on the hundred.

In the Parish of Lancaster there is a district with a taxable valuation of over \$130,000, with a single school of 30 pupils. Some other districts in the parish are obliged to pay more than four times the rate of local taxation.

These instances, which might be extended indefinitely, are given for the purpose of illustrating the inequalities existing under the operation of a law which has for its basic principle the doctrine that the cost of educating the children of the Province shall be a charge upon all the property of the Province.

In closing this Report I am glad to recognize, as one of the most marked characteristics of the times in which we live, the world-wide in-

terest manifested in educational movements. and the growing faith in the efficacy of educational agencies for promoting the highest civilization, and for solving the problems of human progress. In these movements the Dominion of Canada and the Province of New Brunswick are ambitious to co-operate.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. INCH,

Chief Supt. of Education.

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906, PRELIMINARY.

COUNTIES.	FIRST TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.				SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1906.				YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.			
	Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.	New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools in operation both Terms.	New Pupils in attendance this Term, at Schools not in operation the previous Term.	No of Districts having Schools in operation during the Dec. Term, that were without Schools in the June Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in operation in the June Term, that were without Schools in the Dec. Term.	Total No. of different Pupils in attendance at Schools within the year.
Albert.....	73	74	2,089		68	69	2,129	244	77	8	4	2,410
Carleton.....	155	156	4,089		147	154	4,328	590	212	14	9	4,891
Charlotte.....	134	139	3,980		128	143	4,209	397	65	9	4	4,442
Gloucester.....	103	106	3,969		109	114	4,310	501	228	7	7	4,698
Kent.....	118	121	3,883		124	127	4,472	643	313	2	12	4,839
Kings.....	149	152	3,762		148	154	4,068	553	218	16	15	4,533
Madawaska.....	66	66	2,258		61	62	2,399	397	.....	.....	.....	2,655
Northumberland.....	147	155	4,731		143	151	4,790	450	119	4	.....	5,390
Queens.....	94	96	2,137		90	92	2,301	277	178	14	11	2,592
Restigouche.....	45	47	1,773		48	54	1,861	187	98	3	9	2,058
Saint John.....	215	246	9,047		213	241	8,944	374	24	6	1	9,445
Sunbury.....	43	44	1,056		38	39	1,029	173	25	8	2	1,254
Victoria.....	59	59	1,634		59	60	1,801	302	87	7	6	2,023
Westmorland.....	217	224	8,347		204	219	8,232	763	13	12	12	9,123
York.....	189	198	5,615		182	200	5,808	649	108	12	6	6,372
New Brunswick.....	1,807	1,883	58,370		1,762	1,879	60,681	6,500	1,765	130	89	66,635
Can. Terms, 1904-1905.....	1,784	1,851	57,906		1,750	1,865	60,400	6,753	2,238	127	103	66,897
Increase.....	23	32	464		12	13	281	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	253	473	.....	14	262

TABLE II.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

PART ONE.—The First Term Closed 31st December, 1905.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	Proportion of the population at School this Term, (Census of 1901).	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.					Grand total days' attendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the time the Schools were in session.	Number daily present on an average for the full Term.	Number daily present on an average during the time in session per hundred enrolled.	Number daily present on an average for full Term per hundred enrolled
			Number under 6 years of age.	Number between the ages of 6 and 15 years.	Number over 15 years of age.	Boys.	Girls.					
Albert	2,089	1 in 5.22	44	1,027	118	1,032	1,037	119,933	1,419	1,312	67.92	62.80
Carleton	4,089	1 in 5.28	94	3,747	248	1,969	2,120	238,869	2,842	2,673	69.50	65.37
Charlotte	3,980	1 in 5.63	77	3,718	185	1,940	2,040	232,462	2,853	2,576	71.68	64.72
Gloucester	3,969	1 in 7.03	83	3,794	92	2,001	1,968	220,416	2,458	2,380	61.92	60.11
Kent	3,883	1 in 6.16	117	3,082	84	1,940	1,943	217,656½	2,450	2,376	63.09	61.18
Kings	3,762	1 in 5.75	37	3,504	221	1,876	1,886	219,301	2,602	2,406	69.16	63.95
Madawaska	2,258	1 in 5.45	121	2,105	32	1,121	1,137	135,938	1,515	1,475	67.09	65.32
Northumberland	4,731	1 in 6.03	70	4,479	182	2,380	2,351	261,315	3,077	2,964	65.03	62.65
Queens	2,137	1 in 5.23	37	1,963	137	1,017	1,120	116,287½	1,236	1,227	62.84	57.41
Restigouche	1,773	1 in 5.97	23	1,707	43	914	859	109,026	1,236	1,218	70.84	68.69
Saint John	9,047	1 in 5.72	28	8,649	370	4,443	4,604	610,300½	7,432	7,240	82.14	80.02
Sunbury	1,056	1 in 5.42	33	985	38	514	542	53,107½	640	576	60.60	54.54
Victoria	1,634	1 in 5.40	49	1,492	93	811	823	82,072½	976	901	56.73	55.14
Westmorland	8,347	1 in 5.03	123	7,804	360	4,174	4,173	494,151	5,818	5,010	69.70	60.02
York	5,615	1 in 5.63	158	5,236	231	2,732	2,833	289,440	3,855	3,647	63.65	64.95
New Brunswick	58,370	1 in 5.67	1,094	54,842	2,434	28,894	28,486	3,403,284½	40,536	37,987	69.44	65.07
Cor. Term, 1904	57,906	1 in 5.71	1,211	54,406	2,289	28,042	29,264	3,458,155	40,501	38,738	69.94	66.27
Increase	464	.....	117	436	145	242	222	54,870½	35	761	.50	1.30
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.
PART TWO.—The Second Term Closed 30th June, 1906.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pupils at School this Term.	Proportion of the population at School this Term (Census of 1901.)	AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.				Grand total days' attendance made by the Pupils enrolled.	Number daily present on an average during the time the Schools were in session.	Number daily present on an average for the full Term.	Number daily present on an average during the time in session per hundred enrolled.	Number daily present on an average for full Term per hundred enrolled.
			Number under 6 years of age.	Number between the ages of 6 and 15 years.	Number over 15 years.	Boys	Girls				
Albert	2,129	1 in 5.13	49	1,888	192	1,064	1,065	1,401	1,390	70.03	61.06
Carleton	4,328	1 in 4.99	81	3,810	437	2,219	2,109	2,700	2,591	62.52	57.85
Charlotte	4,209	1 in 5.32	52	3,808	349	2,100	2,109	2,886	2,647	68.56	62.88
Gloucester	4,310	1 in 6.48	61	4,105	144	2,224	2,086	2,575	2,408	59.74	57.20
Kent	4,472	1 in 5.35	162	4,165	145	2,285	2,187	2,802	2,593	62.65	57.98
Kings	4,068	1 in 5.32	52	3,672	344	2,085	1,985	2,562	2,371	62.97	58.28
Madawaska	2,309	1 in 5.13	92	2,266	41	1,352	1,147	1,479	1,431	61.27	59.65
Northumberland	4,790	1 in 5.95	65	4,475	250	2,454	2,336	3,156	2,944	65.88	61.46
Queens	2,301	1 in 4.85	39	2,061	260	1,162	1,139	1,491	1,343	58.36	51.62
Restigouche	1,861	1 in 5.68	23	1,769	69	977	884	1,186	1,099	63.72	59.05
Saint John	8,914	1 in 5.78	26	8,430	488	4,423	4,521	7,107	6,807	79.46	76.10
Sunbury	1,029	1 in 5.56	19	930	89	505	524	616	493	59.89	47.91
Victoria	1,801	1 in 4.90	43	1,638	120	964	837	1,027	877	57.02	48.69
Westmorland	8,232	1 in 5.10	108	7,598	526	4,247	3,985	5,628	5,446	68.36	66.15
York	5,808	1 in 5.44	128	5,326	354	2,952	2,856	3,807	3,372	65.54	58.05
New Brunswick	60,681	1 in 5.45	1,000	55,941	3,740	30,013	29,768	40,362	37,540	66.51	61.80
Cor. Term, 1905	60,400	1 in 5.48	1,117	55,019	3,664	30,854	29,546	38,559	35,675	63.83	59.60
Increase	281	.....	.....	322	76	59	222	1,803	1,865	2.68	2.26
Decrease .....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1905.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.	Oral Lessons on Moral, etc.	Sewing.	Knitting.	READING—SPELLING—RECITATION, ETC.								GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.					HISTORY.									
					GRADE.								38					39					40				
					GRADE.								GRADE.					GRADE.					GRADE.				
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*III	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Albert	1,705	1,867	45	...	456	278	334	302	313	118	71	79	312	270	310	118	71	78	233	309	119	71	78				
Carleton	3,508	3,789	45	...	757	474	754	774	761	164	115	154	687	769	729	125	115	154	760	750	164	115	154				
Charlotte	3,188	3,664	...	...	765	549	702	667	652	218	147	111	699	680	649	218	147	111	637	652	239	146	111		
Gloucester	3,511	3,698	...	...	1,214	922	769	625	236	101	45	61	762	616	235	101	45	61	592	241	101	45	61		
Kent	3,108	3,526	12	10	1,411	871	743	467	225	77	59	50	697	461	223	74	59	52	387	226	83	59	49				
Kings	3,030	3,528	61	...	681	511	654	716	666	159	110	123	651	712	658	149	111	119	671	653	152	111	119				
Madawaska	1,935	2,138	...	...	1,017	490	335	276	82	21	17	15	326	267	80	21	17	15	242	81	21	17	15		
Northumb'd	4,448	4,573	23	...	1,108	825	928	757	485	184	170	155	904	745	485	184	170	155	618	494	183	170	155				
Queens	1,764	1,913	...	...	504	320	414	410	402	33	16	15	399	412	394	31	15	15	408	396	33	16	16		
Restigouche	1,424	1,665	...	...	437	263	325	270	200	77	61	39	325	271	199	77	61	39	256	200	77	61	39		
Saint John	8,261	8,390	...	...	1,650	1,252	1,314	1,391	1,123	785	606	398	1,292	1,391	1,122	785	606	398	1,319	1,123	785	606	398		
Sanbury	763	842	...	...	279	113	169	180	198	52	16	7	136	182	197	47	16	7	174	206	44	16	7		
Victoria	1,232	1,455	...	...	427	270	350	270	178	34	30	7	316	261	178	34	30	7	227	172	45	36	7		
Westmorland	6,607	7,095	95	23	2,205	1,569	1,300	1,219	863	414	352	291	1,089	1,169	875	412	352	291	963	862	411	352	291				
York	4,556	5,094	5	...	1,202	772	1,015	932	903	273	177	182	896	913	879	266	177	181	730	863	272	177	181				
N. Brunswick	48,940	53,237	241	33	14,113	9,185	10,106	9,256	7,327	2,710	1,991	1,687	9,491	9,099	7,223	2,642	1,992	1,683	8,217	7,217	2,728	1,998	1,681				
Cor. Term 1901	48,401	52,946	139	133	13,876	9,273	10,010	9,111	7,163	2,736	2,092	1,653	9,480	8,945	6,965	2,707	2,110	1,641	7,857	6,934	2,735	2,093	1,653				
Increase	539	291	102	100	238	...	96	145	164	...	...	34	11	154	226	...	...	...	360	283	...	...	28
Decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In Country Districts.

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL. DRAWING.								PAINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING ("Theory" Optional.)													
	41								42								GRADE.													
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.													
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	By Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	Note.	
Albert.....	452	205	327	291	304	118	71	78	438	208	334	297	309	117	71	78	209	105	122	103	16	132	75	40	60	60	60	60	60	
Calton.....	710	436	531	755	754	164	115	134	756	474	747	712	739	166	115	134	291	185	297	237	32	280	8	90	31	44	44	44	44	
Charlotte.....	746	536	698	632	616	218	147	111	756	546	680	654	610	219	147	112	110	327	376	363	16	333	9	143	20	5	5	5	5	
Gloucester.....	1190	892	757	619	230	101	45	61	1214	914	752	630	233	101	45	61	754	584	598	428	25	152	19	78	20	32	4	19	1	
Kent.....	1387	865	741	457	224	77	59	50	1392	890	728	466	226	77	59	50	647	325	335	201	6	100	9	11	10	4	4	4	4	
Kings.....	663	504	646	707	656	149	110	123	668	532	648	713	665	149	110	123	402	323	360	392	1	335	85	21	41	32	32	32	32	
Madawaska.....	1082	818	929	751	493	184	170	153	1107	825	347	279	82	21	17	15	453	249	180	132	1	48	21	16	15	15	15	15	15	
Northumberland.....	437	323	325	370	200	77	61	30	437	323	325	370	200	77	61	30	354	207	243	206	147	750	750	585	379	379	379	379	379	
Queens.....	400	310	418	407	373	397	41	15	498	325	418	425	387	397	41	15	222	144	179	160	4	130	77	51	5	5	5	5	5	
Restigouche.....	1639	1246	1312	1380	1122	785	606	306	1650	1250	1314	1301	1123	785	606	306	354	207	243	206	147	750	750	585	379	379	379	379	379	
Saint John.....	236	30	139	166	187	32	11	7	278	112	167	177	197	34	30	7	104	32	48	58	6	61	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Sunbury.....	404	244	314	249	172	34	30	201	418	365	330	270	173	34	30	201	192	121	162	113	70	457	35	202	71	169	93	102	69	
Victoria.....	2100	1240	1259	1186	882	411	336	291	2256	1269	1300	1219	893	414	332	291	116	785	848	671	133	133	162	62	62	67	67	67	67	
Westmorland.....	1132	754	977	911	885	272	177	181	1199	774	1008	944	963	273	173	181	636	466	369	471	133	133	162	62	62	67	67	67	67	
York.....	13011	8064	9941	9082	7188	3983	1987	1685	14043	9186	10046	9202	7361	2036	1987	1685	837	560	5910	5277	196	1007	79	1911	104	1151	99	798	70	
New Brunswick.....	13550	9167	9872	9061	7067	2711	2000	1671	13801	9246	10069	9104	7138	2729	2003	1671	794	5468	5324	4916	2137	19	106	1859	27	1174	61	735	12	
Car. Term. 1904.....																														
Increase.....	61	183	69	21	121	36	103	14	242	60	37	158	123	33	106	19	93	92	386	361	175	258	52	77	35	64	58	58	58	58
Decrease.....																														

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER — ARITHMETIC.								GEOGRAPHY.							
	44								46							
	GRADE.								GRADE.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Albert	457	283	321	285	306	125	71	78		351	284	305	118	71	78	
Carleton	754	482	759	763	755	166	115	154		756	777	732	128	117	154	
Charlotte	778	538	699	667	648	218	147	111		719	665	652	218	147	111	
Gloucester	1,194	922	769	623	236	101	45	61		764	613	236	101	45	61	
Kent	1,407	894	724	468	224	77	59	50		47	461	220	74	59	52	
Kings	679	525	653	712	658	149	104	101		677	699	666	162	110	116	
Madawaska	981	494	341	274	82	21	17	15		353	284	80	21	17	15	
Northumberland	1,110	818	930	751	493	184	170	155		915	757	495	183	170	148	
Queens	502	325	419	419	389	31	16	16		417	419	389	32	16	16	
Restigouche	437	263	325	271	199	77	61	39		325	270	200	77	61	39	
St. John	1,650	1,250	1,314	1,391	1,123	785	606	398		1,314	1,391	1,123	785	606	398	
Sunbury	274	104	176	182	193	41	16	7		147	177	192	50	16	7	
Victoria	415	259	329	265	181	34	30	7		349	273	179	33	30	7	
Westmorland	2,186	1,269	1,300	1,52	890	414	352	291		1,214	1,223	875	414	352	291	
York	1,202	772	1,015	940	901	273	177	182		964	932	895	273	177	181	
New Brunswick	14,026	9,198	10,074	9,173	7,278	2,696	1,986	1,665		9,987	9,225	7,230	2,669	1,994	1,674	
Cor. Term, 1904	13,803	9,258	10,004	9,101	7,119	2,743	2,100	1,643		9,908	9,047	7,072	2,731	2,105	1,654	
Increase	223	.....	70	72	159	.....	114	22		79	178	167	62	111	.....
Decrease .....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (HEALTH READERS).								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE—ANIMAL LIFE.								LATIN. (Optional).	FRENCH (Optional).
	GRADE.								GRADE.								50	51
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.	GRADES.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	I to VIII
Albert.....	385	243	331	278	278	108	65	69	397	254	295	271	260	91	62	75	5	13
Carleton.....	579	413	675	775	729	100	106	154	531	369	671	716	604	161	103	154	41	83
Charlotte.....	560	431	674	665	650	218	143	108	639	466	664	627	640	215	144	111	32	64
Gloucester.....	1,106	886	728	598	232	101	45	43	1,122	861	715	378	225	101	45	61	12	36
Kent.....	1,191	793	694	426	226	74	59	49	1,116	737	647	362	296	74	58	50	13	12
Kings.....	606	465	643	706	670	149	110	125	581	444	580	661	625	144	116	114	23	46
Madawaska.....	971	466	331	279	82	21	17	15	879	424	311	254	81	21	17	15	.....	1,734
Northumberland.....	1,103	763	903	748	492	183	170	155	1,012	759	876	741	485	179	170	154	32	81
Queens.....	398	268	389	411	378	40	17	17	402	256	373	402	377	26	14	15	5	10
Restigouche.....	394	240	325	270	192	77	61	39	387	235	310	261	194	77	61	35	47	159
Saint John.....	1,647	1,245	1,314	1,391	1,123	785	606	398	1,605	1,233	1,282	1,386	1,119	785	606	398	299	319
Sunbury.....	191	83	145	173	196	43	14	7	178	66	121	159	171	51	14	7	.....	4
Victoria.....	356	929	326	247	163	33	30	7	338	209	289	220	152	34	30	7	10	89
Westmorland.....	1,775	1,081	1,172	1,265	886	411	352	291	1,631	1,024	1,027	992	826	400	316	267	186	126
York.....	956	660	934	907	878	270	177	178	967	657	890	843	848	264	177	181	83	84
New Brunswick.	12,112	8,266	9,584	9,064	7,181	2,673	1,972	1,655	11,807	8,024	9,651	8,464	6,963	2,623	1,933	1,641	698	882
Cor. Term, 1904	12,112	8,487	9,534	8,917	7,064	2,707	2,044	1,506	11,776	8,231	9,198	8,569	6,808	2,667	2,073	1,632	943	949
Increase.....	.....	221	50	147	117	34	72	59	31	297	147	105	95	44	140	12	245	508
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....

TABLE III. PART 1stwo.—The Second Term closed June 30th, 1906.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.		Oral Lessons on Morals, &c.		Opt'n'l		READING—SPELLING—RECITATION, ETC.								GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.				HISTORY.						
	35	36	Sewing.	Knitting.	37	38	GRADE.								GRADE.				GRADE.						
							GRADE.								GRADE.				GRADE.						
							I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*III	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	*IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Albert.....	1,777	1,901	22	302	358	305	324	106	91	91	91	91	91	326	707	870	319	110	89	90	311	321	106	91	89
Carlton.....	3,217	3,640	8	718	459	767	866	919	59	77	138	138	138	707	649	792	897	154	77	133	887	895	156	76	138
Charlotte.....	3,259	3,975	31	706	569	704	751	804	225	150	123	123	123	649	748	792	792	225	150	123	738	798	225	150	117
Gloucester.....	3,554	4,012	31	1,154	945	875	740	329	112	52	57	57	57	851	740	317	317	112	52	57	673	317	112	62	57
Kent.....	3,658	4,133	92	1,604	892	878	551	304	53	72	57	57	57	851	540	300	300	53	72	57	468	289	53	72	57
Kings.....	3,415	3,930	57	769	526	735	767	755	168	110	128	128	128	712	748	755	164	110	128	128	696	753	164	110	128
Madawaska.....	1,914	2,113	28	1,030	499	411	301	91	21	18	19	19	19	410	299	91	21	18	19	19	263	86	21	18	19
Northumberl'd.....	4,287	4,581	28	1,070	787	959	784	555	203	146	158	158	158	938	784	555	200	146	158	158	651	553	199	146	158
Queens.....	1,767	2,045	28	440	366	426	482	478	27	14	27	27	27	409	483	476	27	14	27	27	476	468	36	14	27
Restigouche.....	1,559	1,828	7	435	257	338	338	241	60	92	43	43	43	309	337	233	60	92	43	43	304	239	60	92	43
Saint John.....	8,116	8,350	7	1,582	1,382	1,329	1,325	1,114	755	569	384	384	384	1,328	1,325	1,113	755	569	384	384	1,297	1,114	755	569	384
Sunbury.....	747	883	15	211	110	190	215	160	43	23	9	9	9	138	214	178	45	23	9	9	214	180	40	22	9
Victoria.....	1,391	1,454	15	460	247	350	327	266	41	31	11	11	11	344	327	266	41	31	11	11	325	266	41	31	11
Westmorland.....	6,520	7,265	2	1,941	1,245	1,355	1,281	998	368	355	274	274	274	1,282	1,273	973	301	352	274	1,103	975	359	350	272	
York.....	4,481	5,096	2	1,198	788	1,017	1,055	1,004	250	201	182	182	182	978	1,046	996	260	201	182	970	975	244	196	182	
New Brunswick	49,662	55,206	262	13,717	9,374	10,692	10,091	8,342	2,403	2,001	1,701	1,701	1,701	10,152	10,037	8,261	2,588	1,996	1,695	9,376	8,229	2,571	1,989	1,691	
Cor. Term 1905	50,472	54,819	127	13,558	9,466	10,473	9,803	8,418	2,692	2,089	1,647	1,647	1,647	10,083	9,667	8,311	2,681	2,090	1,652	9,029	8,209	2,704	2,088	1,645	
Increase.....	.....	387	135	159	.....	219	228	.....	76	199	88	54	54	469	370	.....	54	93	94	43	347	20	133	99	46
Decrease.....	810	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In Country Districts.

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM. COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.										PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.										SINGING ("Theory" Optional).												
	41										42										43												
	GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			By Note.			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Note	Note
Albert	380	299	358	301	317	108	91	91			399	302	358	305	316	98	84	84			145	124	130	131	28	114	4	64	47	4	58	1	
Carleton.....	666	435	745	837	902	153	77	140			715	457	771	862	933	157	96	156			191	141	280	303	4	274	11	78	21	32	..	..
Charlotte.....	692	563	692	744	806	225	150	123			706	569	714	751	806	225	150	123			401	341	350	376	4	333	..	121	44	18	..	..
Gloucester....	1094	926	859	718	319	111	52	57			1242	938	859	732	317	112	52	57			727	589	543	488	38	161	23	67	11	40	3	10	..
Kent.....	1545	866	848	531	283	53	72	57			1590	871	850	554	304	54	71	57			628	384	377	233	9	111	..	17	8	6	..	..
Kings.....	740	530	731	761	751	168	110	128			767	526	735	767	755	168	110	128			354	241	323	351	..	314	..	96	45	50	..	..
Madawaska....	1005	495	414	298	91	21	18	19			1025	502	418	301	91	21	18	19			526	258	204	103	..	53	..	9	12	17	19
Northumberl'd	1042	797	959	784	555	200	146	158			1078	787	959	784	555	203	146	158			629	473	534	416	..	278	..	119	42	37	..	..
Queens.....	415	360	433	478	455	27	14	27			440	366	424	485	464	27	14	27			160	141	147	141	3	136	10	5	5	8	..	..
Restigouche....	418	259	341	341	233	60	92	43			435	257	338	338	241	60	92	43			316	206	274	244	..	108	..	56	92	39	..	..
Saint John....	1564	1376	1326	1323	1110	755	569	384			1582	1382	1329	1325	1114	755	569	384			1418	1304	1182	1240	..	1033	..	743	553	371	..	..
Sarnbury.....	180	100	170	214	168	41	15	5			210	109	170	215	181	41	23	9			39	29	41	69	..	74	..	20	8	4	..	..
Victoria.....	456	243	336	321	266	41	31	11			460	247	350	327	266	41	31	11			184	78	110	103	..	117	..	35	..	..	..	..
Westmorland..	1875	1170	1332	1273	992	350	297	252			1942	1245	1353	1284	998	368	355	274			1301	847	809	746	23	495	27	226	54	222	30	135	13
York.....	1183	796	992	1021	991	250	201	182			1188	796	996	1026	1003	250	201	182			603	431	477	492	..	398	..	111	84	70	..	..
N. Brunswick.	13255	9205	10536	9945	8239	2563	1935	1677			13779	9353	10624	10056	8344	2580	2012	1712			7622	5577	5781	5496	105	3994	75	1767	77	1228	37	857	14
Cor Term 1905	13248	8353	10379	9784	8292	2684	2092	1642			13491	9463	10488	9835	8257	2685	2092	1655			7591	5702	5781	5403	83	4164	122	1779	48	1145	98	844	31
Increase.....	7	148	157	161	7	121	157	35			288	110	136	201	87	105	80	57			31	125	..	93	22	170	47	12	28	83	61	13	17
Decrease.....																																	

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC.										GEOGRAPHY.									
	44										47									
	GRADE.										GRADE.									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII				
Albert.....	397	307	357	299	327	106	91	91			338	302	327	106	91	91				
Carlton.....	718	438	707	875	914	159	96	162			753	890	925	153	96	162				
Charlotte.....	706	569	704	751	806	225	130	123			700	751	804	223	130	123				
Gloucester.....	1,145	941	877	734	316	114	52	57			865	718	329	142	54	57				
Kent.....	1,589	892	867	534	296	53	72	59			860	542	299	53	72	55				
Kings.....	774	526	735	767	755	108	110	125			720	756	753	108	110	122				
Madawaska.....	1,025	502	418	301	91	21	18	19			423	302	89	21	18	19				
Northumberland.....	1,078	787	939	786	535	203	146	158			949	775	531	200	146	154				
Queens.....	438	366	426	482	478	27	14	27			399	471	462	27	14	27				
Restigouche.....	435	257	338	338	211	60	92	43			304	317	230	60	92	43				
Saint John.....	1,582	1,382	1,329	1,325	1,114	755	569	384			1,327	1,325	1,114	755	569	384				
Sunbury.....	211	109	173	213	180	45	22	9			158	216	178	45	22	9				
Victoria.....	461	247	351	330	262	41	31	11			354	326	255	41	31	11				
Westmorland.....	1,937	1,245	1,353	1,287	998	368	335	271			1,300	1,287	984	361	352	274				
York.....	1,198	788	1,017	1,055	1,004	260	201	182			971	1,048	995	260	201	182				
New Brunswick Cor. Term, 1905.	13,694	9,376	10,671	10,097	8,337	2,605	2,019	1,721			10,423	10,002	8,295	2,619	2,018	1,713				
	13,499	9,411	10,466	9,880	8,383	2,684	2,084	1,642			10,442	9,785	8,322	2,680	2,099	1,648				
Increase.....	195	.....	295	217	46	79	65	79			.....	217	.....	.....	61	81				
Decrease.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. PART Two—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers.)								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE— ANIMAL LIFE.								LATIN. (Optional.)		FRENCH. (Optional.)	
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADE.	
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.		GRADE.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	I to VIII	
Albert.....	269	249	342	296	317	97	87	90	337	254	334	289	313	106	91	91	12	26	11	
Carlton.....	541	383	739	848	886	152	96	161	558	388	681	826	883	156	95	160	72	78	1	
Charlotte.....	545	457	627	751	781	225	150	123	585	483	591	715	783	218	148	123	35	57	.....
Gloucester.....	1101	930	862	697	313	111	52	57	967	843	834	663	295	100	48	57	14	3	2902	
Kent.....	1344	803	804	527	290	53	72	57	1346	751	739	481	284	53	72	57	12	22	2000	
Kings.....	674	486	731	767	744	168	110	125	629	449	679	719	746	166	110	122	27	47	23	
Madawaska.....	1045	502	418	301	91	21	18	19	891	450	385	286	90	21	18	19	.....	.....	1952
Northumberland.....	983	761	930	775	550	200	146	158	960	747	906	748	526	200	146	158	69	86	431	
Queens.....	299	295	405	473	474	24	11	26	311	294	383	445	442	23	11	26	5	4	14	
Re-tigouche.....	384	225	321	313	231	60	92	43	354	219	314	303	223	54	92	43	78	27	176	
Saint John.....	1534	1364	1317	1324	1114	755	569	384	1519	1361	1316	1317	1111	755	569	384	537	350	.....
Sunbury.....	157	98	157	214	175	32	22	9	141	77	169	205	155	36	22	9	.....	.....	1
Victoria.....	404	220	335	327	266	41	31	11	363	205	295	300	250	41	31	11	10	13	72	
Westmorland.....	1687	1125	1245	1269	984	366	355	272	1639	1057	1235	1205	877	366	349	269	137	135	1638	
York.....	1011	740	995	1005	973	253	196	181	990	737	964	1006	975	254	196	182	87	86	.....
New Brunswick.....	11978	9638	10226	9887	8189	2558	2007	1716	11590	8315	9825	9506	7933	2549	1998	1711	1095	934	9221	
Cor. Term, 1905.....	11980	8739	10223	9771	8305	2672	2080	1634	11937	8560	9750	9377	8005	2921	2071	1623	940	985	8592	
Increase.....	2	101	3	116	116	114	82	82	347	245	75	131	72	72	73	88	155	.....	629
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....

TABLE III.—SUPERIOR, GRAMMAR AND OTHER SCHOOLS HAVING PUPILS IN ADVANCE OF GRADE VIII.
PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Language. 52					Mathematics. 53										History and Geography. 54					Natural Science. 56							
	English.		Latin.		Greek.	French.		Arithmetic.		Geometry.		Algebra.		Book-Keeping.		Trigonometry.	55	Physics.		Physiology & Hygiene.	Chemistry.		Botany.					
	IX	X	XI	XII		IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X	IX	X			IX	X		IX	X	IX	X	IX	X		
Albert.....	75	47	18	...	...	54	21	6	...	75	60	62	45	17	...	73	45	18	...	64	32	17	45	18	66	47	18
Carlton.....	82	39	16	...	...	45	29	12	...	82	39	73	39	10	...	61	34	16	...	65	53	12	37	16	80	39	16
Charlotte.....	75	55	45	...	...	50	40	30	...	75	55	75	55	45	...	75	55	45	...	75	61	44	55	44	86	51	38
Gloucester.....	29	13	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	29	13	29	13	...	...	29	13	...	...	29	29	7	13	...	32	9	...
Kent.....	20	12	2	...	...	6	6	2	...	30	12	26	11	2	...	29	12	2	...	29	99	11	2	...	29	11	2
Kings.....	99	35	2	...	...	41	15	...	...	105	37	104	34	3	...	105	35	3	...	102	99	35	2	...	102	35	3
Madawaska.....	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northumberland.....	86	29	10	...	...	67	20	7	...	86	29	86	29	10	...	86	23	10	...	82	18	8	9	...	78	28	10
Queens.....	10	15	5	6	7	10	15	10	15	5	...	10	15	5	...	19	6	5	6	5	...	19	6	5
Restigouche.....	21	14	11	...	...	14	6	7	...	21	14	21	14	11	...	21	14	11	...	21	13	14	11	...	21	14	7
Saint John.....	257	142	74	...	...	258	131	72	...	257	142	257	142	74	...	257	142	74	...	257	142	74	33	...	257	142	74
Sunbury.....	16	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	16	11	16	11	...	...	16	11	...	...	16	11	...	...	...	17	10	...
Victoria.....	18	11	3	...	...	12	10	3	...	18	11	19	10	3	...	19	10	3	...	19	19	10	3	...	138	100	36
Westmorland.....	182	100	36	...	...	135	77	33	...	182	100	174	97	36	...	179	97	36	...	75	135	100	32	...	138	100	36
York.....	75	34	32	...	...	12	16	17	...	75	34	73	34	31	...	75	34	32	...	75	75	34	31	...	74	34	32
New Brunswick.....	1058	537	254	...	...	713	387	189	...	1065	572	1029	518	253	...	1042	546	255	...	809	470	140	...	...	1003	526	241
Cor. Term 1905.....	970	571	247	...	...	650	309	189	...	959	530	897	519	243	...	952	527	250	...	828	508	156	...	...	894	515	234
Increase.....	88	7	1	...	...	61	18	...	...	106	42	132	29	13	...	90	19	5	...	73	36	16	...	...	109	11	7
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1905.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.		Superior School Teachers.		MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL		Trained.	Untrained.	No. of ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.	
	M	F	M	F	Class.			Class.			Male.	Female.			Both.	Male.		Female.
					I	II	III	I	II	III								
Albert.....	1	1	3	3	3	6	2	9	40	10	15	59	74	68	6	...	...	74
Carleton.....	1	1	3	3	5	11	1	17	98	19	21	135	156	154	2	...	...	156
Charlotte.....	1	1	4	1	1	7	1	21	81	13	18	116	134	129	5	1	4	139
Gloucester.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	24	2	23	45	33	70	103	100	3	...	...	106
Kent.....	1	1	2	1	3	3	12	6	23	67	21	97	118	115	3	...	3	121
Kings.....	1	1	5	5	6	8	...	18	96	18	20	132	152	152	...	...	...	152
Madawaska.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	58	8	58	66	56	10	...	...	66
Northumberland.....	2	...	3	2	3	5	2	5	105	25	15	137	152	146	6	...	3	155
Queens.....	1	1	1	1	2	17	3	9	45	18	24	72	96	92	4	...	...	96
Restigouche.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	14	21	7	3	42	45	45	...	...	2	47
Saint John.....	3	2	2	1	20	5	1	116	76	6	31	201	232	232	...	14	...	246
Sunbury.....	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	6	18	14	6	38	44	36	8	...	...	44
Victoria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	29	22	5	54	59	50	9	...	...	59
Westmorland.....	4	4	8	...	4	16	6	39	96	48	38	183	221	213	8	...	3	224
York.....	3	3	5	...	6	9	4	35	92	41	27	168	195	187	8	...	3	198
New Brunswick.....	21	3	43	5	60	95	66	300	843	411	285	1562	1847	1775	72	1	35	1853
Cor. Term, 1904.....	23	2	47	4	70	89	67	306	820	393	286	1525	1821	1769	62	1	29	1851
Increase.....	2	1	10	1	10	6	1	6	23	18	11	37	28	16	10	...	6	32
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV. PART TWO.—Second Term Closed 30th June, 1906.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.		Superior School Teachers.		MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			Trained.	Untrained.	NO. OF ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.
					CLASS.			CLASS.			BOTH.					Male.	Female.	
	M	F	M	F	I	II	III	I	II	III	MALE.	FEMALE.	BOTH.					
Albert	1	...	3	...	2	4	1	6	39	13	11	58	69	66	3	...	...	69
Carleton	2	1	3	...	7	9	3	17	89	22	24	129	153	147	6	1	1	154
Charlotte	1	...	4	1	10	10	2	19	74	15	27	109	136	130	6	1	6	143
Gloucester	1	...	3	...	1	4	27	1	22	52	36	75	111	107	4	...	3	114
Kent	1	...	2	1	2	2	16	5	28	68	23	102	125	121	4	...	2	127
Kings	1	...	5	...	6	14	3	23	81	19	29	123	152	149	3	...	2	154
Madawaska .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	56	6	56	62	59	3	...	...	62
Northumberland	2	...	3	2	3	6	1	6	97	28	15	133	148	143	5	...	3	151
Queens	1	...	1	...	2	12	4	8	42	22	20	72	92	89	3	...	...	92
Restigouche	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	15	25	8	4	48	52	50	2	...	2	54
St. John	3	2	2	1	17	6	1	113	76	7	29	199	228	226	2	...	13	241
Sunbury .....	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	4	15	10	10	29	39	35	4	...	...	39
Victoria	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	28	23	4	55	59	50	9	...	1	60
Westmorland	4	...	7	...	6	17	7	41	93	40	41	174	215	213	2	...	4	219
York	3	...	3	2	6	8	2	37	87	48	22	174	196	184	12	...	4	200
New Brunswick	22	3	4	7	64	97	78	299	796	431	301	1536	1837	1769	65	1	41	1879
Cor. Term, 1905	24	1	43	7	68	85	77	305	807	410	302	1530	1832	1771	61	2	32	1866
Increase	2	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	7	...	9	13
Decrease .....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...

TABLE V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1906.
PART ONE.—The First Term closed 31st December, 1905.

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.												
	MALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.							FEMALE TEACHERS GR. SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.					
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a New District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers in the service more than 3 years in the service employed this term.	No first Term employed.	No second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	
Albert	28	37	8	1	34	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	
Carleton	85	51	19	1	78	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	
Charlotte	59	49	26	...	59	...	1	1	3	1	4	4	
Gloucester	56	40	7	...	43	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Kent	67	39	12	...	42	...	1	1	1	2	3	4	
Kings	55	78	15	4	64	...	2	1	3	1	1	5	
Madawaska	37	14	15	...	35	...	1	1	1	1	3	7	
Northumberland	86	42	18	6	51	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	
Queens	32	49	13	2	42	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	
Restigouche	30	14	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. John	187	91	5	19	27	...	...	3	2	1	1	2
Sunbury	18	15	10	1	30	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	
Victoria	25	25	9	...	30	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Westmorland	114	81	20	6	75	3	...	1	1	2	8	15	
York	89	72	26	8	90	...	1	1	1	3	6	4	
New Brunswick	988	627	204	48	717	3	1	8	8	16	15	73	
Cor. Term 1904	996	548	233	44	671	6	13	10	23	12	76	156	
Increase	28	79	29	4	46	3	1	5	2	7	3	3	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V. PART TWO—THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of Teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers not more than 3 years in the service employed this Term.	MALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.							FEMALE TEACHERS GR., SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
						No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Albert.....	38	23	7	1	36	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

TABLE V.—Continued. Period of Service of Second Class Teachers Employed During Year Ended 30th June, 1906.

COUNTIES.	DURING THE TERM CLOSED 31st DECEMBER, 1905.										DURING THE TERM CLOSED 30th JUNE, 1906.										
	Male Teachers, 2nd Class.					Female Teachers, 2nd Class.					Male Teachers, 2nd Class.					Female Teachers, 2nd Class.					
	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	5	11	2	9	...	...	2	11	3	9	3	11
Carleton	4	1	2	1	1	3	11	1	20	12	14	12	28	1	1	10	19	12	13	9	25
Charlotte	3	2	1	1	1	1	15	1	12	6	10	11	26	...	...	13	12	10	7	10	22
Gloucester .....	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	2	2	4	2	9	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	9
Kent .....	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	2	2	1	6	7	...	...	...	5	2	5	4	8
Kings	3	1	1	1	1	3	10	4	15	9	20	16	22	...	...	7	12	9	18	14	21
Madawaska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northumberland	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	2	11	6	14	19	41	...	...	8	16	6	15	17	35
Queens	4	1	2	1	1	7	4	1	10	4	14	4	8	...	...	5	9	2	10	6	10
Restigouche .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	3	2	5	...	...	1	3	6	4	3	7
Saint John	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	5	2	7	6	52	...	...	1	4	3	6	7	55
Sunbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	4	4	1	2	1	3
Victoria	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	2	3	5	9	...	...	4	4	2	4	5	9
Westmorland	1	2	1	2	4	6	7	5	11	14	14	18	27	...	...	6	15	12	13	14	33
York	1	2	1	1	1	4	14	...	17	11	14	8	28	...	...	15	11	8	14	10	29
New Brunswick.	18	3	16	8	7	10	95	20	129	82	131	114	272	...	2	84	125	81	122	105	277
Cor. Year, 1904.	13	2	11	10	12	6	125	11	87	93	137	108	259	...	4	114	84	89	123	120	274
Increase	5	1	5	2	5	4	30	9	42	11	6	6	13	...	...	41	7	1	15	...	3
Decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TIME IN SESSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31st. DEC., 1905.							THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30th. JUNE, 1906.							
	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in Session 80 days but less than 93 days.	Total in Session less than 93 days.	No. in Session the full Term of 93 days*	Average days schools were in Session during this Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in Session 80 but less than 100 days.	Total in Session less than 100 days.	No. in Session 100 days but less than 121 days.	No. in Session the full Term of 121 days**.	Average days schools in session during this Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.
Albert.....	73	15	29	44	29	86.	6,298	68	12	3	15	27	26	105.5	7,177
Carleton.....	155	15	81	96	59	87.5	13,635	147	10	10	20	73	54	112.	16,515
Charlotte.....	134	52	46	98	36	84.	11,262½	128	11	8	19	68	41	111.	14,234
Gloucester.....	103	5	43	48	55	90.3	9,310½	109	4	1	5	38	66	116.	12,669
Kent.....	118	8	26	34	84	90.2	10,652½	124	11	5	16	26	82	112.	13,953
Kings.....	149	22	68	90	59	86.	12,823½	148	9	8	17	67	64	112.	16,009
Madawaska.....	66	5	15	20	46	90.6	5,983½	61	1	1	2	23	36	117.8	7,187
Northumberland.....	147	10	62	72	75	89.6	13,171½	143	11	4	15	58	70	112.9	16,146½
Queens.....	94	17	43	60	34	85.	8,031½	90	15	5	20	39	31	107.1	9,639½
Restigouche.....	45	1	19	20	25	91.	4,098	48	2	5	7	18	23	112.2	5,389½
Saint John.....	215	10	29	39	176	90.6	19,499	213	8	1	9	163	41	115.9	24,443½
Sunbury.....	43	12	18	30	13	83.7	3,599½	38	11	2	13	13	12	97.	3,687
Victoria.....	59	11	22	33	26	86.	5,109	59	13	2	15	23	21	103.4	6,103½
Westmorland.....	217	18	64	82	135	80.1	19,397½	204	4	7	11	66	127	117.1	23,891½
York.....	189	22	78	100	89	88.	16,693	182	29	7	36	97	49	107.2	19,513½
New Brunswick.....	1,807	223	643	866	941	88.	159,564½	1,762	151	69	220	799	743	111.8	197,159½
Cor. Terms, 1904-05.....	1,784	191	623	814	970	88.	158,261½	1,750	179	72	231	754	745	111.2	194,686½
Increase.....	23	32	20	52	.....	.....	1,303	12	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.6	2,463
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	28	3	31	.....	2	.....	.....

*In the First Term there were 83 teaching days in Cities, Towns and other Districts having eight weeks vacation; in all other Districts there were 93 teaching days. The actual number of days the schools in the former were open is raised to the basis of 93 days for the purposes of comparison.

**In the Second Term there were 120 teaching days in St. John City, and 121 days in all other districts. The former is raised to the basis of the latter for purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS : VISITS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS : PRIZES : FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906

COUNTIES.	THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 31st DECEMBER, 1905.											THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 30th JUNE, 1906.										
	VISITS.						EXAMINA- TIONS.					PRIZES ;										
	No. by Trustees and Secretary.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by Members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	Number by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by the Inspector.	No. by Members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of prizes.		
Albert.....	146	51	...	14	68	650	66	7	...	...	160	60	37	24	38	668	64	4	37	\$58.75
Carlton.....	202	115	2	47	92	1212	136	19	41	\$20.53	257	134	5	47	108	1393	138	9	52	25.30		
Charlotte.....	301	54	...	45	86	1059	115	19	7	1.25	300	116	...	58	127	1361	118	10	9	7.15		
Gloucester.....	311	67	1	28	103	1004	82	21	9	2.75	381	102	3	3	98	1464	101	8	32	25.59		
Kent.....	451	28	2	77	80	1290	106	12	33	9.76	538	92	3	74	107	1592	116	8	20	9.60		
Kings.....	225	112	1	34	108	1477	136	13	17	5.70	285	131	10	40	129	1968	143	5	23	9.55		
Madawaska.....	173	47	...	74	59	539	65	1	40	7.17	184	59	...	74	66	517	61	...	24	7.55		
Northumberland.....	324	93	3	74	82	1360	139	8	19	10.15	307	137	2	73	262	1687	139	4	16	12.35		
Queens.....	177	79	2	27	68	807	65	29	6	1.40	193	72	3	33	66	1018	71	19	5	2.90		
Kestigouche.....	127	41	1	17	46	491	43	2	8	4.75	134	40	4	20	21	508	42	6	7	2.20		
Saint John.....	318	123	3	73	132	1034	210	5	10	12.50	548	111	10	78	160	2839	208	4	13	7.60		
Sunbury.....	43	30	...	3	24	221	98	17	1	1.00	48	27	...	4	11	247	29	9	...	...
Victoria.....	94	52	...	23	37	451	50	9	13	8.43	658	174	6	35	43	672	54	5	27	14.90		
Westmorland.....	690	139	...	108	167	2088	210	7	31	6.80	658	174	...	125	160	2129	193	10	68	36.65		
York.....	199	75	1	48	89	1259	144	45	26	9.95	220	157	5	43	92	1687	142	40	40	21.65		
New Brunswick.....	3781	1106	16	688	1241	14948	1593	214	261	102.14	4316	1453	88	790	1488	19740	1619	141	373	241.74		
Cor. Terms, 1904-05.....	3737	1274	43	583	1371	15648	1604	180	218	89.66	4247	1438	114	702	1276	20252	1577	173	422	339.94		
Increase.....	44	168	...	105	...	700	11	...	43	13.48	69	15	...	88	212	...	42	...	...	...
Decrease.....	...	...	27	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	49	88.50

TABLE VIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.
FROM THE RATES PAID IN THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOL.			COMMON SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
	Average rate per year to Male Teachers.			Av'ge Rate per year to Female Teachers.				
	1st. Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Albert.....	\$ 432.50	\$ 320.75	\$ 288.00	\$ 274.50	\$ 234.15	\$ 194.17	\$ 550.00	See Table XIII.
Carleton.....	497.00	325.44	245.66	281.18	247.65	207.73	575.00	
Charlotte.....	506.60	352.10	276.12	372.85	267.46	204.48	680.00	
Gloucester.....	410.00	283.00	238.33	275.00	243.70	196.66	608.66	
Kent.....	450.00	265.50	232.59	276.00	237.71	192.50	533.33	
Kings.....	588.33	307.28	248.00	310.43	235.30	200.31	568.00	
Madawaska.....	410.00	.....	212.75	.....	.....	181.37	500.00
Northumberland.....	455.33	263.33	228.00	293.33	241.86	203.58	680.00	
Queens.....	333.00	268.50	233.50	274.50	242.80	198.25	575.00	
Restigouche.....	.....	.....	248.50	324.00	246.18	213.75	725.00
Saint John.....	826.66	486.33	291.00	405.58	336.80	219.64	641.66	
Sunbury.....	371.00	319.25	227.06	273.75	224.35	178.28	550.00	
Victoria.....	.....	354.00	281.00	265.06	252.32	216.54	550.00
Westmorland.....	600.16	317.35	242.14	378.68	265.87	212.56	632.14	
York.....	604.16	320.12	246.12	326.92	241.97	196.23	610.00	
New Brunswick.....	\$ 609.90	319.84	238.91	356.95	255.85	198.12	611.17	
Average Salaries, 1905.....	577.67	316.09	234.90	339.72	248.23	194.90	587.54	
Increase.....	82.23	3.75	4.01	17.23	7.62	3.22	23.63	
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX. PUBLIC SCHOOLS; DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1906.

COUNTIES.	For First Term Ended December 31st, 1905.					For Second Term Ended June 30th, 1906.					FOR THE YEAR.	
	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	Grammar Schools.	Special to those teaching in poor districts (included in amounts in Column I.)	TOTAL	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	Grammar Schools.	Special to those teaching in poor districts (included in amount in Column I.)	TOTAL.	Total Special aid to those teaching in poor Districts.	TOTAL.
	(1)	(2)	(3)			(1)	(2)	(3)				
Albert.....	\$2,507.30	\$312.00	\$	212.67	\$3,051.79	\$ 2,851.09	\$ 437.33	\$207.60	\$197.19	\$3,496.02	\$409.86	\$ 6,547.81
Carleton.....	5,337.59	303.94	283.09	181.34	5,924.62	6,507.29	443.61	411.76	150.17	7,362.66	331.51	13,287.28
Charlotte.....	4,494.84	500.03	142.40	185.41	5,137.27	6,008.29	739.56	207.60	216.91	6,955.45	402.32	12,092.72
Gloucester.....	3,629.92	312.02	142.40	387.68	4,064.34	4,688.46	430.98	207.60	458.91	5,327.04	828.59	9,411.38
Kent.....	3,961.90	309.64	142.40	465.44	4,413.94	5,218.70	436.68	205.88	596.24	5,861.26	1,061.68	10,276.20
Kings.....	5,183.42	462.04	140.69	239.85	5,786.15	6,199.04	739.56	199.04	263.55	7,737.64	503.40	13,523.79
Manitoba.....	1,895.95	101.72	.....	127.81	1,997.67	2,969.53	144.80	.....	159.57	2,414.13	287.38	4,411.80
Northumberland.....	5,018.23	515.53	281.37	330.67	5,615.13	6,249.76	729.57	415.20	377.06	7,394.53	707.75	13,209.66
Queens.....	3,443.96	98.03	135.75	277.91	3,677.74	3,839.44	143.38	209.12	241.76	4,191.94	519.67	7,869.68
Restigouche.....	1,611.53	101.72	142.40	78.58	1,855.65	2,203.92	148.28	207.60	129.73	2,559.80	206.31	4,415.45
St. John.....	8,282.78	295.34	572.40	88.07	9,150.52	11,220.39	442.38	814.64	109.40	12,477.41	197.47	21,627.93
Sunbury.....	1,396.24	101.72	.....	111.10	1,496.96	1,561.97	148.28	.....	96.37	1,710.25	207.47	3,207.21
Victoria.....	1,924.32	101.72	137.26	208.01	2,173.30	2,257.00	148.28	202.45	249.61	2,607.73	457.62	4,781.03
Westmorland.....	7,227.00	701.00	569.60	187.08	8,497.68	9,358.84	1,037.96	830.40	214.48	11,222.20	402.16	19,719.80
York.....	6,540.73	522.46	427.20	380.16	7,490.39	7,748.23	725.08	612.50	325.25	9,085.81	705.41	16,576.20
New Brunswick.....	62,554.71	4,739.00	3,259.36	3,440.38	70,553.07	78,776.95	6,895.53	4,731.39	3,786.22	90,403.87	7,226.60	160,956.94
Cor. Terms, '04-'05	62,003.31	4,992.98	3,283.70	3,542.59	70,289.99	77,792.41	6,961.18	4,697.77	3,698.80	88,451.36	7,241.39	159,741.35
Increase.....	551.40	.....	.....	.....	263.08	984.54	.....	33.62	87.42	952.51	.....	1,215.59
Decrease.....	.....	253.98	34.34	102.21	.....	.....	65.65	.....	.....	.....	14.79	.....

TABLE X—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.

PART ONE.—FIRST TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand total days' attendance of Pupils; recited for County Fund Apportionment (Term 93 days.)	(1) In respect of the services of qualified Teachers exclusive of Assistants, for the time the Schools were in Session.	Special to Poor Districts (embraced in column 1.)	(2) In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Total to the Trustees.		Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term per column 2.	
						This Term.	Total special to Poor Districts (included in column 3.)	In Ordinary Districts.	In Poor Districts.
						Whole ann't apportioned this Term *3			
Albert	131,637	\$1,125.06	\$101.66	\$268.94	\$15.51	\$1,305.00	\$117.17	0.19 +	0.25 +
Carleton	251,160½	2,298.97	85.04	763.53	13.29	3,062.50	98.33	0.28 +	0.37 +
Charlotte	248,105	1,901.07	97.97	1,299.93	29.57	3,201.00	127.54	0.48 +	0.64 +
Gloucester	244,961½	1,687.29	185.54	2,353.11	299.66	4,040.40	395.20	0.89 +	1.19 —
Kent	245,666	1,967.81	249.63	1,547.14	149.95	3,514.95	399.58	0.57 +	0.76 +
Kings	231,677	2,194.92	126.61	618.64	19.52	2,813.56	146.13	0.24 +	0.32 +
Madawaska	146,105	1,034.97	736.08	736.08	46.14	1,771.65	116.02	0.46 +	0.81 +
Northumberland	287,583½	2,281.75	69.88	1,987.20	79.38	4,168.95	245.53	0.61 +	0.81 +
Queens	125,262½	1,435.27	127.94	166.28	10.23	1,601.55	188.17	0.12 +	0.16 +
Restigouche	116,116	680.47	34.34	824.93	21.36	1,505.40	68.52	0.66 +	0.88 +
Saint John	679,124½	3,183.54	53.30	4,295.82	15.22	7,479.36	63.28	0.58 +	0.77 +
Sunbury	54,185	601.66	49.15	257.69	14.13	859.35	63.28	0.44 +	0.59 —
Victoria	90,769½	927.94	103.91	395.81	28.34	1,323.75	132.25	0.40 +	0.53 +
Westmorland	530,415	3,254.46	95.63	2,441.01	40.90	5,695.47	136.53	0.42 +	0.56 +
York	224,489½	2,909.10	194.52	1,425.10	53.51	3,634.20	248.03	0.59 +	0.78 +
New Brunswick.....	\$3,607,257½	\$26,784.28	\$1,741.27	\$19,282.81	\$746.71	\$46,067.09	\$2,487.98	0.49 +	0.65 +

* The Balance of the County Fund (\$2,553.98) was paid to the School for the Blind, Halifax, the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, St. John, and the Institution for Deaf, Halifax, see Table XI.

† Includes \$20.62 from term ended December, '04.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Apportionment of County Fund to Trustees for the year Ended June 30th, 1906.
PART TWO.—SECOND TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.

Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils; received for County Fund Apportionment (Term 121 days.)	In respect of the services of qualified Teachers exclusive of Assistants for the time the Schools were in sessions.	Special to Poor Districts (Embraced in column 1.)	In respect of the average number of pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	Special to Poor Districts (included in column 2.)	Total to the Trustees.		Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term per column 2.	
						Whole amount apportioned to this term. * (3)	Total special to Poor Districts (included in column 3.)	In Ordinary Districts.	In Poor Districts.
Albert	171,566½	\$ 968.55	\$ 75.09	\$ 418.95	\$ 19.90	\$ 1,387.50	\$ 94.99	\$ 0.29 +	\$ 0.38 +
Carleton	317,874½	2,119.01	56.69	849.07	11.54	2,908.08	68.23	0.33—	0.44—
Charlotte	347,448	1,883.64	91.01	1,309.86	28.23	3,193.50	119.32	0.45 +	0.60 +
Gloucester	322,825	1,751.98	181.76	2,258.42	183.46	4,010.40	365.22	0.84 +	1.12 +
Kent	351,695½	1,988.28	244.01	1,519.17	142.31	3,507.45	386.32	0.52 +	0.69 +
Kings	307,770½	2,176.49	107.55	531.70	15.31	2,708.19	122.86	0.21—	0.28—
Madawaska	182,873	958.05	67.03	793.80	45.82	1,756.65	112.85	0.52 +	0.69 +
Northumberland	374,613½	2,157.56	151.12	1,988.89	84.96	4,146.45	236.08	0.64 +	0.85 +
Queens	156,786	1,288.81	93.85	297.74	14.62	1,586.53	106.47	0.23—	0.31—
Restigouche	138,668½	735.60	53.21	769.71	28.56	1,505.40	81.77	0.67 +	0.89 +
Saint John	825,128½	3,106.57	48.77	4,367.44	19.00	7,474.01	67.77	0.64 +	0.85 +
Sunbury	69,129½	526.55	39.81	332.90	18.18	869.35	57.99	0.58 +	0.77 +
Victoria	119,611	854.27	97.89	469.48	37.18	1,323.75	135.07	0.51 +	0.68 +
Westmorland	669,223	3,042.28	80.49	2,592.13	36.27	5,634.41	176.76	0.46 +	0.61 +
York	325,903	2,166.98	129.84	1,422.22	48.95	3,589.20	178.79	0.52 +	0.69 +
New Brunswick ..	4,631,136	25,724.71	1,518.20	19,926.18	734.29	45,650.89	2,252.49	0.51 +	0.68 +

*The Balance of the County Fund (\$2,949.56) was paid to the School for the Blind, Halifax, the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, St. John, and the Institution for the Deaf, Halifax. See Table XI.

TABLE XI.—(Continued).—PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY FUND GRANTS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1906.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.									
COUNTIES.	Term ended Dec. 31, 1905		Term ended June 30, 1906.			Total Provincial Grant for the year.		Total from county fund for the year.	
	No. of Pupils	Provincial Grant, at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Grant from County fund at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	No. of pupils.	Provincial Grant, at rate of \$90 per pupil per year.	Grant from County fund at rate of \$90 per pupil per year.	\$	\$	
Albert.....	1	\$ 37.50	\$ 37.50	1	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 82.50	\$ 82.50	
Carleton.....	1	37.50	37.50	2	68.82	68.82	106.32	106.32	
Charlotte.....	1	37.50	37.50	1	45.00	45.00	82.50	82.50	
Gloucester.....	4	150.00	150.00	4	180.00	180.00	330.00	330.00	
Kent.....	1	37.50	37.50	1	45.00	45.00	82.50	82.50	
Kings.....	4	150.00	150.00	4	180.00	180.00	330.00	330.00	
Madawaska.....	2	75.00	75.00	2	90.00	90.00	165.00	165.00	
Northumberland.....	3	112.50	112.50	3	135.00	135.00	247.50	247.50	
Queens.....	2	75.00	75.00	2	90.00	90.00	165.00	165.00	
Restigouche.....									
St. John.....	2	75.00	75.00	3	104.02	104.02	179.02	179.02	
Sunbury.....									
Victoria.....									
Westmorland.....	7	262.50	262.50	7	315.00	315.00	577.50	577.50	
York.....				1	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	
New Brunswick.....	28	\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	31	\$1,342.84	\$1,342.84	\$2,392.84	\$2,392.84	

TABLE XII.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.

PART ONE.—Term ended December, 1905.

Embodied in Table IX. and Foregoing Tables.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Alma, No. 5.....	Alma.....	Albert.....	Thos. E. Colpitts.....	\$101 72	\$
Elgin Corner, No. 2.....	Elgin.....	"	M. Richey Tuttle.....	108 65	
Hillsboro, No. 2.....	Hillsboro.....	"	W. M. Burns.....	101 72	312 09
Hartland, No. 3.....	Brighton.....	Carleton.....	H. F. Perkins.....	100 50	
Florenceville, No. 4.....	Simonds and Wicklow.....	"	W. M. Crawford.....	101 72	
Centreville, No. 4.....	Wilnot and Wicklow.....	"	Jas. O. Steeves.....	101 72	303 94
North Head, No. 1.....	Grand Manan.....	Charlotte.....	C. M. Hoar.....	101 72	
St. George, No. 1.....	St. George.....	"	C. J. Callaghan.....	101 72	
Moore's Mill, No. 1½.....	St. James and St. David.....	"	M. Olivia Maxwell.....	95 60	
St. Stephen, (Town).....	St. Stephen.....	"	P. G. McFarlane.....	99 27	
Milltown, ".....	"	"	J. B. DeLong.....	101 72	500 03
Bathurst Village, No. 16.....	Bathurst.....	Gloucester.....	P. Girdwood.....	101 72	
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford.....	"	J. Boudreau.....	108 65	
Tracadie, No. 3.....	Saunarez.....	"	E. L. O'Brien.....	101 65	312 02
Harcourt, No. 5.....	Harcourt.....	Kent.....	H. H. Stuart.....	108 65	
Rexton, No. 2.....	Richibucto.....	"	M. C. McInerney.....	101 72	
Buctouche, No. 1.....	Wellington.....	"	C. M. McCann.....	99 27	309 64
Penobscuis, No. 1.....	Cardwell.....	Kings.....	Anasa Rider.....	100 50	
Hampton Village, No. 3.....	Hampton.....	"	H. A. Prebble.....	101 11	
Havelock Corner, No. 8.....	Havelock.....	"	F. H. Blake.....	58 82	
Forward.....					\$1737 72

TABLE XII.—PART ONE.—Continued.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Bloomfield Station, No. 2.....	Norton.....	Kings.....	Brought Forward..	\$260 43	\$1737 72
Apohaqui, No. 25.....	Stuholm and Sussex.....	".....	A. F. Stephenson.....	101 11	
Edmundston, No. 1.....	Madawaska.....	Madawaska.....	F. S. Small.....	100 50	462 04
Blackville, No. 6.....	Blackville.....	North'd.....	M. D. Cornier.....	101 72	101 72
Doaktown, No. 4.....	Blissfield.....	".....	Jas. MacIntosh.....	108 65	
Millerton, No. 1.....	Derby.....	".....	G. A. Wathen.....	101 72	
Douglaston, No. 6.....	Newcastle.....	".....	Etta G. Phillips.....	101 72	
Newcastle, No. 7.....	".....	".....	S. Estella Carruthers.....	101 72	
Chipman, No. 11.....	Chipman.....	Queens.....	B. P. Steeves.....	101 72	515 53
Dalhousie, No. 1.....	Dalhousie.....	Restigouche.....	L. R. Hetherington.....	98 03	98 03
Fairville, No. 2.....	Lancaster.....	St John.....	L. D. Jones.....	101 72	101 72
Milford, No. 13.....	".....	".....	J. S. Lord.....	101 72	
St. Martins, No. 2.....	St. Martins.....	".....	Isabella J. Caie.....	94 36	
Fredericton Jct. No. 1.....	Gladstone.....	".....	W. McL. Barker.....	99 26	295 34
Grand Falls, No. 7.....	Grand Falls.....	Sunbury.....	C. Sanson.....	101 72	101 72
Dorchester, No. 2.....	Dorchester.....	Victoria.....	J. C. Carruthers.....	101 72	101 72
Sackville, No. 9.....	Sackville.....	Westmoreland	Harry Burns.....	101 72	
Middle Sackville, No. 11.....	".....	".....	A. D. Jonah.....	101 72	
Petitodiac, No. 1.....	Salisbury.....	".....	F. S. James.....	101 72	
Salisbury, No. 24.....	" Monet. & Coverd.....	".....	T. T. Goodwin.....	101 11	
Shediac, No. 10.....	Shediac.....	".....	F. R. Anderson.....	75 36	
Port Elgin, No. 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford	".....	H. B. Steeves.....	101 72	
".....	".....	".....	R. B. Masterton.....	{ 101 72	
".....	".....	".....	".....	{ *15 93	701 00
* For Term ended June 1905				Forward.....	\$4216 54

TABLE XII—PART ONE—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.....	Bright.....	York.....	Brought forward...		\$4216 54
McAdam Jct. No. 9.....	McAdam.....	".....	Julia C. Buchanan...	\$108 65	
Harvey Station, No. 2.....	Manners Sutton.....	".....	J. W. Hill.....	101 72	
Gibson, No. 2.....	St. Marys.....	".....	Bertha E. Chase.....	108 65	
Marysville, No. 3.....	".....	".....	C. D. Richards.....	101 72	
			W. T. Day.....	101 72	522 46
					\$4739 00

TABLE XII.—PART TWO.—TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Alma, No. 5.....	Alma.....	Albert.....	Thos. E. Colpitts.....	\$148 28	\$
Elgin Corner, No. 2.....	Elgin.....	".....	M. R. Tuttle.....	140 77	
Hillsboro, No. 2.....	Hillsboro.....	".....	W. M. Burns.....	148 28	437 33
Hartland, No. 3.....	Brighton.....	Carleton.....	Henry F. Perkins.....	148 28	
Florenceville, No. 4.....	Simonds and Wicklow.....	".....	W. M. Crawford.....	148 28	
Centreville, No. 4.....	Wilnot and Wicklow.....	".....	James O. Steeves.....	147 05	443 61
North Head, No. 1.....	Grand Manan.....	Charlotte.....	Chas. M. Hoar.....	148 28	
St. George, No. 1.....	St. George.....	".....	Chas. J. Callaghan.....	147 05	
Moore's Mills, No. 1½.....	St. James and St. David.....	".....	M. Olivia Maxwell.....	147 67	
St. Stephen, (Town.).....	St. Stephen.....	".....	P. G. McFarlane.....	148 28	
Milltown, (Town.).....	".....	".....	John B. DeLong.....	148 28	739 56
Bathurst Village, No. 16.....	Bathurst.....	Gloucester.....	Peter Girdwood.....	148 28	
Petit Rocher, No. 4.....	Beresford.....	".....	Jerome Boudreau.....	141 35	
Tracadie, No. 3.....	Saumarez.....	".....	Edward L. O'Brien.....	141 35	430 98
Harcourt, No. 5.....	Harcourt.....	Kent.....	Henry H. Stuart.....	141 35	
Rexton, No. 2.....	Richibucto.....	".....	M. Caulie McInerney.....	148 28	
Buctouche, No. 1.....	Wellington.....	".....	Clive M. McCann.....	147 05	436 68
Penobscuis, No. 1.....	Cardwell.....	Kings.....	Amasa Ryder.....	148 28	
Hampton Village, No. 3.....	Hampton.....	".....	Harry A. Prebble.....	148 28	
Havelock, No. 8.....	Havelock.....	".....	A. C. M. Lawson.....	148 28	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2.....	Norton.....	".....	Arthur F. Stephenson.....	148 28	
Apoahqui, No. 25.....	Studholm and Sussex.....	".....	Frank S. Small.....	146 44	739 56
Edmundston, No. 1.....	Madawaska.....	Madawaska.....	Max D. Cormier.....	144 60	144 60
Blackville, No. 6.....	Blackville.....	North'd.....	Jas. McIntosh.....	141 35	
Dorktown, No. 4.....	Blissfield.....	".....	Geo. A. Wathen.....	148 28	
Forward.....				\$289 63	\$3372 32

TABLE XII.—PART TWO.—Continued.

NO. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	TEACHERS.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Millerton, No. 1.....	Derby.....	Noth'd.....	Brought Forward..	\$ 289 63	\$3372 32
Douglastown, No. 6.....	Newcastle.....	".....	Etta G. Phillips.....	145 83	
Newcastle, No. 7.....	".....	".....	S. Estella Carruthers.	145 83	
Chipman, No. 11.....	Chipman.....	Queens.....	B. P. Steeves.....	148 28	729 57
Dalhousie, No. 1.....	Dalhousie.....	Restigouche..	L. R. Hetherington..	143 38	143 38
Fairville, No. 2.....	Lancaster.....	St. John.....	Lynus D. Jones.....	148 28	148 28
Milford, No. 13.....	".....	".....	James S. Lord.....	148 28	
St. Martins, No. 2.....	St. Martins.....	".....	Isabella J. Caie.....	148 28	
Fredericton Jct. No. 1.....	Gladstone.....	Sunbury.....	Wm. McL. Barker...	145 82	442 38
Grand Falls, No. 7.....	Grand Falls.....	Victoria.....	Clarence Sanson.....	148 28	148 28
Dorchester, No. 2.....	Dorchester.....	Westmoreland	J. C. Carruthers.....	148 28	148 28
Sackville, No. 9.....	Sackville.....	".....	Harry Burns.....	148 28	
Middle Sackville, No. 11.....	".....	".....	A. D. Jonah.....	148 28	
Petitcodiac, No. 1.....	Salisbury.....	".....	Fred. S. James.....	148 28	
Salisbury, No. 24.....	Salisbury and Moncton and Coverdale.....	".....	Tuttle T. Goodwin...	148 28	
Shediac, No. 10.....	Shediac.....	".....	Horace L. Brittain...	148 28	
Port Elgin, No. 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford	".....	H. B. Steeves.....	148 28	
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.....	Bright.....	York.....	Robt. B. Masterton...	148 28	1037 96
Harvey Station, No. 2.....	Manners Sutton.....	".....	Julia C. Buchanan...	141 35	
McAdam Jct. No. 9.....	McAdam.....	".....	Bertha E. Chase.....	141 35	
Gibson, No. 2.....	St. Marys.....	".....	John W. Hill.....	147 67	
Marysville, No. 3.....	".....	".....	A. M. Cronkhitte.....	146 43	
			W. T. Day.....	148 28	725 08
					\$6895 53

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1906

LOCALITY.		Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII.					Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial Grant, &c. Salaries of the Teachers.			
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.		No. of Departments	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	Grade IX	Grade X	Grade XI		(Grade XII)	Total No.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per year.	Rate of Salary for year.
Albert	Riverside	Geo. J. Trueman, M. A.	2	2	18	20	11	...	49	\$ 142.40	\$ 650.00	\$ 1,000.00
Carlton	Woodstock	{ G. H. Harrison, B. A.	2	2	30	22	16	...	77	142.40	650.00	1,000.00
Charlotte	St. Andrews	{ Julia Neales	1	1	13	16	16	...	45	140.69	450.00	700.00
Gloucester	Bathurst	Geo. E. F. Sherwood, B. A.	1	1	17	4	...	...	21	142.40	650.00	1,000.00
Kent	Richibucto	R. D. Hanson, B. A.	1	1	10	8	3	...	21	142.40	350.00	700.00
Kings	Sussex	G. Douglas Steel, B. A.	1	1	27	14	...	...	41	140.69	450.50	800.00
Northumberland	Chatham	P. R. McLean, B. A.	2	3	20	16	9	...	45	138.97	750.00	1,100.00
Queens	Gagetown	{ Philip Cox, Ph. D.	1	1	14	...	5	...	19	142.40	450.00	800.00
Restigouche	Campbellton	{ R. D. Fullerton, B. A.	1	1	18	13	8	...	39	135.75	350.00	700.00
		{ E. W. Lewis, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	650.00	1,000.00
		{ H. S. Bridges, Ph. D.	11	13	206	113	71	13	403	...	2,400.00	2,400.00
St. John	St. John	{ W. J. S. Myles, M. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143.10	900.00	1,250.00
		{ Bessie H. Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143.10	375.00	725.00
		{ Thos. E. Powers, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143.10	650.00	1,000.00
Victoria	Andover	{ Elizabeth McNaughton	1	1	9	11	3	...	23	143.10	350.00	700.00
		{ Guy J. McAdam, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137.26	350.00	700.00
Westmorland	Moncton	{ Geo. J. Oulton, M. A.	4	4	89	51	30	...	170	142.40	950.00	1,300.00
		{ G. Fred. McNally, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	750.00	1,100.00
		{ Robert C. Colwell, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	500.00	850.00
		{ W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	650.00	1,000.00
York	Fredericton	{ Berton C. Foster, M. A.	4	4	66	45	30	...	141	142.40	950.00	1,300.00
		{ A. S. McFarlane, M. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	650.00	1,000.00
		{ G. A. Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.40	600.00	950.00
N. Brunswick.			32	35	546	333	202	13	1094	\$3,250.36	\$15,825.00	\$23,875.00
Cor. Term, 1905.			31	33	540	328	194	12	1074	3,293.70	16,100.00	24,325.00
Increase Decr 1906.			1	2	6	5	8	1	20	34.34	273.00	450.00

TABLE XIII. PART TWO.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS; THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906.
(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Names of Principals and other Teachers Receiving Grammar School Grants.	Above Grade VIII.						Legally authorized days Department was open.	Provincial Grant, &c. Salaries of the Teachers.		
				No. of Departments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	Grade IX.	Grade X.	Grade XI.	Grade XII.	Total No.	Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trustees per year.	Rate of Salary for year.
Albert.....		Riverside.....	George J. Trueman, M. A.	2	2	19	23	11	...	53	\$207.60	\$ 650.00	\$1,000.00
Carleton.....		Woodstock ..	{ Chas. D. Richards, B. A. H. R. McGill.....	6	3	38	22	16	...	76	66.05	600.00	950.00
Charlotte.....		St. Andrews ..	Julia Neales.....	1	1	13	16	15	...	44	207.60	350.00	700.00
Gloucester.....		Barthurst.....	G. E. F. Sherwood, B. A.	1	1	19	6	...	...	25	207.60	450.00	800.00
Kent.....		Richibucto....	R. D. Hanson, B. A.	1	1	9	7	2	...	18	207.60	650.00	1,000.00
Kings.....		Sussex.....	G. Douglas Steel, B. A.	1	1	25	12	...	...	37	205.85	350.00	700.00
Northumberland.....		Chatham.....	F. R. McLean, B. A.	1	1	20	13	7	...	40	199.04	450.00	800.00
Queens.....		Gagetown.....	{ Philip Cox, Ph. D. R. D. Fullerton, B. A.	2	2	20	13	7	...	40	207.60	750.00	1,100.00
Restigouche ..		Campbellton ..	J. T. Horsman.....	1	1	9	5	...	...	14	202.47	350.00	700.00
Saint John.....		St. John.....	E. W. Lewis, B. A.	1	1	13	13	8	...	34	207.60	650.00	1,000.00
Victoria.....		Andover.....	{ H. S. Bridges, Ph. D. W. J. S. Myles, M. A. Bessie H. Wilson..... Thos. E. Powers, B. A. Elizabeth McNaughton..... Gay J. McAdam, B. A.	11	14	197	107	65	13	382	206.90	900.00	1,250.00
Westmorland.....		Moncton.....	{ George J. Oulton, M. A. G. Fred McNally, B. A. W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A. Robt. C. Colwell, B. A. Berton C. Foster, M. A. A. S. McFarlane, M. A. F. A. Good.....	4	4	83	46	30	...	159	201.72	650.00	1,000.00
York.....		Fredericton....		4	4	58	31	31	...	120	204.30	350.00	700.00
New Brunswick.....				32	36	515	311	188	13	1027	207.60	1,000.00	1,350.00
Cor. Term 1905.....				31	34	496	311	186	10	1003	207.60	750.00	1,100.00
Increase.....				1	2	19	...	2	3	24	207.60	500.00	850.00
Decrease.....											207.60	950.00	1,300.00
											202.45	600.00	950.00
											\$4,731.39	\$16,775.00	\$25,175.00
											4,697.77	16,138.00	24,488.00
											33.62	637.00	687.00

* Balance for Term ended December, 1905.

TABLE XIV.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL: FOR SESSION ENDED JUNE, 1906.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.										Provincial Grants to October 31, 1906.					
Students in Attendance.										On Account of Salaries.				Amount.	
	No attended.	Left through various causes.	Failed to Classify.	Eligible for Examination.	English Dept.		French Dept.		Total.	Model Dept.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Boys.	Pupils.				
Term ended Dec., 1905.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	104	190	.....	.....	\$ 288.67 1,333.33 1,200.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 1,100.00 800.00 250.00 * 165.00 * 150.00 * 183.76 * 183.76 * 46.53 1,400.00 900.00 550.00
First Term ended Dec., 1905.	90	1	.....	89	9	58	5	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ H. V. B. Bridges, M. A. Wm. Croket, M. A., L.L.D. H. C. Creed, M. A., Litt. D. H. H. Hagerman, M. A. G. A. Inch, B. A. Alphee Belliveau M. Alce Clark Edward Cadwallader John E. Page, B. A. Annie L. Richardson M. Annie Harvey Lilian Nicolson Vega L. Creed T. B. Kidner Jos. V. Lynn Iva A. Baxter
Session ended June, 1906.	225	18	.....	207	29	178	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total \$ 10,629.05
Second Term ended May, 1906.	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	85	95	180	* These amounts are paid by the Board of Education in addition to the Provincial Allowance and to Salaries from Trustees.
Term ended June, 1906.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	328	19	.....	307	38	296	6	27	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. Session last year.....	302	15	2	285	52	199	2	32	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....	24	4	2	22	.....	37	4	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*These amounts are paid by the Board of Education in addition to the Provincial Allowance and to Salaries from Trustees.

TABLE XV.—NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE, AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS
FOR ADVANCE OF CLASS, 1906.

STATIONS.	Number of Candidates Presented for the various Classes with Results.																SUMMARY.			
	Class I.								Class II.				Class III.				Total Results for Each Class.			
	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to obtain any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to obtain any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to obtain any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to obtain any Class.	
No. 1. Fredericton.....	104	27	11	12	3	1	73	32	22	19	4	2	4	2	6	11	44	27	22	
" 2. St. John.....	95	37	16	13	8	...	47	16	15	16	11	4	1	3	5	16	29	27	23	
" 3. Moncton.....	96	27	9	10	5	3	65	34	14	17	4	1	...	...	...	9	44	20	23
" 4. St. Stephen.....	73	23	5	11	4	3	49	19	21	9	1	1	...	...	...	5	30	25	13
" 5. Woodstock.....	76	18	7	7	3	1	51	22	16	13	7	7	1	6	...	7	29	20	20	
" 6. Chatham.....	76	17	5	5	5	2	55	21	15	19	4	4	...	...	...	5	26	20	25
" 7. Sussex.....	57	10	6	4	...	...	44	20	10	14	3	1	1	2	...	6	24	11	16
" 8. Campbellton.....	12	3	...	1	2	...	9	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4
" 9. Bathurst.....	23	10	2	5	2	1	13	2	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	7	12	2
" 10. Hillsboro'.....	42	14	7	5	1	1	27	15	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	7	20	9	6
" 11. Andover.....	26	4	4	...	...	...	18	10	6	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	10	6	6
Total.....	680	190	72	73	33	12	451	195	138	118	39	9	30	30	...	72	268	180	160	
1905.....	654	196	62	59	49	26	429	176	111	142	29	6	23	23	...	62	235	166	191	
Increase.....	26	...	10	14	...	...	22	19	27	...	10	3	7	7	...	10	33	14	...
Decrease.....	...	6	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

TABLE XVI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: CLOSING EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSE; YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1906

TERMS AND STATIONS.	GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS.						MALE.						FEMALE.						SUMMARY.		Total Licensed.			
	No. of candidates admitted to the written examination and grounds of admission		Male		Female	I Class.		II. Class.		III Class.	I Class.		II Class.		III Class.	Males.	FEMALES.							
	As classified Student-Teachers of the Provincial Normal School.	As holding License from the Board of Education.	As Graduates in Arts.	As having undergone training at a Normal School not in N. B.	As eligible for examination.	Total No. Admitted.	No. examined for this class.	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. examined for this class.	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. examined for this class.	No. that obtained 1st Class.	No. that obtained 2nd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.	No. obtained Grammar Sch. Class.	No. obtained 1st Class.		No. obtained 2nd Class.	No. obtained 3rd Class.	No. that failed to obtain any Class.
DECEMBER, 1905	22					22																		
Acadian Teachers	67					67																		
III Class temporary							5	4	1	No. that failed to obtain any Class.		17	12	5	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
MAY, 1906							9	8	1	No. that failed to obtain any Class.		59	53	5	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
Acadian Teachers	11					11				No. that failed to obtain any Class.		13	9	3	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
JUNE, 1906																								
Fredericton	207	8 6	2 2	2 2		221	11 9 2	22 22																
St. John	4	2				6	1 1			No. that failed to obtain any Class.		2			No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
Chatham	2	2				4				No. that failed to obtain any Class.					No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
New Brunswick	307	12 6	4 3 1	2 2		322	12 10 2	22 22	15 13 2	No. that failed to obtain any Class.		127	121	5	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
Year Ended June, 06	261	20 2	7 4 3	2 2		291	12 7 5	24 24	13 13	No. that failed to obtain any Class.		113	111	2	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
Increase	43	4	3 1	2 2		52	3 3	2 2	2 2	No. that failed to obtain any Class.		14	10	3	No. that failed to obtain any Class.									
Decrease										No. that failed to obtain any Class.					No. that failed to obtain any Class.									

* Three males and four females in the above must pass in Reading before receiving first class. Two females reported in second class above will be required to pass in Reading. One of the F. II. to pass preliminary examination for this class. In addition to the above six candidates in Fredericton, and six in St. John passed a partial examination for Grammar School Class. In addition to the above six candidates in Fredericton, and six in St. John passed a partial examination for Grammar School Class. Twenty-five candidates passed for Superior License in the July examinations.

**Issue of School Licenses, awarded upon Examination in December,
1905, and May and June, 1906.**

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table. The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER, 1905.

Third Class.—Miles G. Brown, Erb DeBow, Henry B. Drost, Kenneth K. McKenzie, Charles G. Perry, Rainsford Read, Frank L. Smith, Fred B. Taylor, Annie S. Appleby, Grace K. Bailey, Jennet S. Barnes, Sarah J. Barry, Ethel G. Bell, Mary E. Cail, Eva M. Caldwell, Annetta M. Charters, Frances O. Clark, Lillian B. Clarke, Anna T. Curry, Georgina Deakin, Edith B. Donald, Lucy A. Doucette, Margaret I. Fearon, Helena B. Flanagan, Margaret M. Fraser, Margaret C. Gallagher, Bessie E. Ganong, Bertha L. Gaskin, Emma P. Hamilton, Annie L. Haslam, Hattie L. Hastey, Gracie M. Hickey, Luiza R. Hicks, Gertrude A. Hosford, Blanche H. Ingraham, Edna A. Keirstead, Suzanne K. Kelly, C. Gladys Kennedy, Annie L. Lindsay, Lucy F. Manzer, Edith T. M. Martin, Emma L. Martin, Stella R. Mazerall, Annie G. Mersereau, Mary A. Mitchell, Annie L. McBean, Martha M. McCollom, Mary A. McDowell, M. Elizabeth O'Connor, Edith E. Parker, Lillian M. Pond, Myrtle S. Rankin, Lena M. Redstone, Ida S. Riedle, Janette M. Robinson, Nellie Rogers, Rena Russell, Georgia Steeves, V. N. Pearle Tomilson, Ethel Annie Wilbur, Carrio Williston, Livian A. Cormier, Joseph A. Langis, Theodule LeJeune, Alyre J. Robichaud, Alice Bastarache, Euphemia Boudreau, Eva A. Bourque, Aurore Dionne, M. Helene Doucet, M. Georgiana Duguay, Elizabeth Fournier, Odellie Guimond, Mary L. Landry, Elise LeBlanc, Azilda H. Michaud, M. Marguerite Richard, Gertrude J. Roy, Marie A. Roy.

MAY, 1906.

Third Class.—Edmond O. Allard, Edesse Albert, M. Christina Bourgeois, M. Brigitte Doucet, M. Florida Doucet, Marie M. Lemieux, Minnie Luce, Edmee Martin, Elise J. Martin, Philomene Robichaud, Bessie T. Baldwin.

JUNE, 1906.

Grammar School.—Harvey P. Dole, B. A., David R. Smith, B. A., Fred C. Squires, B. A., Martin J. Wallace, B. A., Anna G. Purdie, B. A., Alice B. Sterling, B. A.

First Class.—Lewis H. Baldwin, J. Alfred Bannister, *Erwin E. Barnes, C. Walter Clark, B. A., J. Edouard DeGrace, George P. O. Fenwick, B. A., Willard B. Kay, Reece G. Keith, *John G. MacKinnon, Wilfred H. McLean, *Frederick J. Patterson, Wendell B. Shaw, Margaret E. R. Archibald, Bertha B. Bartlett, Lona J. Z. Belyea, Nellie M. Brosnan, G. Mary Crisp, Sara H. E. Doone, M. Ethel Dunn, Lena M. Edmunds, I. Maude C. Estey, Sada M. A. Folkins, *Clara W. Fritz, M. Genevieve Gorman, Mary E. Graham, Anna N. Gregory, Addie C. T. Haines, Cecil Hewitt, Beatrice L. Jones, Mary E. Lenihan, B. A., Ida C. Lynch, Veturia E. Machum, M. Alice J. Mahoney, S. H. Jean Millidge, Mary M. Mitchell, Mary G. Mitchell, Annie J. Morton, Elsie Murdock, Martha M. McAuley, Margaret McGourty, Sara C. McKenzie, *Josephine H. McLatchy, Annie R. McRae, Martha A. C. Osborne, B. A., Lois W. Pool, Alberta McL. Roach, B. A., Frances H. Ruel, B. A., Ethel Segal, Edna P. Sinnott, *L. Annie Steeves, M. Eloise Steeves, Edna C. Tufts, A. Winifred Turner, B. A., *Clara T. Turney, Agnes G. Wilson, B. A.

Second Class.—Joseph F. Alexander, Douglas M. Brown, Alexander M. Burns, Wm. T. Denham, B. A., Kenneth S. MacL. Fiske, Frank M. Giberson, Ralph S. Gregg, Walter C. Keith, Elmor T. Kennedy, Adrian C. Lambert, Marvin W. Maxwell, F. Joseph McKinnon, Harry P. McPhail, J. Marshall Nason, R. Frederick Pickett, Guy V. Pond, Emerson C. Rice, Percy L. Robinson, Wilfred E. Scott, Stanley O. Simonds, Thos. S. Smith, A. Elwyn Tingley, Kenneth B. Tracy, Kirby B. Wathen, Maude H. Ayer, J. Evelyn D. Bateman, Arena Beach, Viota C. Bell, Edythe E. Belyea, Myrtle A. Black, E. Estelle Boulter, *Alice M. Brown, Laura M. Bryenton, Rosaletta Buckley, Mary C. Campbell, Alice M. Casey, Marie M. Chiasson, Annie L. Clark, Annie C. Cliff, Mary M. Cliff, Helen E. Cliffe, M. Geraldine Coll, Helen McM. Cook, Anna Cormier, Mildred Craig, E. Hope Crandall, Nellie H. Crandlemire, E. Jean Crawford, Ursula S. Crocker, *Lydia E. Davidson, Mary M. Dempsey, A. Muriel DeMille, Ellis B. Dixon, Helen C. Dixon, Olive B. Dunn, Miriam L. Dysart, Catherine Z. Earle, Elvina J. Ellis, Lillie J. Everett, F. Sophia Ferguson, Sara A. Flanagan, Ursula A. Flett, Evangeline L. Floyd, Isabelle G. Foster, L. Myrtle Fowler, Fanny L. Fox, M. Jessie A. Gallivan, Susie Gardner, Martha E. Gaskin, Edna E. Gaunce, Lottie H. Gaunce, Mabel C. Gaynor, Florence Getty, Viola E. Giberson, A. Theresa Goodine, N. Myrtle Griffiths, G. Blanche Gunter, M. L. Emma Hache, Alice F. Hannah, Ena H. Harvey, M. Edna Hasson, Mera A. Hastings, F. Hilda Hawker, Anna Hildebrand, Mabel E. Hodges, Dora W. Hollett, Ada M. Hovey, Jean C. Kelly, Pearl A. Kelley, Helen W. Kilburn,

* When passed in Reading for this class,

M. Gertrude Killeen, Bernice A. Killoran, **Marion L. King, M. Etta Kirkpatrick, Etta V. Law, Emily M. Lawrence, Lillia I. Lord, Leota M. Machum, Madge B. Manuel, R. Jean Miller, Frances B. M. Millmore, Sara E. Moore, Henrietta E. Mundley, Kate P. Murphy, Jessie McAvinn, Hazel B. McCain, Bessie E. McCavour, *Dorcas McConnell, Jennie E. McCormack, Mollie E. McDade, Coral E. McFawn, Edith B. MacHaffie, May W. McKinnon, Catherine J. McKnight, Sybella M. McKnight, Margaret E. McLaughlin, Hazel C. MacNeil, Annie F. McTaggart, Alice A. Nichols, Lilian Nixon, Clarabel O'Blenes, Mary O'Brien, Ethel M. Orser, Alice V. Osgood, Irene W. Patrick, Annie M. Pryor, Edna P. Raymond, Margaret C. Reed, Jennie H. Reid, A. Bertie Richardson, Minnie E. Rideout, Annie M. Reidle, Margaret H. Riordan, Lizzie M. Robinson, Edna E. Ross, Ida M. Russell, Myrtle E. Russell, Edith M. Seely, Bessie C. Shaw, Helen M. Sheridan, Mary E. Small, Emma B. Smith, E. Lewilda Smith, Gertrude E. Smith, Sadie J. Smith, A. Maud Stanlake, Helena C. Steeves, M. Eadie Tedford, Jessie H. Tedlie, Alice M. R. Thistle, Florence Thompson, Lena Tomilson, Frances V. C. Vradenburg, *Beatrice J. Walker, May E. Watson, C. Gertrude Welling, Nellie E. Wheaton, M. Addie Woods, Margaret L. Wright, Nellie E. Young.

Third Class.—Bessie Boyer, Mary E. Johnston, Nellie Meahan, Idella M. Moore, Verna M. Moore, R. Janie Muir.

Superior Class.—C. Walter Clark, B. A., George P. O. Fenwick, B. A., Annie Cassidy, Mary E. Lenihan, B. A., Annie J. Morton, Martha A. C. Osborne, B. A., Alberta McL. Roach, B. A., Frances H. Ruel, B. A., Edna P. Sinnott, A. Winifred Turner, B. A., Lottie VanDine, Agnes G. Wilson, B. A.

JULY, 1906.

Superior Class.—George H. Adair, Lewis H. Baldwin, John D. Keane, Reece G. Keith, Chas. L. Price, Wm. J. Young, Mary Anderson, Vida I. Carruthers, Annie E. Dibblee, Sara H. E. Doone, *Clara W. Fritz, Mary E. Graham, Jennie B. Gremley, Cecil B. Hewitt, Alice K. Lingley, Vetura E. Machum, Patience L. Morton, Elsie Murdock, Elizabeth McBeath, Tillie P. McClelland, Jeanie W. McFarlane, Lena B. McLeod, Lois W. Poole, Emma A. Smith, Clara G. Turner.

* When passed in Reading for this class.

** When preliminary examination for this class is passed.

† When passed in Reading for First Class.

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: LIBRARIES.

Bonuses Paid to District School Libraries During the Year Ended October 31st, 1906.

LOCALITY.			DATES OF PAYMENT.		VALUE.			Number of Volumes.
COUNTY.	PARISH.	District.			Provin- cial.	Local.	Total.	
Albert.....	Elgin.....	No. 2	Jan. 27th, 1906...		\$ 5.90	\$11.81	\$17.71	46
".....	".....	" 2	Oct. 6th, 1906...		4.08	8.15	12.23	34
Carleton.....	Aberdeen.....	" 4	Mar. 1st, 1906...		2.37	4.74	7.11	14
".....	".....	" 4	Sep. 20th, 1906...		1.32	2.64	3.96	12
".....	Brighton.....	" 3	June 7th, 1906...		11.18	22.35	33.53	55
".....	Peel.....	" 4	April 25th, 1906...		3.34	6.66	10.00	30
Charlotte.....	Grand Manan.....	" 4	Nov. 19th, 1905...		8.58	17.17	25.75	41
".....	West Isles.....	" 4	July 3rd, 1906...		8.50	17.00	25.50	57
Kent.....	Richibucto.....	" 1	April 20th, 1906...		20.00	41.04	61.04	126
Kings.....	Studholm.....	" 12	Dec. 26th, 1905...		2.20	4.40	6.60	27
Northumberland.....	Nelson.....	" 1	Feb. 14th, 1906...		3.57	7.13	10.70	21
".....	Newcastle.....	" 7	April 9th, 1906...		20.00	40.79	60.79	86
Victoria.....	Grand Falls.....	" 7	July 8rd, 1906...		3.12	6.24	9.36	48
York.....	City of Fredericton.....	".....	Feb. 10th, 1906...		18.85	37.70	56.55	45
			Totals.....		\$113.01	\$227.82	\$340.83	642

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Travelling Expenses Paid to Student-Teachers Attending the Normal School During the Term Ended May and June, 1905.

(Paid in 1906.)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
1	Geo. N. Belyea.....	Carleton.....	\$ 4 20
2	Harris H. Biggar.....	Kings.....	7 20
3	Willard B. Kay.....	Westmorland.....	12 00
3½	Wm. James Kelly.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
4	Sarah Armstrong.....	St. John.....	4 02
5	Adda Atkinson.....	Albert.....	11 04
6	Alice B. Brown.....	Kings.....	8 10
6½	Annie L. Clarke.....	Kent.....	9 78
7	Margaret J. Coll.....	St. John.....	4 02
8	Annie E. Dibblee.....	Carleton.....	3 78
9	Jennie Dunphy.....	Northumberland.....	4 74
10	Agatha Gorman.....	St. John.....	4 02
11	Jennie Gremley.....	Northumberland.....	6 84
12	Leora Harmon.....	Carleton.....	3 78
13	Nellie B. Harmon.....	Carleton.....	4 08
14	Lena W. Howe.....	Kings.....	6 72
15	Lillian I. Lovely.....	Carleton.....	4 50
16	A. Pearle Marshall.....	Queens.....	1 92
17	Edith K. Murphy.....	St. John.....	4 02
18	Martha McAuley.....	Westmorland.....	8 22
19	Elizabeth McBeath.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
20	Mary K. McLean.....	Kent.....	9 78
21	Lizzie J. McNair.....	Restigouche.....	11 82
22	Josephine McNeil.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
23	Bessie A. Parker.....	Northumberland.....	6 48
24	Hildred Robertson.....	Kent.....	9 90
25	Mary Shaughnessy.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
26	Laura D. Shaw.....	Charlotte.....	6 30
27	Edda Stevens.....	St. John.....	3 90
28	Ethel Steeves.....	Westmorland.....	10 20
29	Wilhelmina Toole.....	Kings.....	5 34
30	Stella K. Waldron.....	Charlotte.....	5 10

Carried Forward.....\$210 96

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		Brought Forward.....	\$210 96
31	Eva J. Whyte.....	Sunbury.....	1 02
32	Jane Woodman... ..	Westmorland... ..	9 36
33	Josiah Barnett... ..	Carleton... ..	3 84
34	R. Hartley Boyer.....	Carleton... ..	3 84
35	Frank L. Boyer... ..	Carleton... ..	4 68
36	E. Walter Dibblee.....	Charlotte... ..	5 22
37	Frank Fowler... ..	Queens.....	4 20
38	Alex. C. Gorham.....	St. John... ..	4 02
39	Arthur Harrigan.....	York... ..	84
40	Hubert Harshman.....	Westmorland... ..	10 38
41	Clarence G. Hay.....	Carleton... ..	4 20
42	Burton O. Kinney... ..	Carleton... ..	4 50
43	Ernest C. Menzies... ..	Kings... ..	6 90
43½	George H. Moore.....	Queens.....	2 40
44	George N. Mott... ..	Charlotte... ..	7 20
45	Leslie E. Murray.....	Westmorland... ..	13 50
46	Ralph E. McAfee.....	Kings.....	6 72
47	Frederick Patterson... ..	Queens.....	4 20
48	Herbert Puddington... ..	Queens.....	4 38
49	Harry C. Ricker.....	York.....	1 98
50	Aubrey E. Rideout... ..	Carleton... ..	4 08
51	Robert L. Simms.....	Carleton... ..	5 40
52	Harvey H. Tingley... ..	Westmorland... ..	13 50
53	Norman O. Wood.....	Albert.....	10 20
54	Grace P. Allen... ..	Westmorland... ..	13 86
55	Myra E. Alexander... ..	Sunbury... ..	1 32
56	Margaret A. Anderson.....	Queens.....	3 00
58	Lena H. Beckett.....	Queens.....	3 54
59	Myrtle E. Bishop.....	Albert.....	11 22
60	Amanda Bourque.....	Kent... ..	11 40
61	Agnes M. Brown.....	Kings.....	8 10
62	Muriel K. Camp.....	Carleton... ..	3 78
63	Ina E. Campbell.....	Carleton... ..	5 70
64	Angelina Clowes.....	Carleton... ..	3 84
65	Rosamond Coulthard.....	York... ..	2 70
66	Martha A. Cox... ..	Albert.....	11 40
		Carried Forward.....	\$427 38

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		Brought Forward.....	\$427 38
67	Viola E. Cox.....	Albert.....	11 40
68	Hazel B. Coy.....	Queens.....	84
69	Cassie Crawford.....	Westmorland... ..	13 50
70	Stella R. Crocker.....	Albert.....	10 32
71	Annie M. Cunliffe.....	Carleton... ..	3 78
72	Jennie W. Currie.....	Restigouche.....	12 43
73	Jennie L. Darkis.....	Carleton... ..	4 50
74	Ella B. Davis.....	Carleton... ..	4 38
75	H. Eleanor Dickson... ..	Kings.....	4 56
77	Helen S. Dunham.....	St. John... ..	4 02
78	A. Mabel Edney.....	York... ..	1 02
79	I. Maud C. Estey.....	Kent... ..	9 90
80	Celia Fitzpatrick.....	Northumberland.....	7 50
81	L. Beatrice Flaherty... ..	Northumberland.....	7 02
82	Estella Flaherty.....	Northumberland.....	7 50
83	Gertrude Fletcher.....	Westmorland... ..	8 22
84	Hazel P. Flewelling... ..	Kings.....	3 60
85	Sarah J. Fulton.....	Queens.....	3 12
86	Mabel Gardiner... ..	York... ..	3 72
87	Mac C. Gardiner.....	York... ..	3 72
88	Katherine Gilman.....	Charlotte.....	4 20
89	Manie A. Gilmore.....	Charlotte.....	8 40
90	A. Laura Glass... ..	Carleton... ..	4 44
91	Priscilla Graham.....	Northumberland.....	6 66
92	Alice B. Grieve... ..	York... ..	2 58
93	Zula V. Hallett... ..	York... ..	2 34
94	Edith R. Hanson.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
95	Abbie F. Haslam.....	Kings... ..	6 66
96	Eunice E. Hayes.....	Kings.....	7 08
97	Beatrice Horsman.....	Victoria... ..	7 50
98	Edna Hoyt.....	Carleton... ..	4 38
99	E. May Ingraham.....	York... ..	1 80
101	Isabella Ketchum.....	Kings.....	5 04
102	Mary P. Lank... ..	Charlotte... ..	7 20
103	Eugenie S. Leger.....	Kent... ..	9 90
104	A. Elsie Lewis... ..	Queens.....	3 12
		Carried Forward.....	\$639 54

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
	Brought Forward.....		\$639 54
105	M. D. Claire Libbey... ..	York... ..	2 58
106	L. Pearl Long... ..	Carleton... ..	5 10
107	Alberta M. Lutes.....	Westmorland... ..	9 84
109	Mary M. May... ..	Sunbury... ..	1 32
110	Winnifred Millidge.....	Charlotte.....	6 12
111	Laura Mitchell... ..	Kent... ..	9 78
112	Mary M. Mitchell.....	St. John... ..	4 02
113	Sadie Mitchell... ..	Charlotte.....	7 20
114	Beatrice Mitchell.....	York... ..	4 08
115	Abbie Morrison... ..	Charlotte.....	5 88
116	Helen Munroe... ..	Charlotte.....	6 36
117	Elsie Murdock... ..	St. John... ..	4 02
118	Lottie McCallum.....	Charlotte.....	6 00
119	M. Gladys McColm... ..	Northumberland.....	6 30
120	Minnie H. McDonald.....	Northumberland.....	5 28
121	Margaret McGourty... ..	St. John... ..	4 02
122	Mabel McGregor.....	Northumberland.....	7 80
123	Bessie McKenzie... ..	Charlotte.....	5 88
124	Margaret McLean.....	York... ..	2 58
125	Addie M. McLellan... ..	York... ..	3 18
127	Stella McNair... ..	Restigouche.....	11 82
128	Annie R. McRae.....	Northumberland.....	7 80
129	Myrtle A. Nightingale.....	Queens.....	3 30
131	Helen A. Palmer.....	York... ..	2 28
132	Amy A. Patterson.....	Queens.....	4 20
133	Alice E. Peacock.....	Charlotte.....	6 30
134	Shirley C. Peterson... ..	Carleton... ..	5 40
135	Bessie W. Pickett.....	Kings.....	5 70
136	Margaret M. Pineau... ..	Kent... ..	8 10
137	Lizzie Plumer... ..	Carleton... ..	4 38
138	Prudie Price.....	Northumberland.....	3 12
139	Elizabeth Robinson... ..	Kings.....	7 08
140	Edna P. Rogerson... ..	York... ..	3 54
141	Pearl Russell.....	Northumberland.....	6 42
142	Alice E. Ryder... ..	Charlotte.....	5 70
143	Ethel Segal.....	St. John... ..	4 02
	Carried Forward.....		\$836 10

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		Brought Forward.....	\$836 10
144	Mae I. Sharkey.....	Carleton.....	4 50
145	Edna B. Shea.....	Restigouche.....	11 58
146	Alanda Sloat.....	Carleton.....	4 86
147	Winnifred Smith.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
148	Margaret Sullivan.....	Kent.....	10 62
149	Evelyn E. Swanson.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
150	Grace D. Taylor.....	Westmorland.....	13 50
151	May Louise Thompson.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
152	Garda Tingley.....	Westmorland.....	10 98
153	Carrie T. Turney.....	Queens.....	1 44
154	Marjorie M. Upton.....	Carleton.....	4 50
155	Aldana Vail.....	York.....	2 58
156	L. Clare Walls.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
157	Bessie Wry.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
158	Laura H. Young.....	Gloucester.....	11 10
159	Sarah Ethel Willis.....	Gloucester.....	9 96
160	*Annie C. Cliff.....	York.....	84
161	*Annie B. Crealock.....	Queens.....	4 20
162	*Ursula S. Crocker.....	Northumberland.....	6 48
163	*Idella M. Moore.....	Queens.....	2 40
163½	*Mary E. Watson.....	Charlotte.....	6 78
163½	*Catherine C. Robinson.....	Kings.....	5 46
163½	*Colin Carruthers.....	Kent.....	9 12
163½	*Maud E. Brophy.....	St. John.....	3 90
164	Emelie Bernier.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
165	M. Azilda Bourgeois.....	Kent.....	11 04
166	M. Elise Corneault.....	Madawaska.....	10 20
167	Clara Cyr.....	Madawaska.....	7 32
168	M. Emma Girouard.....	Kent.....	11 40
169	Agnes M. Guerette.....	Madawaska.....	8 40
170	M. Flavie Guimond.....	Kent.....	10 20
171	Claudia Lavoie.....	Madawaska.....	7 56
172	M. Albertine Martin.....	Madawaska.....	8 10
173	M. Leontine Plourde.....	Madawaska.....	10 20
174	Obeline Surette.....	Westmorland.....	9 36
175	Laura Martin.....	Madawaska.....	8 10

MANUAL TRAINING.

176	*Marjorie F. Mair.....	Restigouche.....	13 26
-----	------------------------	------------------	-------

War. No. 797.....\$1,116 72

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XVIII.—Continued. Term Ended December, 1905.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
1	James B. Brown.....	Charlotte.....	\$ 5 10
2	Erb DeBow... ..	Kings.....	8 10
3	Henry B. Drost... ..	Carleton... ..	4 50
4	Kenneth K. McKenzie.....	Charlotte.....	5 76
5	Chas. G. Perry... ..	Westmorland... ..	8 04
6	Rainsford Read... ..	Westmorland... ..	13 50
7	Frank L. Smith... ..	Sunbury... ..	84
8	Fred B. Taylor... ..	Westmorland... ..	13 50
9	Annie S. Appleby.....	Kings.....	5 04
10	Grace K. Bailey... ..	Kent... ..	8 58
11	Bessie T. C. Baldwin... ..	Charlotte.....	6 84
12	Jennet S. Barnes.....	Queens.....	3 60
13	Sarah J. Barry... ..	York... ..	90
14	Ethel G. Bell.....	York... ..	1 02
15	Mary E. Cail.....	Kent... ..	8 58
16	Eva M. Caldwell... ..	Carleton... ..	4 68
16½	Frances O. Clark.....	Carleton... ..	4 38
17	Lillian B. Clark... ..	Queens.....	5 70
18	Anna T. Curry.....	Gloucester... ..	10 68
19	Annie P. Devlin... ..	Charlotte.....	6 12
20	Edith B. Donald... ..	Northumberland.....	3 42
21	Lucy A. Doucette.....	Gloucester.....	10 68
22	Margaret I. Fearon... ..	Kent... ..	9 12
23	Helena B. Flanagan... ..	Kings... ..	2 94
24	Margaret M. Fraser... ..	Queens.....	4 62
25	Margaret C. Gallagher.....	Kings.....	4 56
26	Bessie E. Ganong.....	Kings.....	6 72
27	Emma P. Hamilton... ..	Queens.....	3 18
28	Annie L. Haslam... ..	Albert... ..	9 00
29	Hattie L. Hastey.....	Charlotte.....	5 28
30	Grace M. Hickey... ..	Albert... ..	9 00
31	Eliza R. Hicks... ..	Westmorland... ..	10 98
32	Gertrude A. Hosford... ..	Northumberland.....	6 30
33	Blanche H. Ingraham.....	York... ..	1 44
34	Edna A. Keirstead.....	Kings.....	6 72
35	C. Gladys Kennedy... ..	Carleton... ..	4 30
35½	Annie L. Lindsay.....	Carleton... ..	4 68
Carried Forward.....			\$228 60

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY	Amount.
	Brought Forward.....		\$228 60
36	Lucy F. Manzer.....	York.....	2 34
37	Edith F. M. Martin.....	Kings.....	4 63
38	Stella R. Mazerall.....	York.....	96
39	Annie G. Mersereau.....	Sunbury.....	1 92
40	Mary A. Mitchell.....	Sunbury.....	60
41	Annie L. McBean.....	York.....	1 02
41½	Mary A. McDowell.....	Charlotte.....	8 40
41½	Jennie C. McEachern.....	Northumberland.....	9 30
42	Edith E. Parker.....	York.....	2 88
43	Lillian M. Pond.....	York.....	90
44	Myrtle S. Rankin.....	Queens.....	4 62
45	Lena M. Redstone.....	Queens.....	3 42
46	Ida S. Riedle.....	Kings.....	7 20
47	Janette M. Robinson.....	Northumberland.....	3 96
48	Nellie Rogers.....	Kent.....	9 12
49	Georgia Steeves.....	Albert.....	10 50
50	V. N. Pearle Tomilson.....	York.....	1 50
51	Theresa M. White.....	Carleton.....	4 20
52	Ethel A. Wilbur.....	Westmorland.....	10 62
53	Carrie Williston.....	Northumberland.....	8 28
53½	*John D. Keane.....	Northumberland.....	7 02
54	*Fletcher Peacock.....	Westmorland.....	13 92
55	*W. R. Shanklin.....	St. John.....	5 82
56	*Marion E. Armstrong.....	Queens.....	4 20
57	*Mary E. Lawson.....	Kent.....	9 90
58	J. Edmond Boudreau.....	Gloucester.....	10 50
59	Livain A. Cormier.....	Kent.....	11 52
60	Joseph A. Langis.....	Kent.....	11 52
61	Theodule LeJeune.....	Gloucester.....	11 16
62	Alyre J. Robichaud.....	Kent.....	11 58
63	Helene Allain.....	Kent.....	11 40
64	Alice Bastarache.....	Kent.....	11 58
65	Euphemia Boudreau.....	Gloucester.....	11 58
66	Eva A. Bourque.....	Kent.....	11 40
	Carried Forward.....		\$468 12

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		Brought Forward.....	\$468 12
67	Aurore Dionne.....	Madawaska...	8 40
68	M. Helene Doucet.....	Gloucester.....	10 32
69	Georgiana Duguay.....	Gloucester.....	11 53
70	M. Albina Fournier.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
71	Elizabeth Fournier.....	Gloucester.....	10 20
72	Odelie Guimond.....	Madawaska.....	8 76
73	Mary L. Landry.....	Gloucester.....	13 50
74	M. Margaret Lanteigne.....	Gloucester.....	11 53
75	Elise LeBlanc.....	Kent.....	11 40
76	Azilda H. Michaud.....	Madawaska.....	9 30
77	M. Marguerite Richard.....	Kent.....	10 44
78	Gertrude J. Roy.....	Gloucester.....	10 32
79	Marie A. Roy.....	Gloucester.....	10 32
80	*Martha A. Violette.....	Madawaska.....	6 84
		War. No. 1166...	\$611 28

* Attended previous terms but claims just matured.

TABLE XIX.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS : Year Ended 30th June, 1906.

Statement of Chief Superintendent's Provincial Drafts to Teachers, and
of County Fund Drafts to Trustees.

(Summarized in Tables IX, X and XI.)

MEMORANDUM.

Provincial Drafts to Teachers.	County Fund Drafts to Trustees.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

For Term Ended December 31st, 1905.

References—Schools.—Warrant No. 795.....	\$70,553 07
Manual Training Teachers, War. No. 803... ..	500 15
School Garden Teachers, War. No. 804.....	90 00
School for Blind, Halifax, War. No. 802... ..	1,050 00
New Brunswick School for Deaf, War. No. 800.	1,380 23
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, War. No. 801.....	165 00

County Fund, for Term ended Decemember 31st,
1905—Schools.....

\$46,067 09

School for Blind, Halifax.....

1,050 00

New Brunswick School for Deaf... ..

1,338 98

School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....

165 00

For Term Ended June 30th, 1906.

References—Schools.—Warrant No. 1166.....	90,403 87
Manual Training Teachers, War. No. 1166... ..	903 30
School Garden Teachers, War. No. 1166... ..	165 00
School for Blind, Halifax, War. No. 1166... ..	1,342 84
New Brunswick School for Deaf, War. No. 1166	3,069 70
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, War. No. 1166... ..	144 57

County Fund, for Term ended June 30th, 1905
Schools... ..

45,650 89

School for Blind, Halifax.....

1,342 84

New Brunswick School for Deaf... ..

1,462 15

School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.....

144 57

\$169,767 73

\$97,221 52

TABLE XX.—Summary of the Provincial Grants for the School Service for the Year Ended October 31st, 1906.

Schools (See Table IX for details) :

Common... ..	\$141,331 66	
Superior... ..	11,634 53	
Grammar... ..	7,990 75	
Manual Training Teachers... ..	1,403 45	
School Garden Teachers.....	255 00	
	<hr/>	\$162,615 39
School for Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, (Table XI).....		309 57
New Brunswick School for the Deaf, (Table XI).....		4,449 93
School for the Blind, Halifax, (Table XI)... ..		2,392 84
Normal School Salaries, (Table XIV)... ..		10,629 05
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers, (Table XVIII)...		1,728 00
Inspectors' Salaries.....		11,200 00
Inspectors' Allowance, attending Conferences.....		800 00
Education Office Salaries :—		
Chief Superintendent.....	\$2,500 00	
Chief Clerk.....	1,200 00	
Clerk... ..	800 00	
Junior Clerk... ..	382 50	
Stenographer... ..	358 33	
	<hr/>	5,240 83
Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent... ..		400 00
Examination Expenses :—		
License Examinations, Dec. 1905, and May and June, 1906...		426 40
Departmental Examinations (Normal School Entrance, Matriculation and High School Leaving), July, 1906.....	\$1,181 58	
Less amount received in fees... ..	1,004 00	
	<hr/>	177 58
High School Entrance Examinations.....		454 50
School Libraries, (Table XVII).....		113 01
School House Grants.....		980 00
Conveyance of School Children.....		2,348 43
Manual Training Schools... ..		1,373 75
Guelph Scholarships... ..		587 50
Consolidated School Buildings.....		1,000 00
Trustees School Gardens... ..		170 00
Dr. Wm. Crockett, retiring allowance, 2 months.....		166 67
French Text-book Committee.....	\$246 74	
English Text-book Committee.....	19 20	
	<hr/>	265 94

Incidentals :—

Hatt, Morrison & Co.....	\$ 1 75	
Freight and Truckage, Schoo Laws...	19 53	
C. S. Creed, work in office...	56 25	
University Monthly...	25 00	
S. W. Hunton, work in office	12 00	
Ella L. Thorne, examining prize essays...	5 00	
F. A. Good, examining prize essays.....	5 00	
John Barnett...	7 00	
T. B. Kidner...	30 00	
Annual Review Pub. Co.....	2 50	
		164 03
Total.....	\$207,993 42	

PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

Sir :—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Provincial Normal School for the year ended June, 1906.

The total enrolment for the year was 326, of whom 51 were young men. Of this number 262 entered in September at the beginning of the session, and 64 at the beginning of the Winter Term in January. This enrolment includes the students of the French Department, of whom there were 23 during the first term and 11 during the second,—six being young men,—5 in the first term and 1 in the second.

The Counties of the Province were severally represented as follows :—

Albert.....	13	Queens... ..	20
Carleton.....	39	Restigouche.....	8
Charlotte... ..	34	St. John.....	25
Gloucester... ..	26	Sunbury... ..	10
Kent... ..	27	Victoria.....	5
Kings.....	27	Westmorland.....	20
Madawaska.....	6	York... ..	43
Northumberland.....	22	Province of N. S.....	1

Of the Religious Denominations there were :—

Baptist.....	59	Presbyterians... ..	53
Church of England... ..	35	R. Catholics.....	79
Free C. Baptists.....	37	Others.....	6
Methodists... ..	57		

Presented for examination for License :

For Class I.....	61
For Class II... ..	148
For Class III... ..	101

The candidates for Class III were examined at Christmas, of whom 23 belonged to the French Department. Another class of 11 entered this Department in January, and were examined in May for the same grade of License—thus leaving 67 Third Class candidates from the Normal Department.

Classification according to "Teaching Ability and Skill :"

Superior... ..	0
Good... ..	56
Fair.....	254 including French Department.
Left during Session... ..	16

Classification in Vocal Music :

Rote Singing and Theory... ..	13
Rote... ..	25

The health of the students throughout the session was, with few exceptions, very good. There were three cases of diphtheria and four of typhoid fever. In the former cases the students soon recovered and returned to school; in the other, one returned after a few weeks' absence, two, after recovering sufficient strength, returned home, and one died. On the outbreak of the fever, I made application to the Board of Health to have the school inspected, which was promptly attended to. After a thorough inspection, the Board reported that the sanitary condition of every department of the building was most satisfactory, and took occasion to add that from whatever cause the fever had originated, it did not appear that it could be traceable to the Normal School. I may state also, in this connection, that students are not permitted to board at houses whose sanitary condition is not approved by the Board of Health.

The deportment of the students was exceptionally correct and becoming. They conducted themselves, both in and out of the school, so far as known to the Faculty, in a manner befitting their future profession. It is interesting to note the improvement that is taking place in the demeanour and bearing of the students as they come up year after year from the schools throughout the Province. This is especially noticeable on the part of the lady students, many of whom bring with them pleasing manners and an air of culture and refinement, which in due course reflect themselves on their less favoured class mates. Our city and town schools, and many others as well, deserve no small credit for careful attention to those accomplishments which contribute so much to make life pleasant; and it is only due to Miss Clark, Instructor in Reading and Vocal and Physical Culture, to say that she takes much pains and pleasure to supplement whatever acquirements the students possess in these respects, and to fit them for bringing about such gratifying results.

The prescribed course of instruction, both academic and professional, were carried out on the same lines as in former years. Though several of the academic subjects that had been formerly taught were dropped as regular subjects of instruction, it has been customary to spend some time on a review of them before taking up new work. This has been done with a view of securing, as far as possible, such intimacy with a subject as shall give facility in teaching it. Unless teachers have a greater grasp of the subjects which they are called upon to teach, than our schools can or are expected to give, they will often be at a loss, during the early period of their work at least, to determine at the moment how to deal with pupils' questions or difficulties, and the lessons they give will generally be marked by hesitancy, doubt and dullness, instead of freedom, ease and brightness. Many teachers are, no doubt, conscious of this failure at the outset, and must continue to be so until they acquire a mastery of the subjects so far as they are called upon to teach them. When Ontario recently increased the number of her Normal Schools, the authorities imposed upon them the duty of securing, on the part of the students, a full and ready knowledge of the subjects taught in the common schools and a respect and liking for them. Such a provision, though it may not be expressed, should be implied in the very existence of a Normal School, and has, I am pleased to say, been at least aimed at in the case of New Brunswick.

When new subjects or more advanced parts of a subject are taken up, they are taught on the principles that govern proper methods, and thus there is secured in the most effective way, not only the knowledge which is wanted but some practical acquaintance with principles and methods of teaching. Whatever non-professional subjects are taught at a Normal School, unless they are dealt with in a way that illustrates the principles of teaching now generally accepted, the institution fails to discharge one of its most distinctive functions. The Board of Education has very wisely provided that subjects in non-professional instruction shall be taught in this way, and further, that each instructor shall explain the principles that relate to the teaching of the subjects under his charge. The instructors fully recognize the value of this requirement, and have aimed to carry it out at least in its spirit if not in the letter.

The Professional Course, which is the distinctive work of the Institution, received due attention, and the results, so far as could be ascertained, were as satisfactory as could be reasonably expected under the very limited accommodation for such large numbers. The principles upon which successful methods of teaching are based, were first discussed. Principles, in the ordinary sense of the term, should not be made the starting point in any subject, for principles, strictly speaking, are the

outcome of observation of things, facts or experiences, and cannot at first be apprehended without tedious and laborious explanation. The principles referred to as having been discussed are certain guiding maxims or axioms—truths which are self-evident or become so from the simplest illustrations. We accept, for instance, as a basis in our first year's work, the following maxims :—1. From things to ideas, from ideas to words. 2. From particulars to generals, or what is practically the same conception—from the concrete to the abstract, and several others which need not be named. These, along with the other maxims, correspond with the natural processes of mind : 1st. A child, for instance, takes no interest in a name till he has seen the thing or object; the sight of it awakens an idea; this idea seeks expression, hence the name. 2nd. A pupil sees a tree one day, a different one the second, and another the third. He soon comes to form some idea of what a tree is. He may not be able to give a definition of it, but he has made an induction of his own and is prepared to receive the general statement. This very simple example illustrates the process or steps by which the pupil is led to form general notions, or in other words definitions, rules, laws, theories, etc. In reaching these general notions the pupil's observing and thinking powers are exercised, and thus the process becomes educative, while at the same time the knowledge wanted is secured, and secured in a way that makes it useful,—he can apply it, and make it also the basis for further acquisitions. The once universal practice of giving the pupil ready-made knowledge—definitions, rules, etc.—is not followed by intelligent teachers of to-day, and is happily disappearing. Pupils do not now begin the study of Geometry as it is in Euclid, but have first a preparatory course in practical Geometry. This course, dealing with geometrical forms in the concrete, awakens proper conceptions of geometrical figures—their forms, properties and relations, and so when the pupils come to take up the study of Euclid, they are prepared to deal intelligently with his deductive methods, and to enjoy the logical demonstration of those truths which they had themselves found out by experiment, and thus they become encouraged to attempt original proofs. Mr. Inch, Instructor in Geometry, finds many of the students with very confused ideas of what they can glibly repeat. He gives them a few concrete examples and opens their eyes to a new world. This preparatory course is very suitable for the common school and should be dealt with there. The subject is eminently a practical one and will prove of much service to pupils who do not find their way to the High School. All subjects which have things or facts for their elements, should be taught on the same principle—the concrete before the abstract. There is no stereotyped method. Any teacher who has full grasp of a principle and is interested in his work will select or make his own method and thus throw into it his own individuality. Subjects which are ab-

stract in their nature, such as Grammar, should be postponed till the pupil has reached a stage in his mental development that would enable him to dissociate a word from a thing or action which it represents. The elements of Grammar are not things. A noun is not a book but a word which names the thing—the sign of a certain kind of notion—an abstraction—which a child cannot form much before his tenth year at least. The study of this subject at an earlier age is not only unprofitable but results in misconception and confusion, such as associating the parts of speech with the things or actions themselves, instead of with the words. Besides, the pupil has not as yet very distinct conceptions of the functions or uses of words upon which grammatical classification is based.

The foregoing paragraph merely indicates some of the principles and methods recommended to students to carry out in practice, if their aim is, as it should be, to train pupils to observe and to think. But pupils possess besides intellect, the faculty of imagination and an emotional nature which require cultivation also. The imagination has for its basis observation. From natural scenes, for example, with which the pupil is familiar, and scenes in actual life, he may be led to form ideal scenes and modes of living in other lands. Again, stories of adventure read or told, of incidents embodying virtuous emotions, stir both the imagination and the moral powers. Much, however, depends on the spirit in which such exercises are conducted. Lifeless reading or narration deadens all the faculties instead of enlivening them, while vividness and intensity rouse the imagination to "body forth" a picture which brings into play all the sympathetic interests of the soul. Further, good poetry is another instrument which should be used in this behalf. Poetry is especially well fitted to cultivate the imagination and evoke the nobler sympathies, and should often be read and committed to memory "when the heart is young." It may not be fully understood at the time, but the charm of the verse and its musical cadence sink almost unconsciously into the soul and there work their way, often enshrining a thought that may lead to a noble life. The object of committing poetry to memory is not to exercise this faculty as some teachers suppose; nor is it needed for this purpose. There is abundance of memory work implied in the prescribed course of Instruction. When definitions, rules, general notions, etc., are reached, as already indicated, they should be, as they generally are, committed to memory. The learning of poetry will of course afford additional exercise to the memory, but this is a very subordinate aim compared with the training of the imagination, and the culture of the moral and spiritual nature.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Under this head the following subjects were considered :—(1) The School System; (2) School Organization; (3) Discipline.

(1) The School System consisted of a study of the Schools Act and the Regulations of the Board of Education. Each student was provided with a copy of the School Manual, and portions of it were prescribed for reading and examination at stated periods.

(2) In School Organization, attention was called to proper arrangement of school furniture; lighting, ventilation, temperature, registration, classification or grading of pupils, construction of time-tables, playground, etc. With respect to classification, it was recommended that consideration be given to age and natural ability or power of advancing, in addition to knowledge.

(3) Discipline.—Discipline is a means to an end. It is the application of those motive forces which incline the pupil to order, obedience and study. To bring about these results, arrangement of the furniture and the condition of the schoolroom must be favourable, and the teacher himself, besides his legal qualifications, should naturally possess such qualities as self control, decision, cheerfulness, and above all, sympathy. Where these conditions exist, there will not be much need for punishment of any kind. Nevertheless, instances will occur of insubordination and other faults which require to be dealt with. Some of the expedients often adopted before resorting to corporal punishment were considered :—Open censure, removal from seat, deprivation of recess, keeping in, imposition of tasks, &c. In considering these expedients it was shown that they did not meet the end in view. It was only in very rare instances in which there was any correspondence between the fault and the punishment; and with regard to the imposition of tasks there was not a single instance in which such a punishment could be justified. Deprivation of recess for unprepared lessons was as absurd as it was detrimental to the pupil's interest. More rational methods were recommended, which the students approved and purposed to carry out. It is to be feared, however, since "hot blood soon overcomes a cold decree," there will be moments when some will forget.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The several views held in regard to it were noticed. The teacher possessed the right to punish. He stands in room of the parent, and has, by the sanction of society through all time—since the days of Orbilius at least—possessed this right. The Board of Education recognizes it, and has enjoined that all teachers practice such discipline as may be exercised

by a kind, firm and judicious parent. Neither the parent nor a Board of School Trustees can properly or lawfully withhold this right. Much of the objection that has been raised against corporal punishment has been owing to the excess with which it has often been inflicted. Before resorting to it, however, it is presumed that all those influences which give a healthy tone to the school, which appeal to the higher motives of the pupil should be daily brought into play, and that he should see in his teacher a desire to deal generously and considerately with his faults, a readiness to direct him in difficulties and encourage him when he fails, and there will not be much need for the rod. Yet some will, nevertheless, be found who have not been cured of serious faults. Then the teacher must take such action as shall stand out as a public testimony that neither bad language, falsehood, nor any form of cruelty or immorality shall be allowed to break in upon that moral tone which has been established for the good of all. The success of the punishment will, of course, largely depend upon the spirit in which it is inflicted. It must appear to the pupil and to the whole school—if the punishment is inflicted before the school—that it has been inflicted solely because of the serious nature of the offence committed. As a preventive to a hasty and thoughtless recourse to this kind of punishment, the students were recommended to make a record of the fault, the details of the punishment, and the date.

PRACTICE LESSONS.

Practice Lessons were given by the students both in the Model and Normal Departments, not so often as was desirable but as often as it was possible without sacrificing other important interests. The Principal or one of the Instructors supervised these lessons when given in the Model School, or when the class consisted of pupils drawn from the Model School. Lessons given by students to their classes were supervised by the Instructors of the subject taught. The value of these practice lessons consisted chiefly in the criticisms which generally followed the lesson. The merits and defects of the lesson were pointed out by the student-teachers' class-mates, and the Instructor concluded the exercise with observations on the criticisms made, and with his own criticism upon the lesson. The manner of the student upon which the results or effects of a lesson so much depend, was invariably a point to be noted. I must here acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Creed especially, for his very valuable assistance on these occasions and for the readiness with which he invariably undertook the duties.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

The number in this Department for the year was, as already stated, 34,—23 during the first term, and 11 the second. Their attendance was regular and punctual—markedly so—and their conduct blameless. They

were very well prepared for the entrance examination, especially in Grammar and Arithmetic, and all were admitted. It is pleasing to note that applicants for this Department are generally well prepared and have besides a very fair acquaintance with the Metric System, which is not always the case with applicants for entrance to the Normal Department. The usual course was carried out, both as respects the branches of instruction and professional work, and satisfactory progress made. They gave evidence of careful preparation for prescribed class-work, but shewed rather a tendency to memorize than to understand. Mr. Belliveau, the Instructor, was regular and punctual at his work, and when his class was under the charge of another, was engaged, as often as occasion required, in transcribing the statistics and other data into the official record books, at which he is facile princeps. It is to be regretted that our French people do not, in their own interest, take more advantage of the opportunities which this Department offers, by sending larger numbers—as many at least as will fairly meet the requirements of the Acadian schools. The class-room is one of the most lightsome and suitable in the building, and should have an attendance of not less than 40 students every term.

In view of the large numbers now attending the Normal Department, it seems to me very desirable that the French students should be under the charge of their Instructor in all the subjects required. This would give the Principal a freer hand, not only for his special work, but for more effective supervision of the “practice lessons,” and of all the departments of the Institution. In other Institutions where such a department exists, the whole instruction is under the charge of its teacher, as in Nova Scotia, where the necessity for it is not so great as with us.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The Model School, in addition to its duties as an integral part of the city school system, was, as usual, of service in illustrating principles and methods of teaching and school management. It also afforded the students an opportunity of giving “practice lessons,” which is an essential part of their training. Useful, however, as the school has been in the past in this respect, it is now altogether inadequate to meet this purpose. Each of its four departments would require to be duplicated or triplicated to meet the existing needs. It would not, however, be practicable for several reasons, to provide the required accommodation on the Normal School grounds, nor is it necessary. Some arrangement, it appears to me, might be made between the Board of Education and the City School Board, by which the student-teachers would have the same privileges in the city schools—chiefly from Grades I-VIII—as in the Model School. A morning or afternoon session once a week might suffice, but



EDUCATIONAL HANDWORK IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Class at work in the Sloyd Department.

such details, &c., could be readily determined afterward. Some may object to any agreement of this kind on the ground that the work of the schools would be interfered with. It does not follow that the schools will be interfered with. They will, on the other hand, be largely benefited. Such visits will stimulate teachers who need any such stimulus, to conduct their work on well established principles, and thus educate, as well as instruct. Neither should the "practice lessons," which student-teachers may give, be any ground of objection. The regular teacher of the department will be always present, who, if errors are made, will see to their correction and also supplement what may be lacking in the instruction. Though this may entail sometimes the going over of the lesson again, the pupils will have a much better grasp of it, while the teacher of the department herself will have a good opportunity of judging what it is that awakens interest and what it is that deadens. From these and other considerations it will be seen that the schools cannot necessarily suffer by making such provision as is recommended above; and not only will it prove a benefit to the schools of the city, but to the Province at large, through the broader views which the students must gain from witnessing the various methods pursued in the various schools of the city. I may add that such a provision has been in operation for some time in Truro, and has, I believe, given much satisfaction to all concerned.

THE SLOYD DEPARTMENT.

The Director, Mr. Kidner, will, of course, make a report himself to you on the condition of this department, which has functions outside the jurisdiction of the Normal School. So far as the instruction given to the students of the Normal School is concerned, I must express my unqualified approval. Each of the four classes spent an afternoon session once a week in the department, and the evidences of their interest and progress were very marked. The subject, it is true, is of a nature to awaken interest more readily than the intellectual subjects of the course, but no little credit is due to the efficiency and painstaking care of the Instructors, Mr. Lynn and Miss Baxter, for such satisfactory results. I must state, however, that it is at considerable sacrifice to other important interests of the Institution that this work is carried on within the building at all. It has caused much inconvenience also, in several ways, and each year only increases it. The arrangement was, no doubt, intended to be only temporary and experimental. The experimental stage has passed. The utility of the subject and the practicability of teaching it have been thoroughly tested, and the action of the Board of Education in introducing it has been fully justified. It only needs a location suit-

able to its work, and one that will relieve the Normal Department of the inconvenience it has caused. I therefore beg to repeat my recommendation of former years that proper provision be made for the accommodation of the Sloyd Department outside of the building. In this connection I may also be allowed to repeat my former recommendation for better accommodation for the teaching of Science. A class-room with its defective equipment comprises about all the means available for instruction in a subject that is constantly increasing in interest and importance; and were it not that the Instructor, Mr. Hagerman, is as resourceful as he is full of his subject, he would fail to impart that enthusiasm which inspires his classes. It is not proposed, nor is it fitting to provide such accommodation or equipment as a University requires. All that may be considered necessary is a good class-room with modern furniture, a well equipped laboratory, and a museum. Details may be safely left to the Chief Superintendent. I have recommended only such provisions as are absolutely necessary to enable the Instructors to give due effect to the present course of instruction. I consider it, however, very fitting that a gymnasium should be provided for the use of the students, and private rooms for the Instructors.

MUSIC.

I very much regret that the number which Prof. Cadwallader, the Instructor in Music, returns as qualified to teach singing, is so small. As will be seen from his report given above, only 38 out of 292 who received instruction during the session, are returned as qualified to teach rote singing, and only 13 of these are qualified to teach theory. I am less concerned about the theory than the fact that so few can sing at all. For primary grades at least a teacher who can sing can enliven her class at any moment, while a tuneless teacher, unless she has sunshine in her face, will have a gloomy school. I do not mean to cast any reflection on Prof. Cadwallader. His skill as a musician is universally acknowledged, and I may say, when the students are singing in the Hall in concert, it charms one to listen. Nor has he been less faithful in keeping his engagements with promptness and regularity than any Instructor on the staff. Still the fact remains, that according to his annual reports the schools of the Province are not, as regards music, deriving much advantage from the Normal School.

The Governor General's medals for highest professional standing in the senior and the junior class were awarded respectively to Miss Gertrude M. Crisp, Gibson, (silver), and to Miss Alice M. Thistle, Hopewell. (bronze). Miss Crisp was awarded the medal for the junior class of last year,

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THIS REPORT.

1. That student-teachers have the privilege of visiting the other city schools at stated times for observation and practice.

2. That the Instructor of the French Department give, in addition to his present course, the professional instruction necessary to enable the students to teach intelligently the subjects prescribed for Acadian schools.

3. That better accommodation be provided for instruction, &c.: (1) Sloyd, and (2) Science.

4. (1) That a gymnasium be provided for the use of the students; (2) Private rooms for the Instructors.

Before closing this report, which is the last I shall have the honour to submit, I desire to express my obligations to the Instructors, both of the Normal and Model Departments, for the cheerful support they have always accorded me in the management of the Institution, and to say that I shall ever look back with pleasure to our cordial fellowship.

To yourself, Mr. Chief Superintendent, I return my sincere thanks for your uniform courtesy and kindness; for the aid and encouragement you have given me, and for the deep interest you have, at all times, taken in the Institution.

To the Board of Education I must express my sincere appreciation for the confidence they have placed in me; for the visits with which they have honoured the Institution, and their inspiring addresses to the students.

To His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Council, I cannot but feel grateful for the liberal provision they have made for my future comfort.

With best wishes for my successor, and the prosperity of the Institution, I am,

Yours faithfully,

WM. CROCKET,
Principal.

The Institution is pleased to acknowledge the receipt during the year of a cabinet of the Metric System from the Minister of Inland Revenue, on the recommendation of O. S. Crocket, M. P., and a parcel of very suitable books from Dr. G. U. Hay, of St. John.

APPENDIX B

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 1.

FRED A. DIXON, M. A., Inspector.

(Note.—Inspector Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., Doaktown, resumed his duties as Inspector of this District on Jan. 1st, 1907.)

This District embraces the County of Restigouche except the Parish of Balmoral and School Districts Nos. 1½ Colborne and Balmoral and 3 Addington; the County of Northumberland except the Parish of Rogersville; in the County of York, the Parish of Stanley.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following as my report for the year ending December, 1906 :

Though unacquainted with many parts of the Inspectorate, I was able, by reason of the fine weather and favorable condition of the roads, to visit all districts as required.

Scarcity of teachers made it necessary to recommend the issue of a number of local licenses; yet about one in seven of the ungraded schools was closed during the winter term, and about one in sixteen during the summer term. Of those reported in operation in the winter term, several did not open till March or later. This is a regular feature in some sparsely settled districts, as the attendance would be very small during the months of January and February.

Some Parishes do much better than others in the matter of keeping the schools open.

Restigouche.—Addington had all the schools open both terms. In Colborne, Dalhousie or Eldon, not more than one district either term was without a teacher. Durham had two schools closed during the winter term.

Northumberland.—In Chatham, Derby, Ludlow, and South Esk, all districts had teachers engaged both terms. In Blissfield, Glenelg, and Newcastle, the vacant schools did not exceed one for each Parish.

The remaining Parishes had a larger number of districts without teachers at least one term.

York.—Of the nineteen districts in Stanley, only two were without teachers, and that for the winter term only.

Usually the district that started early to secure a teacher succeeded in getting one.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed discussion of the various subjects which find a place on the school course. I will refer to a few of them.

Grammar.—In schools where few or none get beyond the common school grades, more attention might profitably be given to composition or the practical use of the language. Boys and girls require first a working knowledge of the language,—a knowledge that will enable them to express themselves in writing, clearly and accurately. The niceties of etymology and syntax, though of excellent educational value, are yet of secondary importance.

Arithmetic.—Many teachers need to exercise greater care in teaching the elementary part of this subject. In some schools no real addition is done. The results are obtained by counting.

Nature Study.—In this subject I have noticed some poor work being done. In one instance that came under my observation, pupils were being taught to describe a mineral and the test for it, whether it would effervesce or not on the application of acid. The pupils had not examined either acid or mineral, and it was rather doubtful if they understood the meaning of the word effervesce. This is no doubt an extreme case.

A good deal of judgment is necessary in teaching Nature Lessons. Yet with natural phenomena always present, and such minerals, plants and animals as are always obtainable, a teacher in the country need never be at a loss in elementary nature study.

Health Lessons.—This subject deservedly receives a good deal of attention. The results are often very pleasing. It is a scientific subject in which specimens are always present. Yet here, occasionally, the teaching is not very scientific, but memory work, as in the case when the distinction between the animal and mineral matter composing the bones is memorized from the text book, and not verified by experiment.

What study can be more interesting than that of the machinery of the body? The organs of sense, their anatomy and functions, bone, muscle, nerves, brain, lungs, heart, blood-vessels, glands, skin, can be studied, their functions and working condition noted from the living specimens which form the class, or other specimens easily obtainable. Thus there is developed a pride in the possession of a healthy body, and the ambition to keep its machinery in the best possible working condition.

THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW.

This law has made very little difference in the Inspectorate. Few school meetings took up the question. Of those that did, some adopted the resolution putting the law in force, others voted in the negative. Among the former, Blackville, No. 6, not only adopted the resolution, but decided to ask for authority to enforce compulsory attendance up to the age of fifteen.

CONSOLIDATION.

There are still no consolidated schools in the Inspectorate to report. Attention has been called in previous reports by Inspector Mersereau, of different sections favorably situated for the location of a consolidated school. Some of these are, Blackville, Millerton, Stanley, Cross Creek. But the consolidated school idea seems to have made little progress. Ratepayers are loath to give up their local school meetings. If consolidated schools are to be established in any of these centres in the near future, it will doubtless have to be done without much regard to the wishes of some, at least, of the districts interested.

NEW DISTRICTS.

In Addington a new district has been made, No. 1½, from territory taken from Nos. 1 and 2. This district includes the growing village of Shives Athol, on the site of the historic Athol house. A school house was built, furnished and made ready for occupation during the summer months. School was opened in September under the efficient management of Miss Melissa Cooke.

Lily Lake, No. 11, Dalhousie, had a meeting for organization in the spring. Trustees were elected and an assessment voted. It was expected that a house would be erected during the past summer, but that has been deferred till next year.

No. 11, Alnwick, had a meeting for organization. Trustees were elected and an assessment voted. The district had taken the same action some three years before, but got no further. The present effort promises success, as the school house is near completion and the ratepayers have had one lesson in paying the school tax. School will likely be opened next year.

A new district is required to accommodate the people living at Beaver Brook Station. I have, therefore, made out boundaries for the proposed district, for your consideration.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

Including the two above mentioned, five new school houses have been built this year. The others are at Archibald Settlement, Wayerton, and Protectionville.

Besides these, some houses have been repaired and enlarged. The following is a list of improvements as far as I noted them :—

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Campbellton—Two new rooms from assembly hall fitted up and furnished, one of them now occupied.

Tide Head—Interior of house painted; desks varnished and floor oiled.

Shives Athol—New house, furnished with modern desks, maps and talc plate blackboards.

Flatlands—Cabinet of maps.

Glenlivet.—House resingled and enlarged, being made eighteen feet longer; a number of new desks to provide additional accommodation.

Upper Charlo—Interior of house ceiled and painted white; Standard Dictionary and stand.

Blacklands—Grounds enclosed by neat wire fence, with iron gate.

Dalhousie—New desks for one room, wall service renewed, science equipment.

Dalhousie Junction—Foundation repaired, walls and ceiling whitened, map of Maritime Provinces.

Richardsville—Cabinet of Maps, Map of Canada.

Doyle Settlement—New outhouses.

Archibald Settlement—New house.

Quinn's Point—New maps, blackboard and teacher's desk.

Mann's Mountain—Cabinet of maps.

Dawsonvale—House furnished with new desks for pupils and teacher.

Bartibogue Bridge—New blackboard, Map of the World, chair and desk for teacher, Terrestrial Globe.

Burnt Church—Bored well on premises, Map of Canada and Empire.

Tabusintac—No. 7, Alnwick—Map of Canada and Empire, new blackboard.

Loggieville—New outbuildings, cabinet of maps.

Grattan—Maps of Hemispheres and of Maritime Provinces.

French Cove—New woodshed, house inside and out whitened, blackboard surface renewed, Map of Maritime Provinces.

Portage—New house under construction.

Little Branch—House painted and papered within, new window shades, blackboard surface renewed, house whitewashed outside and trimmings painted, new foundation.

Carroll's Crossing—Map of Maritime Provinces.

Chatham Head—New maps and blackboards.

Lower Barnaby—Eight new double desks.

Lower Newcastle—Window shades, terrestrial globe, Map of Hemispheres.

Wayerton—New house on new site, new furniture.

Johnstown's Bridge—Addition to house to provide class-room, but repairs to house are badly needed.

Allison Settlement—House painted within and outside.

Strathadam—New steps, desks for teacher and pupils.

Protectionville—New house on new site.

Cassilis—Porch built, woodshed repaired, house painted.

Red Rock—House ceiled within.

In addition to these, a large number of schools have received the map lately issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa,—Canada on one side, the Empire on the other.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Restigouche Grammar School continues under the principalship of E. W. Lewis, B. A. The staff has had several changes since last year. The new members are Alice B. Sterling, B. A., Agnes G. Wilson, B. A., Miss G. Dickson, Mrs. I. B. Mersereau, and Miss Isabel Duffy.

The Campbellton School Board found it necessary to make over the assembly hall into class rooms, one of which has been furnished and occupied during the summer term. Two of the staff have taken the course in school gardening at Guelph.

Dr. Cox continues as Principal of the Northumberland County Grammar School. The staff has not been without changes. Chatham has lost Miss Maggie Mowat, Messrs. R. D. Fullerton and H. B. Logie, and Miss Flood, while the gains are Miss Alward, Mr. Denham and Miss Keating.

It is unnecessary to speak of the well-known high state of efficiency of both the Grammar Schools.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

At Newcastle Mr. B. P. Steeves remains as Principal.

The School Board has given attention to some needed improvements. As a result the Harkins and Adams buildings are much better in respect to grounds, sanitation and convenience.

The Douglastown School continues under the same staff, and had a creditable showing at the Normal School entrance examinations. The present school house is very inconvenient.

At Millerton both departments have a change of teachers. A new building is badly needed and the subject is now under consideration. It is expected that a new and modern school house will be erected next year.

The Blackville school, under the operation of the Compulsory Attendance Law, has an increased attendance. The pupils appear interested in their work.

The school at Doaktown continues without change of teachers.

The school at Dalhousie is in excellent condition. The rooms have been repaired and improved. One department has been refurnished; chemical and physical apparatus to the value of thirty dollars has been added. The money for the last item was raised by means of a concert gotten up through the efforts of teachers and pupils. A cabinet to contain this apparatus was provided by the trustees. An exhibit of general school work was sent to the exhibition at St. John and won a diploma.

OTHER GRADED SCHOOLS.

Nelson and Loggieville each have three departments, and both continue much as last year. The latter has made some improvements in the grounds.

Stanley Village should have a new building. As has been pointed out, this is a suitable place for a consolidated school.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

As Inspector Mersereau in his report of last year dealt with these in detail, it is not necessary for me to do so.

It is a pleasure to note that the greater number of teachers are doing their work with diligence and ability.

In many of the ungraded schools pupils are prepared for Normal School Entrance Examinations. Candidates from these are often able to compete successfully with students from the well equipped Grammar and High Schools. Why is it so? Mainly, I believe, because fewer attractions in the country as compared with the town, draw the attention of the pupils from the evening study.

Unfortunately the teacher's position is sometimes filled by one unable to appreciate the responsibilities of the position, or by one weak in authority or teaching ability. Such instances are the exception.

Too many teachers are satisfied to work along on a third or second class license, instead of striving to rise in the profession and obtain a higher class. Third class teachers ought to look forward towards getting a higher class, and that as soon as possible, instead of going on year after year taking advantage of the scarcity of teachers to have their license renewed.

Some teachers have dropped out of the work for a time at least. Miss Drusilla Tingley, at Halcomb, and Miss Marie Robichaud, at Riviere des Caches, were compelled by ill health to retire during the term. Mr. D. T. Robichaud, formerly at Lower Neguac, has taken up journalistic work. Miss Bridget Dumas will be missed from Neguac, as will be Miss Annie Williston, from Bay du Vin, Miss Margaret Harper, from Lower Napan, and Miss Carrie Kilburn, from Boiestown. In addition to these, some teachers of the third class have very wisely returned to Normal School.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. DIXON.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT. No. 2.

J. FLAVIEN DOUCET, Inspector,

P. O. Address, Bathurst, N. B.

This District embraces the Counties of Gloucester and Madawaska; the Parish of Balmoral, School Districts No. 1½, Colborne and Balmoral, and No. 3, Addington, in the County of Restigouche; and the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and School District No. 8, in the Parishes of Perth and Drummond, in the County of Victoria.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—It again becomes my duty to respectfully submit my annual report on the condition and progress of the Public Schools in Inspectorate No. 2.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

St. Francis.—This Parish is divided into ten school districts, No. 6, Glasier Lake, being still unorganized. A new school house is being erected at Upper St. Francis, No. 6, which, when completed, will be a credit to the district. The school has, during the past few years, been operated in a fitful way. Now that there is a sufficient number of children in the district—over 30—and good school accommodation, I trust the school will be kept in continuous operation. I attended a meeting for organization of the ratepayers of District No. 15, Little Enoch Lake, in the month of June. All the ratepayers were present. A school house is now being constructed, which the people have decided to have ready for the reception of the pupils next August. There are over 25 children in the district who will thus be placed in a position to receive the benefits of at least a common school education.

No. 4, Webster's Creek, has a large school successfully conducted by Mr. Pierre Blanchard. The school is now too large for one teacher. There should be a class-room assistant employed.

The school house at Winding Ledges is getting out of repair. It should be painted and the school yard enclosed.

No. 2½ has a new school house which is rapidly getting deteriorated for the want of paint.

A new school house is badly needed at No. 7. The school work has never been so satisfactory as at my last visit to this district. All the schools of this Parish were opened during the whole year, with the exception of No. 5, which was closed during the winter term.

Clair.—Five schools were in operation during the winter and seven during the summer term. No. 3, Upper Long Settlement, organized late in 1905, is now building a school house. The district is small, but there is plenty of children to keep a school running. The school house at Long Settlement, No. 10, has been ceiled and wainscotted. A new school house was built during the year at No. 14 to replace the one destroyed by fire in the year 1905. Very acceptable work was shown at my last visit at No. 13, Baker Lake, by Miss Julie Sirois. The district is in need of a larger and more comfortable school house. In No. 1 the school does not receive, on the part of the ratepayers, the support that it should, nor will the trustees take any interest in school matters.

No. 2 has a popular and successful teacher.

St. Hilaire.—This is the banner Parish of the County of Madawaska for the efficiency of its schools. None but trained teachers are placed in the direction of the schools. During the last five years I do not recollect of any of the schools of this Parish having been closed.

No. 1 has the best school house of the parish. The school grounds at No. 2 have been enclosed by a neat woven wire fence. The rapidly increasing school population of No. 3, Baker Brook, will soon render the opening of a second department imperative. There were 78 pupils enrolled at my last visit to the school in November last, with more to come. Districts Nos. 6, 8 and 9 are permanently closed. They are all small, very thinly settled, with few children of school age in each district.

St. Jacques.—An excellent school is being maintained at St. Jacques, No. 1, by Miss Olive Sirois. The last annual meeting decided to have a new school house erected next summer to replace the present one, which has outlived its usefulness for school purposes. No. 2 has had no school for the last five years. The few children in the district should be transported to the school at No. 1. A new house is needed at No. 4, Roussel. The school houses at No. 3 and No. 5 need repairing and modern furniture. There is a movement on foot towards forming a new district with a slice each of Couturier, No. 3, and of Patrieville. I have so far refused to grant the request, as it would form two very small districts, each a little over two miles long.

Madawaska.—A neat little school house has been erected during the year at Francoeur, No. 4, and school opened for the first time since many

years, with an enrolment of 41—all in Grade I. The house at No. 5 has been wainscotted. There was no school at No. 1½ during the last term. The number of children in attendance at the several departments of the Superior School at Edmundston, having been somewhat decreased by the establishment of Convent Schools in the town, the trustees found it expedient to condense the school into four departments. The present staff is composed of the Principal, Miss Nora Costello, Miss Josephine Dionne, and Miss Martina Hall, all of whom are doing conscientious and successful work.

St. Basil has eleven organized districts and operated 14 schools and departments during the second, and 13 during the first term. No. 4½ has had no school for two years. Some time ago I succeeded in securing a grant of \$20 from the School House Fund as an aid towards finishing the inside of the school house, but the trustees showed such lack of interest in school matters that they let the grant lapse.

No. 2 was closed during last term and No. 9 during the whole year. The latter has not enough children to support a school.

A school house is being slowly erected at Martin Settlement. Excepting the school buildings of District No. 3, the school houses of this Parish do not do it credit.

I am pleased to report, however, that steps are being taken to have new school houses erected at No. 1, Green River, and No. 5, Theriault, at an early date.

The graded school at St. Basil has now seven departments and still maintains its long acquired reputation for efficient work. The exercises in Composition and Writing deserve honorable mention. This school is probably the most important feeder to the French Department of the Normal School in my Inspectorate. It supplies, with a very few exceptions, the schools of the whole County of Madawaska with teachers. It is doing, in this respect, what the Superior School at Grand Falls is doing for the northern parishes of Victoria County; the Superior School at Petit Rocher for the schools of the Parish of Beresford, Balmoral and Rogersville; the Bathurst Graded Schools for the schools of the Parish of Bathurst and vicinity; the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame at Caraquet and the Superior School at Tracadie for the lower Parishes of Gloucester County.

Ste. Anne.—The schools of this parish have been in continuous operation since my incumbency,—an excellent showing. They are all doing satisfactory work. No. 1 and No. 3, taught by Miss Leona Cote and Miss Odile Albert, deserve special mention. The school buildings are good, except No. 4, which is evidently fast going into ruins. No. 7 has a new map

of the British Empire; No. 3 a map of Canada and a map of the Maritime Provinces, and No. 1 a large hyloplate. The only unorganized district of the parish is No. 6. I called a meeting for organization last June and attended in person, but to my great discouragement there were only three ratepayers present. Such gross neglect on the part of the ratepayers is depriving over thirty children of school privileges, and cannot certainly be tolerated much longer.

St. Leonard.—This Parish has completely done away with its old buildings within the last six years. During that period three new buildings have been erected,—No. 5, No. 8 and No. 9. The remaining three, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 7, have received thorough repairs. The school house at Byram, No. 6, is progressing very slowly. The school at No. 3 has been supplied with new furniture. No. 10 was organized during the year, but nothing has yet been done, to my knowledge, about building a school house.

All the schools of this Parish were in operation during both terms of the year. Miss Albertine Martin rendered good service at No. 4.

St. Andre.—This new Parish contains eight school districts, two of which, No. 11 and No. 15, are unorganized. No. 11 is too weak to support a school. I am beginning to have hopes about succeeding to organize No. 15. No. 12, St. Amand, organized during the year. A school house is now in course of construction. A new school house is needed at No. 13, Chambord. Five schools were in operation during the whole year.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Drummond.—School districts Nos. 1 and 13 were closed during the last term, and Nos. 1½ and 12 during the whole year, owing to the trustees being unable to find teachers. No. 1 opened late in the term, but the teacher went home after a few days' teaching. This is too important a school to have it closed. The above district, together with No. 2, form the Danish Colony. The school buildings are all good, although that at No. 12, Blue Bell, is out of repair. A handsome school house has been erected at No. 12, Foley Brook, of which any rural district might be proud. As a rule the schools are well seated and supplied with apparatus. The trustees have, in the past, been in the habit of opening the schools in the month of October and closing them in the month of May. This is evidently the main reason why teachers cannot always be secured for these schools, as very few teachers are available so late in the summer term. Miss Marie M. Goodine accomplished good work at No. 2. There was only one child present at South Tilley on the day of my visit. In No. 8½ the pupils are not supplied with the necessary readers.

Grand Falls.—As anticipated in my last annual report, the ratepayers of Grand Falls showed promptness in providing more school accommodation. Pending the erection of a new school house the trustees hired a separate building for the Primary Department, and placed a teacher in charge at the beginning of the winter term. At the last annual meeting the sum of \$15,000 was voted for the purpose of erecting a larger and more commodious school house. The Commons Land has been selected as the site for the new building. Some preliminary work has been done. A determined effort will be made early next summer to have the new building ready at as early a date as possible. At the time of my visit, in the month of June, there were 248 pupils enrolled. A fifth department was opened in the month of August. I sent you a special report of the work done by each department of the school during the year.

The new building at No. 10, North California, is creditable to the district. A sum of money was voted at the last annual meeting held in No. 8, South California, to erect a new school house to replace the one destroyed by fire a year ago. No. 4 and No. 8 closed during the second term. No. 5 has the highest average attendance of any school in the Parish. The schools at Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 11, are doing very efficient work. The school grounds at No. 11 have been enlarged and levelled during the year. Fourteen schools and departments were in operation during the first term, and eleven during the second.

In addition to the improvements mentioned in the course of the above remarks, the following districts in the Counties of Madawaska and Victoria have, during the year, supplied their schools with desks, apparatus, etc.

Clair, No. 2—Teacher's Desk, Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Power's Creek—Twelve new desks.

Edmundston—Two large hyloplates, extensive repairs.

Little River—One hyloplate, map of the Maritime Provinces.

Second Tier, No. 10, St. Basil—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Combe's Road, No. 9, St. Leonard—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Gillespie—Maps of British Empire and Maritime Provinces.

Payne Settlement—Hyloplate.

Rapides des Femmes—Book case.

St. Leonard's Station—New Furniture.

Webster's Creek—Large hyloplate, new outhouses, woodshed.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Balmoral.—It was found impossible to secure trained teachers for all the schools of this progressive parish. No. 5, a small district, was closed

during the whole year, and No. 3, Addington, during the first term. The school house in this last district is not centrally located to accommodate the larger part of the school population. In No. 6 the children are not supplied with the necessary books and readers. A good school is maintained at No. 2, Balmoral.

The following apparatus was provided :—

No. 1½—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

No. 1—Map of the British Empire.

No. 2—Two large hyloplates.

No. 3—Cloth blackboard.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Beresford.—No. 1 has a fine school house which is well equipped. The school yard should be levelled and enclosed. This is a large school, but Miss Susie M. Fraser presented very acceptable work.

A new school house is needed at No. 2. The trustees of this district had to hire a third class teacher during the term. Second class teachers, who are able to teach both languages, are the most difficult to secure. Steps will soon have to be taken with a view of erecting into a school district and of organizing a settlement situated about two miles back of Turgeon's P. O. No. 3 has a well equipped school, a fine school house and well kept grounds. A second class teacher should be in charge of this school, as well as of the one at Ste. Therese. I could not insist on the trustees of these districts engaging teachers of that class during the year, as none could be secured. In No. 4 extensive repairs have been made on the school house at Tremblay's, (so called) and some slight repairs on the other buildings.

The Superior School has been supplied with four hyloplates and maps. Mr. Boudreau is beginning his sixteenth year as Principal of the school, and his fiftieth year as a teacher in this Province. The work put forth was of a very satisfactory character.

A new school house is in course of construction at No. 8, Ste. Louise. The school house at St. Jerome, No. 12, has been painted, which gives it a fine appearance. The school is well conducted. The schools at Nos. 7, 8½ and 15 were closed for a considerable portion of last term on account of typhoid fever. No. 11 has a miserable school house. No. 9 has not enough children to support a school.

Bathurst.—There has been no change in the teaching staff of the Grammar School at Bathurst, and of the Superior School at the Village. All the departments are eminently satisfactory.

A new district has been formed during the year, under the appellation of St. Mary's, No. 13½. The district was organized during the summer and the people started the work of constructing a school house at once. The trustees intend to open the school next August.

Miss Ethel M. Hurly achieved success in No. 10.

The trustees of No. 4 should engage a teacher who can speak both languages. The pupils were very deficient in all the subjects taught.

New Bandon.—Upper Grand Anse has an excellent school taught by Miss Josephine Dumas. Miss Jennie W. Currie conducted the school at New Bandon with marked success. A woven wire fence makes the appearance of the school more attractive. The school at No. 9 was closed on the day of my visit. All the schools of this parish were in operation during the first term of the year. Waterloo, No. 3, was closed during the second term. The attendance at No. 2 is too large for one teacher. During the summer the enrollment reaches 80, with an attendance of over 60. One teacher cannot begin to teach such a number of pupils in an inadequate school room and do justice to herself, to the pupils and parents.

Paquetville.—All the schools of this Parish have been in continuous operation since 1902, the year of my first official visit to the parish. The school houses are good and are well looked after. The trustees have at heart the welfare of their schools. The trustees visit the schools oftener than is done in any other parish of my Inspectorate.

No. 1 has very up-to-date desks. The school yard should be enclosed. Miss Olga Landry had her school in good shape. The other schools are good. Georgeville is not yet organized. There should be a new district erected at Little Paquetville, as there are over 25 families outside the limits of any district, and too far to send their children to No. 1.

Caraquet.—Miss Bernadette Cormier rendered good service at No. 5. The school has been supplied with a set of new maps and about 75 square feet of hyloplate. The school house at Blanchard Settlement has been extensively repaired. No. 1 and No. 6 have adopted the new Compulsory Law, and the attendance has been more regular and has largely increased in consequence. No. 2½ found it too much of a hardship to support the two departments and has gone back to the ungraded system again. The two St. Simon schools, under the direction of Miss Alice Theriault and Mr. Jos. O. Godin, are progressing satisfactorily. A woven wire fence was being put up around the premises of No. 4 at the time of my visit. No. 8, Second Concession, supports a separate school for some months in the year. I do not see why the people do not avail themselves of the advantages of the present school system and operate a legal school.

Shippigan.—Two new school houses are being erected in this Parish, one at St. Raphael and the second at Cape Bateau. New school houses are needed at Shippigan Gully, Lameque and Little Lameque. I am pleased to report that steps are being taken to erect an up-to-date school building at Lameque shortly. It is to be hoped that the district will make provision for a second department. Mr. Chiasson had an enrollment of 60 last year, but his pupils showed careful training. There is a good school at No. 9, taught by Miss Zita Lordon. No. 3 has not enough children of school age to support a school.

Inkerman.—School has been opened for the first time at Pokemouche Ferry, No. 6, with an enrollment of 32, all in the first grade. A school house is nearing completion at Maltampeque, No. 4½. The trustees will have it ready for the reception of the pupils next August. The school at No. 1, after a whole year of torpidity, re-opened in the month of August. The building at No. 3 needs some repairs. The grounds have been nicely enclosed. There is a good school at No. 2, taught by Miss Elizabeth Landry.

St. Isidore.—This Parish has three schools which were kept in operation during both terms.

Saumarez.—Two new schools were opened in the month of January at No. 3, Tracadie. These new school houses are very creditable buildings, are well lighted and well equipped. One will accommodate the people living at St. Pierre's Settlement. The second, built on the main road, is centrally located for the inhabitants living at "La Dune" and at the Richard Settlement. There are now six departments in the district. The school buildings of this Parish are among the best of the County, with one notable exception, that at No. 6. No. 1½ re-opened in August, after having been closed for a whole year.

The following is a list of the improvements made during the year in the County of Gloucester :—

Bathurst, No. 2—Two hot air furnaces placed in Grammar School building, roof of building tarred, improvements on premises.

Bathurst Village, No. 16—2 dozen desks with separate seats, cabinet of 10 maps on spring rollers.

Bathurst Village, No. 15—Room of Primary Department wainscotted. Belledune—Hyloplate blackboard.

Belledune River—A 12-inch Terrestrial Globe, large hyloplate.

Big River, (Bathurst)—Map of British Empire.

Beresford—Map of Maritime Provinces.

Blanchard Settlement—Extensive repairs.

Blue Cove—School yard raised and levelled, school house kalsomined.

Caraquet, No. 5—Three large hyloplates, Maps of Canada and of the British Empire.

Caraquet Centre—Map of Canada.

Comeau—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Gagnon—10 Imperial Desks.

Green Point, (No. 3, Beresford)—Maps of the Hemispheres, Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

Island River—Map of Canada.

Middle River—Maps of Canada and Africa.

Miramichi Road—Repairs on school house, Map of Canada, Hyloplate Blackboard.

Mizonette—Building painted outside and inside.

Nepisiguit Bridge—Map of the Maritime Provinces on spring rollers, Cabinet of Five Maps, large Hyloplate.

Nepisiguit, West—Map of Canada.

Petit Rocher—Four Hyloplate Blackboards, Maps of the Hemispheres, two Maps of the Maritime Provinces.

Rose Hill—Map of Canada, new outhouses.

Salmon Beach—Map of British Empire.

South Branch, (Bertrand)—Large Hyloplate, Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Shippigan Gully—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

St. Ann's—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

St. Isidore—Hyloplate Blackboard, Map of the Maritime Provinces.

St. Jerome—School house painted outside, Map of the Maritime Provinces.

St. Paul—Map of the Maritime Provinces, new stove.

St. Simon, (No. 4½)—Hyloplate.

St. Simon, (No. 4)—School yard enlarged, wire fence.

Tilley Road—Map of the Maritime Provinces.

Upper Millville—Map of the British Empire, 14 new desks.

Each year sees a good quantity of maps, globes, desks, etc., added to the equipment of our schools, but yet many schools fall short of the requirements. I have often advised the trustees to set aside a small amount yearly for that purpose. If this was done we would, in a few years, have all our schools properly seated and well equipped.

New schools have been opened during the year in the following districts:—One at Pokemouche Ferry; One at Grand Falls, and Two at Tracadie. On the other hand there was a decrease of Two departments at Edmundston. Thus the number of schools in this Inspectorate has increased by three.

New school houses have been completed, or are in course of construction, in the following districts, viz.:—Lake Side, Upper Long Settlement, Upper St. Francis, St. Amand, Martin Settlement, Byram, North California, Foley Brook, Ste. Louise, St. Mary's, Maltampeque, Pokenouche Ferry, Cape Bateau and St. Raphael.

The usual activity has been displayed on educational matters by all concerned. I find, as a rule, that the trustees are zealous in the accomplishment of their duties, and willing to carry out my recommendations. There have been, however, a few exceptions during the year, and as you are aware, I had the unpleasant duty of recommending that the County Fund Cheques be withheld from certain Boards of Trustees. I am glad to say that my recommendations were soon carried out, and there was no further delay in the issuing of the County Grants.

The supply of teachers has not, during the past year, been equal to the demand. Although I was compelled to issue several local licenses, a few schools remained closed. The outlook for the present year is brighter.

The attendance of the pupils has been greatly affected as a result of contagious diseases, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria, which prevailed over the whole of my Inspectorate for a considerable part of the year. I do not know of any district that had not to suffer from one or more of these diseases. During the autumn months an outbreak of typhoid fever in many districts caused several Boards of Trustees to close their schools.

Thirteen school districts, representing twenty-two departments, adopted the Compulsory Attendance Law. It has not been in force for a sufficient length of time to enable me to report on its effects.

It is a pleasure, I assure you, to report that our schools are gradually improving, and that we are getting fairly adequate results. The progress made during the year compares favorably with that made during past years. The teaching as a whole is good. Many of our teachers are well trained and well disposed to do their very best.

In conclusion, I feel pleased to inform you that there have been no difficulties of any serious nature during the year. The most cordial feeling and harmony have existed between teachers, pupils and parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FLAVIEN DOUCET.

January 2nd, 1907.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 3.**CHARLES D. HEBERT, B. A., Inspector.****P. O. Address, Dupuis Corner, Westmorland County.**

This District embraces : In the County of Northumberland, the Parish of Rogersville; the County of Kent; in the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Botsford and Shediack; School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30 in the Parish of Moncton; the Parish of Dorchester, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the schools in my Inspectorate for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906 :—

My Inspectorial Division, as it is now constituted, contains 224 schools and departments, there being 1 Grammar, 4 Superior, 1 Graded and 200 Primary Schools.

The following districts, either defunct or unorganized, have been struck off of the former list :

In the Parish of Moncton, No. 6.
In the Parish of Dundas, No. 9, Cocagne Cove.
In the Parish of St. Mary's, No. 15, Birch.
In the Parish of Wellington, No. 6, Noel Creek.
In the Parish of Richibucto, No. 13, Birch Grove.
In the Parish of Carleton, No. 2, Beach.
In the Parish of Acadieville, No. 6, Belliveau Road.
In the Parish of St. Louis, No. 12, Butler's Brook.
In the Parish of Weldford, No. 5, Upper South Branch; No. 5½, Murphy's; No. 11, Spring Brook.
In the Parish of Harcourt, No. 3, Little Forks; No. 4, Dunn; No. 8, Birch Ridge; No. 9, Castaway Brook.

With reference to school buildings and their equipment, I have very little to add to my former reports. In general, the school houses in this Inspectorate are in fair condition. It is encouraging to note that the steady growth of interest in educational matters has not subsided. Parents are becoming more intimately connected with the work of the schools and manifest a livelier interest in their welfare and success. There are still many localities where room exists for improvement, but, as a general

rule, the desire for advancement along educational lines seems to be present with all concerned.

I have remarked with pleasure that in many districts school grounds have been neatly enclosed, houses repaired and painted, and laudable efforts made to render the school and its surroundings more attractive and more inviting to the child.

Neat and commodious houses were erected during the year in No. 6, Rogersville; No. 3, Dundas, and No. 25, Weldford. No. 25 had its school in operation during the last term. No. 6 will open its school in January.

I think that the year's returns will show a slight decrease in the matter of attendance. This is due, in the main, to the prevalence of whooping-cough and fever in many districts. The presence of small-pox in Kent County affected the attendance, many schools having been closed by the order of the Board of Health. I cannot say that the provisions of the Compulsory Act have been given a fair trial in this Inspectorate. The pamphlet descriptive of the Act reached many districts rather late, and, as a result, no action was taken in the majority of cases. However, the numerous applications sent in by districts requesting permission to call special meetings in order to enforce the Act, tend to show that its provisions will be favorably considered in the future.

With reference to the duties of Trustees, I beg once more to call their attention to that section of the Law which requires them to visit, at regular periods, the schools under their control. In fact, ratepayers in general should consider it their duty to visit the school in order to stimulate pupils and teachers. It would be a pleasant way of showing that efforts are being duly appreciated, and of establishing a closer union between the school and the home, as parents would then become more identified with the work of the school.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Botsford.—The condition of educational affairs in this Parish is highly creditable to all concerned. The schools are efficiently conducted and most regularly operated. The neat appearance of the buildings and premises, as well as the up-to-date class of apparatus found in the schools throughout the Parish, are evident proofs of the judicious expenditure of the so called "Botsford Grants." No. 21, Cape Bald, has the only outstanding claim. I am informed that the amount will be expended in enlarging the school grounds,—a very wise decision. No. 18, Little Cape, by the establishment of an additional department, has adequately provided for the educational needs of the district.

Moncton.—Five districts are under my supervision in this Parish. Four of them operate their schools regularly. No. 26 is a very remote district. Since the beginning of my term of office, its school has been in operation but once. No. 27 has an excellent building and agreeable surroundings. The present arrangements in No. 4 are giving better satisfaction. Irregularity of attendance, caused by the prevalence of typhoid fever in the district, greatly retarded the progress of the school.

Shediac.—All the schools in this Parish were in operation during the year, with the exception of No. 24, Shediac Island. Satisfactory progress has been made in regard to the improvement of school property. The building in No. 11 was repaired and painted, and now puts up a bright appearance. This school has a good library, but needs a better supply of maps. No. 22 supplied excellent furniture and a more suitable class of apparatus. In No. 20, Scotch Settlement, the school house was painted interiorly and maps and blinds supplied. Much credit is due Miss E. Wilbur, the teacher in charge, for her effective work. As a general rule, all the school houses in the Parish are in good condition and the schools conducted in an efficient manner.

Dorchester.—My monthly reports have fully dealt with the state of the schools in this section. However, I cannot refrain from referring to the remarkable progress which has been made in this Parish during the last two years. The satisfactory condition of school buildings and premises give unmistakable evidence of the spirit of progressiveness which seems to be abroad throughout the Parish. Only one of the 17 schools in the parish was closed during the year. Nos. 19 and 26 employed local licensed teachers. No. 23, Cormier's Cove, has thoroughly repaired its school house. The building is practically new. No. 17, Pre d'en Haut, has a large enrolment. The trustees intend renovating their school house and establishing a graded school, with two departments. I hope the scheme will be successfully carried out, as it would certainly be a step in the right direction. With reference to this Parish, I wish to repeat what I have stated in a former report. I do not suppose a better field for rural consolidation could be found in the Province. Taking Memramcook as a centre and within a radius of three miles, 6 districts, at the least, could be combined which would give a total enrolment of 300 pupils. This matter deserves serious consideration, and should be taken up by the interested parties.

Acadieville.—All the schools in the Parish were in operation during the year, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 5. No. 1, McInnis Brook, is the most unsatisfactorily conducted school in the parish. No. 5 seems to experience great difficulty in securing a licensed teacher. Acadieville Centre has a fair school, but is greatly in need of furniture and apparatus.

No. 6, Belliveau Road, has not yet been organized. Several families have left the district. Chances for organization are actually very poor.

Carleton.—There are 7 schools in this Parish. Nos. 1, 8 and 10 keep their school in operation very regularly. An effort was made to re-organize No. 2, but to no avail. I fail to understand why Nos. 3 and 6 do not keep their schools in operation the year round. The number of children demands this, and the houses are in good condition.

Dundas.—Considerable activity has been displayed throughout the Parish during the year. All the schools, 20 in number, were in operation both terms. A handsome and commodious building was erected in No. 3, Notre Dame. This building will be occupied in January. No. 4, Goguen, should enlarge its school house so as to provide the required accommodation. Nos. 2 and 5½ have very poor buildings. No. 11½, St. Anthony, has a satisfactory school. No. 10½, Cocagne Bar, has built an additional part to its school house. The building is a credit to this populous district. The house in No. 6, LeBlancville, was repaired. Nos. 1 and 13 should consent to a union and establish a graded school.

Harcourt and Richibucto.—The reports sent in to the Educational Office have fully dealt with the conditions of the districts in these Parishes. Nos. 4 and 9, Harcourt, are defunct. Nos. 3 and 8 have not had schools for years. In No. 7, Coal Branch, the house is comfortable and reflects great credit on so small a district. No. 10 has a satisfactory school. No. 10, Richibucto, has had its school in operation during the term just closed. No. 5, Galloway, should convey its children to the Superior School at Rexton.

Wellington.—There are 23 schools and departments in this section. No. 17 was the only district without a school during the year. No. 6, Noel Creek, is defunct. There is a good school at Little River, No. 2. No. 4 is badly in need of a better house. The present structure should be condemned as it is not fit for school purposes. The greatest drawback to educational progress in this Parish is the culpable neglect on the part of trustees to supply the schools with the necessary appliances. In very many cases, the shabby and out-of-date map still occupies its prominent place on the wall; the blackboard retains its glossy surface year after year, and the pupil is condemned to make use of an antiquated style of furniture.

St. Paul, St. Mary's and St. Louis.—Educational progress seems to be at a standstill in these Parishes. No. 8, St. Paul, should repair its building. Nos. 1 and 2 have excellent houses and pleasant surroundings. No. 2 has a well conducted school. A movement is on foot in No. 1, St. Mary's, to divide the district. Such an action would be detrimental to

the best interests of the district, as it would result in the formation of small districts, which mean inefficient schools. The trustees in No. 3, Trout Brook, are worthy of commendation for their spirit of enterprise. The buildings and premises are second to none in the County. If the present state of affairs continues to exist in No. 13, Upper Buctouche, I shall recommend that the district be joined to No. 1. With the exception of No. 1, Guimond, all the schools in St. Louis are doing fair work. No. 1 neglects its school and, in consequence, has much difficulty in obtaining a teacher. Nos. 7 and 8 should enlarge their school grounds. No. 10 has supplied the required apparatus. No. 3½ has a fine building and splendid grounds.

Weldford.—This Parish is divided into 28 districts. Three of these, Nos. 5, 5½ and 11, have had no school for years. The schools in the remaining 25 districts were in operation during the term just closed. Kent Junction, a weak district, operates its school very irregularly. The house is in poor condition. I regret to say that, as a general rule, the school houses in this Parish are in poor condition. Some of them are really unfit for school purposes during the winter months. In very many cases the grounds should be levelled and enclosed. I take pleasure in referring to the school at Bass River. Mr. A. E. Pearson, the teacher in charge, may well take pride in his school. It is a model country school and a credit to the district. Although very little has been accomplished in the improvement of school property, it is encouraging to note that the work done in the schools of the Parish is fully up to the standard. Owing to the presence of small-pox in several districts, I was unable to pay an official visit to a number of schools.

Rogersville.—I am pleased to state that interest in school matters has not diminished in this progressive Parish. Through the united efforts of teachers and trustees, the material condition of the schools has continued to improve. No. 15, Vennor, was the only district to keep its school closed. No. 10½, McCool's, has re-opened its school after a long rest. No. 7, St. Athanase, and No. 16, St. Paul, deserve praise for the work accomplished in their respective districts. No. 6, St. Antoine, expects to have its school in operation at the beginning of the year.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

The work accomplished in the above schools during the past year has not materially varied from that of previous years. It is a pleasure to be able to testify to the commendable efforts put forth by the teachers in charge of these schools to render their work thorough and effective. I must state that I was favorably impressed with the excellent discipline maintained in all departments. The interest taken in the welfare of

these schools is evidently shown by the good condition of the buildings and surroundings, and by the willingness of the trustees to supply all necessary appliances.

Mr. H. B. Steeves retains the principalship of the Shediak Superior School. The trustees and people are deserving of credit for the satisfactory condition of school matters in the district. The school is efficiently conducted by the present staff of teachers.

A fair class of work is being done in No. 3, Fox Creek. The house was repaired and apparatus supplied.

My anticipations have been fully realized in regard to the Grammar School at Richibucto. The district is to be congratulated on having secured such a competent staff of teachers. The year's work has been very successful.

The Rexton Superior School has a progressive Board of Trustees. The improvements made during the year reflect much credit on the district. Miss Maud Estey, who resigned in June, was succeeded by Miss Kate Keswick. The school maintains its former degree of efficiency.

Mr. C. McCann is Principal of the Buctouche Superior School. In June, Miss Mary Mazerolle, after many years of faithful service, resigned her position as teacher of the Primary Department. Owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding, the Board of Trustees failed to fill the vacancy. A teacher was secured in November, but fire damaged the school building, and, as a result, the Primary Department remained closed. Miss Julia Legere will take charge of this department the coming year. The district is greatly in need of a larger and more commodious building. The house was repaired during the summer holidays.

I am sorry to say that Mr. H. H. Stuart, the efficient Principal of the Harcourt Superior School, resigned at the end of the year to enter a new field of labor. Mr. Stuart had certainly made a success of his work at Harcourt, and his resignation will be regretted by all. Mr. Keith is his successor. Miss Minnie Buckley, a capable and progressive teacher, is in charge of the Primary Department. Her classes gave evidence of careful training.

Miss Alethea Wathen has control of the school at Mortimore. The children of this small district should be conveyed to the school at Harcourt.

ARBOR DAY.

The day was celebrated on May 18th, by about the same number of districts. Many of the reports sent in had to be disregarded. It would

appear, from the perusal of their reports, that teachers do not conform to Regulation 20, Section 2, (b), of the School Manual. The day was observed by 51 districts. 313 trees and 41 shrubs were planted, and 24 flower beds made. There was the usual amount of tidying up in and around the school houses.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The results of the year's work have been fairly satisfactory. Reading, as usual, has received a considerable share of attention. Progress is noticeable, especially in the lower grades. In the higher grades, pupils do not read as well as they should. There seems to be a lack of attention on the part of the pupil to cultivate the habits of good expression and clear enunciation. Much attention is given to the subject matter of the lessons, and, as a rule, pupils have a good grasp of a selection. In the bi-lingual schools, some difficulty is experienced in providing suitable reading matter for the advanced grades. I am pleased to remark that constant and due attention is given to translation, oral and written. The results are most gratifying. There is also evident progress in spelling.

Writing is satisfactory. There has been a marked improvement in this subject. In all cases where accuracy, neatness and correct posture were strictly exacted by the teacher, I have noticed that children took interest in their work and were justly proud of their efforts. In my opinion, much valuable time was lost in the teaching of Drawing.

There has been a slight improvement in the teaching of Arithmetic. Work is made more interesting to the pupil. Progress is more manifest in the primary grades.

Grammar and Composition are taught with a fair degree of success. A feature in connection with work in these subjects is the neatness of exercise books.

There is room for improvement in the teaching of History. Memory-work is the chief factor. The subject receives no systematic care, and its study is pursued without any definite aim or plan.

INSTITUTES.

The annual meeting of the Kent County Teachers' Institute was held in the Harcourt Superior School on the 4th and 5th of October, 1906. The attendance was small, but much interest was manifested in the subjects under discussion. The public meeting was well attended. A regrettable feature in connection with the holding of these conventions is

the lack of attendance. Although it must be admitted that many teachers throughout the County are unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending such meetings, owing to the distance and lack of railway facilities, still many could attend who do not.

The Westmorland County Teachers' Association met in Shediac in September. The meeting was a success.

In bringing this report to a close, I beg to thank you most sincerely for assistance rendered me in my work, and for the courteous treatment I have always received at your hands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. HEBERT.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 4.

AMOS O'BLNES, Inspector.

P. O. Address, Moncton, N. B.

This District embraces :—In the County of Westmorland, the Parishes of Westmorland, Sackville and Salisbury; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 20, 21 and 22 in the Parish of Dorchester; the Parish of Moncton, with the exception of School Districts Nos. 3, 4, 6, 26, 27 and 30. In the County of Kings, the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell; School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock; School District No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. The County of Albert.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectorate No. 4, for the year 1906 :—

I am pleased to again report a marked decrease in the number of schools closed during one or both terms. In fact only two schools in my Inspectorate were closed for the whole year, and sixteen for one term. The schools closed, in most cases, were in rural districts remote from the railways and centres of population, where it is most difficult to induce teachers to engage. In almost every case the trustees made every effort to secure teachers but without success. Trustees are offering better salaries and teachers are being induced to remain longer in the profession. This, together with the increasing attendance at the Normal School, should soon make the supply of teachers equal the demand.

The "Act providing for Compulsory Attendance at School," first part was adopted by a number of districts, and from the expressions in favor of its adoption and rigid enforcement, which I have heard in all parts of my Inspectorate, I hope to see it in force in almost every district.

IMPROVEMENTS.

While no new school houses have been built during the year, a number of houses have been repaired, and the equipment in many schools has been improved. There is still a strong element of opposition, in many districts, to improvement, and a little coercion will be necessary to secure comfortable and well equipped buildings. The following improvements were made during the year :—

Pleasant, No. 6, Sackville—Map of Canada.

Cherry Vale, No. 15, Sackville—Maps of World and Maritime Provinces.

Jolicure—Map of Hemispheres, Hyloplate Blackboards.

Bay Verte Road—Maps of the Hemispheres, Canada and Maritime Provinces; Blackboard.

Irishtown—New furniture of best quality.

Mitton, No. 1, Coverdale—Hardwood floor, new furniture, library started.

Prosser Brook—New furniture.

River Glade, No. 4—Maps of the Empire and Canada.

Ammon—New furniture.

Hillsboro—Cabinet of eleven Maps.

Hopewell Hill—Cabinet of ten Maps.

Hopewell Cape—Cabinet of ten Maps.

Weldon—Map of Maritime Provinces.

Constantine—Map of the World.

Middleton—Map of Canada.

Upper Sackville—Cabinet of nine Maps.

Demoiselle—Cabinet of ten Maps.

Penobscuis—Map of Canada, chemical apparatus, clock, library increased.

Glenvale—Map of Maritime Provinces.

Harvey—Cabinet of ten Maps.

Alma—Maps of the World, British Isles, the Empire.

Point Wolfe—Wire fence around yard, minerals and chemical apparatus.

Portage—New furniture.

Mechanic Settlement—Map of Hemispheres, furniture.

Lower Turtle Creek—Map of Canada.

Caledonia—House repaired.

Osborne—House repaired, new outhouses, Maps of World and Maritime Provinces.

Lower Coverdale—Globe, Maps of Canada and the Hemispheres.

Lewis Mountain—House re-modeled and thoroughly repaired.

Nixon—Maps of Canada and Maritime Provinces.

Pleasant Vale—Interior of house repaired.

Forest Glen—Hyloplate Blackboard, Maps of Canada and Hemispheres.

Jones—Map of Canada.

Elgin—House painted.

Bridgedale—New floor and other repairs.

Steeves Mountain—Maps of Canada and Maritime Provinces.

Lutes Mountain—Room sheathed and painted.

Boundary Creek—New furniture.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The Moncton High School staff has changed somewhat during the year. G. F. McNally, B. A., after five or six years of the most successful labor, retired in June to accept a position in the West. His departure was regretted alike by trustees, parents and pupils. While I am very sorry to lose him from my Inspectorate, I wish him success in his new field of labor. He was succeeded by Miss Edith Davis, B. A., who, after graduating from the U. N. B. and teaching for a short time, took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago. R. C. Colwell, B. A., after a year of successful work, resigned in June to take a post-graduate course. He was succeeded by H. Dole, B. A. Both new teachers are well qualified to do the work of their departments, and I trust that the school will be able to continue its efficient work.

The other departments of the Moncton Schools continue to do excellent work, with a marked improvement in number work in the Primary grades.

The Albert County Grammar School, which is located at the Consolidated School, between Albert and Riverside, has had a year of successful work along all lines. The Manual Training, Household Science, and Gardening, are the most popular departments of the school, but they have not prevented excellent work being done along the lines of the ordinary school work. Principal Trucman, with a good staff, is making the school what its friends desired it to be, one of the best schools in the province.

Changes were made in the Principalship of several of the Superior Schools. Amasa Ryder retired from the Penobscuis Superior School in June, and was succeeded by M. R. Tuttle, B. A. H. R. Hetherington, B. A., succeeded M. R. Tuttle, B. A., in the Elgin Superior School. After two years of successful work as Principal of the Petitcodiac Superior School, T. T. Goodwin resigned to accept the Principalship of the Salisbury Superior School, where he followed H. Brittain, M. A. Harry Burns, B. A., after a year of excellent work in the Dorchester High School, retired to pursue his studies with a view of entering another profession. I am sorry that the teaching profession is to lose his services, as his work has been most satisfactory. D. R. Smith, B. A., took charge of the Advanced Department of the Petitcodiac Superior School in August. The other Superior and High Schools remain in charge of the same Principals as last year.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

The numbers of ungraded schools that do advanced work is on the increase. A larger number than usual prepared pupils for the Normal

School Entrance Examinations. In several cases the pupils passed a successful examination for first class. Among the schools whose pupils wrote the Entrance Examinations may be mentioned, Point Wolfe, taught by Miss Lizzy O'Leary; New Horton, taught by Miss Martha Cox; Alward, taught by Miss Martha McAuley; Corn Hill, taught by Mrs. Margaret Cox; and Anagance Ridge, taught by Miss Alice Brown. This work is creating a greater interest in the several districts in educational matters, and in most cases the trustees are willing to give good salaries for suitable teachers.

It seems difficult to find a remedy for the frequent change of teachers in the rural schools, and the best results cannot be looked for until teachers remain for a longer period than one or two terms in a school.

INSTRUCTION.

While the work during the year has been up to the average, yet there is room for improvement in the teaching of several of the subjects of the course.

I am not yet satisfied with the results in Spelling.

Writing is receiving more attention, and the results are, accordingly, better, but there is still need of more uniformity in the systems employed.

I have found a large number of schools doing good work in Geography, but there are still too many teachers who fail to get pupils to understand the maps. The subject could be made much more interesting and give a higher educative value if teachers would depart from the beaten paths and ask more questions that require thought and reasoning, instead of mere memorizing.

The methods of teaching Number and Arithmetic are being improved, but there is still need of more drill work to secure accuracy and rapidity in the fundamental rules. In too many schools the best work in Arithmetic and other subjects is impossible with the poor quality and small amount of blackboard surface that the trustees are willing to supply. My best teachers are invariably using all the blackboard surface in the school room, and wishing for more.

The trustees of many rural districts remind every teacher who may ask for blackboards, maps, chemical apparatus or other things needed, that the supply is as good as it was during their own school days. They seem to forget that they would be very unwilling to farm with the implements used by their fathers.

INSTITUTES.

Very successful, interesting and helpful Teachers' Institutes were held at Shediac and Elgin during the year. I had the privilege of attending both Institutes, and was much pleased with the interest manifested by the teachers in attendance. These meetings should be very helpful to all teachers, but especially to those of limited experience. I am sorry to find many teachers who do not attend.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS O'BLINES..

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 5.

RUFUS P. STEEVES, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Sussex, N. B.

This District embraces :—The County of Kings east of the St. John River, with the exception of the Parishes of Waterford and Cardwell, and School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 in the Parish of Havelock, also No. 23 in the Parishes of Havelock, Brunswick and Salisbury. In Queens County, the Parishes of Brunswick, Johnston, Wickham, Cambridge, Waterborough and Chipman. In St. John County, the Parish of St. Martins.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in my Inspectorate for the year 1906 :—

In many districts great difficulty has been experienced in securing teachers. In consequence a large number of schools have been closed one or both terms. The aversion to local licenses is quite general, and therefore very few requests for them have been made. Only two have been issued during the summer term just closed. As the number of available teachers has decreased, salaries have steadily increased. Trustees now expect to pay higher salaries than formerly, but they find themselves unable to compete with the attractive offers from the West, made to the profession here. Other causes, as for instance, those incident to the business development of the country, have been operating to diminish the number of teachers. The combined results are that a still greater number of schools threaten to close. The increased cost of living over-balances by much the present advance in salaries. Yearly savings are therefore less than they were years ago. It follows, if we are to secure a sufficient supply of teachers and hold the good ones in the profession long enough for them to accomplish lasting advantages to the people, a larger yearly income must be provided for them. The value we place upon a commodity is shown by what we are willing to pay for it in the market. We should measure by the same rule in educational matters. The teaching class stands among the last to receive pecuniary recognition commensurate with the country's profession of appreciation of their work and the existing general prosperity. Failure to offer greater inducements to take up teaching as a life work must inevitably result in that work gradually passing to those less competent to discharge efficiently such duties.

The number of schools with small attendance of pupils, say less than twenty, is very large. Small schools fail to arouse, either the enthusiasm of teachers or the interest of people. Even those who are personally in sympathy with the cause of education adopt an apologetic manner in speaking of such schools. Efforts to improve equipment in these districts are often met with opposition so strong that little is done.

There are districts in this Inspectorate with property valuations of \$60,000 and upwards where the rate of local taxation for educational purposes is less than thirty cents on \$100 per year. The other extreme is also to be found,—districts with assessable valuations of less than \$8,000 that pay per year for local school support \$1.50 on \$100. Equalization of taxation in parishes or counties, and the location of schools so that a reasonably large number of pupils would be under every teacher's supervision, would provide the means for paying more remunerative salaries without unduly burdening the country.

The tendency of population is toward centralization. As a result the large schools are, for the most part, becoming larger, and the small schools smaller. These large schools are also better equipped and more efficient. The quality of instruction given in them is also improving, and the ratepayers are taking more interest. It is true that many of the small schools are good, and that their teachers are doing excellent work, but in most, when comparison is made with the large schools, a great difference can be observed in favor of the latter.

A new school house has been built in Jeffries School District, No. 5, Sussex. It is a substantial structure, with one large room and a convenient class-room, and supplies a long felt need.

At Hammondvale the district voted to build a new house, but work will not be commenced until the coming spring.

At Lower Millstream, School District No. 13, Studholm, it has been decided, at a special school meeting of the ratepayers, to build a two-department building. A new school site, quite near to the old one, has been purchased, and it is expected the contract will soon be made.

Consolidation has been effected at Hampton, and a fine building is now in course of construction. The grounds purchased include five acres, affording ample opportunity for elementary agricultural instruction. It is the aim of trustees and all interested to provide for a thorough practical education to those who attend the school. The building has a frontage of about 65 feet and depth of nearly 80 feet. The first floor gives four fine class-rooms, a spacious hall, and some smaller rooms; the second floor, four class-rooms, hall and Principal's room; while on the third floor there is an assembly hall capable of accommodating four

hundred people. The basement is the entire size of the building, and contains play-rooms, toilet, and the necessary rooms for heating purposes.

A magnificent school building is in course of construction at Sussex, on a site containing upwards of five acres. It is in dimensions 130 feet by 70 feet, and contains three storeys and a basement. The top floor has an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 700, with stage and dressing rooms, and additional space for four class-rooms when required. On the ground and first floors are five class-rooms each, with clear span ceilings finished with embossed steel, laboratory with complete equipment, museum, Teachers' and Principal's rooms, spacious corridors and improved sanitary wardrobes warmed and ventilated. The building is heated by steam, and is to have positive ventilation throughout. The basement contains play-rooms, toilets, lavatories, boiler and fuel rooms, Domestic Science and Manual Training departments, and room for garden tools. All storeys have two sets broad stairways, landing from each end of corridor, and fire escapes at rear. All rooms are lighted from rear or left of pupils, and have blackboards on front and right. The accommodation of all class rooms is for 50 pupils each, with individual adjustable seats. The building stands on a cement foundation, and is of Sussex free stone up to the plinth, and the upper walls of brick with free-stone trimmings. The roof is to be covered with Spanish tile. Trustees are sparing no pains to give to the ratepayers the most complete school equipment in the Province.

It is the intention of Trustees in both Hampton and Sussex, that their buildings shall be ready for occupancy in September next. The people of both towns are to be congratulated on their enterprise, and their school officers for the devotion to duty they have shown in giving so ungrudgingly of their time in carrying forward so energetically this important work.

In addition to the above, repairing and enlarging of school houses, improvement of school grounds, supplying of apparatus and new furniture are features of the year more marked than usual.

No serious difficulties in the administration of the affairs of the Inspectorate have occurred. Many special school meetings have been held as circumstances and conditions required, some of which I found it expedient to attend. It has been my aim to meet, as much as possible, with the ratepayers and advise with them on all matters pertaining to improved conditions.

I have been over the Inspectorate twice during the year visiting the schools that were then in operation. In many districts where there were no schools, I have succeeded in securing teachers and having schools started.

MANUAL TRAINING AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

At least four School Gardens were in operation this year. The one at Kingston has amply demonstrated its usefulness. The others were at Sussex, Apohaqui and Norton. They clearly show what, under careful management, can be done in promoting the practical study of nature. Very many districts afford excellent opportunities for useful work of this character. The greatest opposition usually comes from those to whom such instruction is most likely to give the greatest benefits. Prejudice and ignorance deter the timid teacher from undertaking work he would gladly engage in if the stimulus of public opinion were with him. To develop and guide public opinion of school work along lines of useful knowledge, through the practical to the educational, is an important sphere of pedagogical activity. Both school gardening and manual training afford a promising field in this regard. I have no doubt but that other school gardens will be worked next spring. With careful, attentive supervision, this new movement will grow and be productive of much good.

Four Manual Training departments have been in operation,—at Kingston, Bloomfield, Chipman and Roachville. In all the enthusiasm and ability of the teachers have been marked. No complaints have arisen that the ordinary work of the school has been neglected. In some I know that it has been of distinct advantage, and the ratepayers are expressing their hearty approval. From what I have observed of this work, especially in country districts, I feel safe in recommending any Trustees whose school room has a class-room attached large enough for three benches, to take advantage as soon as possible of the liberal offer of the Board of Education to bear half the cost of such equipment.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

A great many of the rural schools are well conducted and fairly supplied with apparatus. Most of the teachers are bright, active and earnest. On account of the great demand and the disinclination of trustees to advance salaries, a number of those who for years have not taught, are again found at the desk. Some also, who, if the number of candidates for the teacher's chair were larger, would some time ago have retired, are still holding positions which others better qualified should hold. Suffice it to say, that these include only a small minority. The capable, vigorous and industrious teachers are in the majority. Trustees realize that those who demand good wages, who know their own strength, are in the end the most satisfactory. Energetic teachers not only put spirit and action into their schools, but they are a real factor in the life

of the community. After closely scanning the work done in the schools and by their teachers, and differentiating the weak and inefficient, I feel sure we are travelling an upward incline of progress, and that our country schools are participating in the general advance.

TOWN AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

In August last an Intermediate Department was organized at Chipman. Since that time, on account of demands made upon the teacher, Miss Currier, who is also in charge of the Manual Training Department, a class-room assistant has been employed. At the present rate of expansion another teacher will soon be needed.

In St. Martins the Superior School building has been thoroughly renovated since my last report was made. It now presents an attractive appearance and is very comfortable. The school, under Principal Barker, is doing good work. The buildings at the West and Orange Hill sections, are by no means ideal. Were consolidation effected the influence and power of this school would be greatly increased. At present this one District has four buildings to maintain and equip, and much of the work in three schools at least is running along parallel lines. The number of pupils in the several grades of the West and Orange Hill schools is quite small. With consolidation and the introduction of Manual Training, the schools of this beautifully located village would receive a great impetus.

The Superior School of Norton Parish is now established at Norton Village. The school has three departments. The building contains an unoccupied finished room, well suited for a Manual Training department. I hope that it may be equipped and opened during the ensuing year.

The Apohaqui Superior School has suffered during the year from too frequent changes in the teaching staff.

Although Rothesay is a large and prosperous village, the public school has but one teacher. A few years ago the number of pupils in attendance was very small. Recently it has grown rapidly. Now it is a large, well equipped, flourishing school, with too much work for one teacher to successfully manage. I expect that in the near future the school will be graded.

Both the Village and Station schools at Hampton are doing good work.

The Sussex Grammar School this year is larger than for some time. Grades IX, X and XI have good classes. Mr. P. R. McLean, B. A., is the Principal. The fact that for three years in succession the Governor's County Medal for proficiency in the work of Grade VIII has come to Sussex, speaks well for the entire school and particularly for the teacher of that Grade, Mr. W. C. Jonah.

The Macdonald Consolidated School at Kingston has had another prosperous year. The three-year period for which the districts were consolidated, is drawing to a close. The time has come when ways and means must be considered whereby the Districts may be kept together and united into an integral part of our school system. Talent of superior quality will be required at the head of its affairs during the transition period from dependence to independence. In view of the excellent school plant that has been provided, and of the large number of children to be given instruction, it is not impossible that the sympathy and pride of the people may be evoked not only to maintain the school in its present praiseworthy condition, but also to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

It is a hopeful sign that from various quarters comes the call for men of good ability who have given themselves the special preparation necessary to qualify them to take charge of schools whose aim is, in giving an education, to wisely correlate practical, scientific instruction with the usual subjects of the curriculum. For the right men good salaries can be secured.

A Teachers' Institute was held at Norton in September last. Teachers from Kings County and from the eastern parishes of Queens were present. The several sessions were interesting and profitable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. STEEVES.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 6.

W. S. CARTER, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, St. John, N. B.

This District embraces :—The City and County of Saint John, except the Parish of Saint Martins. The County of Charlotte, except the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December, 1906 :—

The year, though a quiet one in educational matters, has yet been an eventful one. It has witnessed the inception of two very useful and necessary acts. An optional compulsory clause and factory legislation.

As to the former, which more intimately concerns our schools, it is yet too soon to form an opinion. It was not acted upon in all school districts, owing to failure to receive notice in time and other causes, nor have I received copies of the Minutes of Meetings from some districts; but in as far as my information extends, its provisions were adopted in fully two-thirds of my districts. I think, eventually, it will be carried in all or nearly all. In the farming districts it has failed to carry in very few instances; in the fishing districts it has carried in about half. The City of St. John has made provision to enforce the Act at the beginning of next year. A preliminary census of pupils of school age has been taken, which has disclosed the fact that there are enough pupils not in attendance to fill six or eight additional departments. The great benefit of such an Act will not arise so much in compelling pupils to attend who have never done so before, as in entailing more regular attendance on all, and preventing truancy. Outside the City of St. John I am not yet in a position to state what action has been taken in the other towns in my district.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The following School Boards have added to their school furniture, buildings or apparatus :—

Charlotte Co.—Pennfield Centre, Beaver Harbor, Second Falls, Boca-bec Ridge, Elmsville, Still Water, Bartlett's Mills, Lower Bayside, The Ledges, Oak Bay, Moannes, Upper Mills, Welshpool, Wilson's Beach, In-

dian Island, Fair Haven, New River Mills, Upper Tower Hill, Valley Park and Oak Bay Road.

St. John Co.—City of St. John, Ben Lomond, Lattimore Lake, Musquash and Mispec.

The City of St. John has provided a building for Manual Training, which will be introduced early in the coming year.

A fine new school building has been erected at Letang. It will be ready for use at the beginning of next term.

Owing to the increase in attendance caused by the operation of the pulp mill, it has been necessary to enlarge and almost rebuild the house at Mispec. The district would better have built an entirely new one.

I had hoped to have been able to report a new department for Seal Cove, Grand Manan, but owing to the difficulty in getting builders, it will have to wait until another year.

I pointed out in my last year's report the districts in which I thought consolidation might be advantageously carried out, and wherein some increased accommodation was necessary. I am still hoping that less sectional and more progressive School Boards may in time assist to effect the desired reforms.

A new house is needed at Upper Bayside, and more school accommodation is required in St. George, not only to provide for the increased attendance, but to give room for Manual Training.

Some of the rooms in St. Stephen and St. John are over-crowded. In the former, the matter has been under consideration for some time. In the latter city, the Board has been very active and progressive in providing school accommodation, but has not kept pace with the increased demands. St. Malachi's, St. Peter's, and St. Patrick's school buildings are neither modern nor convenient and comfortable. They do not compare at all favourably with the other school buildings and accommodation provided in the city.

At Sandy Point, an outlying district of St. John City, the attendance has shrunk below the limit required by law, and both in this district and Millidgeville the pupils would be much better served by being conveyed to the nearest City schools.

Modern commercial education has not as yet become a part of the High School course, but it has been officially announced that it will soon be. No provision has as yet been made in any of the towns in my district for systematic instruction in Music, but there is a growing demand for the same. I hope the action of Moncton and Fredericton will prove contagious.

There are a number of unorganized school districts scattered throughout St. John and Charlotte Counties. In the former about fifteen, and in the latter about twenty. Many of these have never had schools, and others have become defunct from lack of pupils, caused by the people having removed elsewhere.

All of these contain property that should pay for the support of schools in other districts. It will not be possible, in all such cases, to attach them to adjacent districts, but I propose taking up the matter in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Taking into consideration the fact that only the well-to-do people of the cities are able to take their children to the country in the summer, and that the great majority, in the absence of public play-grounds, have no resort but the streets during vacation, Miss Mabel Peters, assisted by others, both in work and contributions, and by permission of the School Board, fitted up the grounds and some of the rooms of the Centennial School as a vacation recreation place. The scheme was an immediate and continued success, which no doubt is but the beginning of a more extended programme in the same direction for the future.

TEACHERS.

The following teachers have been instrumental in adding to their school equipment :—

Charlotte Co.—Misses Annie Hayter, Pennfield Centre; Laura Hayter, Coldbrook; Laura Shaw, Chamcook; Gertrude Lockray, Crocker Hill; Edith Worrell, Orr; Bessie McKenzie, Old Ridge; Reuben Getchell, Mayfield; Sadie Mitchell, Richardson; Etta Barry, Pennfield Ridge; Jessie Eldridge, Black's Harbor; Claire Libby, Tower Hill; Hattie Hastay, Meadows; and Messrs. Chauncey Pollard, Ragou, and Stanley Wilson, Waweig.

St. John City and County.—Principal H. V. Hayes and teachers, Alexandra School; Principal M. D. Brown and teachers, Dufferin School; and Misses Stella Kelly, Golden Grove, and Katie Porter, Lakewood.

Teachers, especially of the higher classes, have been scarce during the year, and the causes are the same as indicated in former reports. Salaries have increased in country districts, but there is still much room for improvement. During the year St. Stephen, Fairville and Milford increased their teachers' salaries. I had hoped to be able to report the same for St. John City, but not yet. The country districts have become nearly depleted of first class teachers and the towns have increasing difficulty in securing a supply, nor are they able to discriminate to any great degree.

The number of candidates at the last Normal School entrance examinations is a good sign for the future.

During the year, while there has been temporary inconvenience, I do not recall any district which desired one that had to do without a teacher of some kind, and during the term just ended I have had only to commend one teacher for local license.

Some of the British teachers sent over to America on the initiative of Mr. Alfred Mosely, have visited St. John and looked over some of our schools. They were a very intelligent and alert body of teachers and seemed favourably impressed with what we are doing.

As observation is better than reading, such a visit to other schools must have a most beneficial effect upon school work, and it seems to me that a few of us would be the better for a like inspection of what others are doing. If left too much to ourselves we must necessarily become narrowed, and I think that our school authorities could not do better for the schools than to send some of our most wide-awake teachers to see what others are doing.

Some ladies connected with the St. John Art Association have in mind to do something for the schools in the direction of creating correct ideas of school room decoration and pictures. Something in these directions has been done in a few schools, but most of us need guidance and instruction along these lines. It would not cost any more to tint the walls of our school rooms with harmonious and appropriate colors than to do it in the hideous manner in which it is now frequently done. One teacher who suggested certain colors for her school walls, was told that it could not be done because the painter had already mixed the colors to suit himself.

It is somewhat significant of the times in which we live, that some teachers are devoting their energies to procuring typewriters for the use of their pupils. I think it is a good move and that it will be only a short time before typewriting and shorthand will be taught in all our schools.

There is some very good Arbor Day work being done each year, and also much that is perfunctory. Teachers could do much more than clean the school rooms and grounds, call the roll, and after one session dismiss for the day. If reports were sent in by all who pretend to observe the day, it might be possible to check the work in some degree.

Nearly all my schools are provided with flags, but I frequently find that the halyards are not in order and that the flag is raised but once or twice a year. I think it would be an excellent plan to enact, as has been

done in Manitoba, that the flag shall be raised on every fine school day in the year.

There are the beginnings of many excellent school libraries in various districts, but all teachers do not take an intelligent interest in them, and there is little enlightened instruction as to the use or abuse of the books. In some cases the pupils take them out at will; in others their interest is not sufficiently incited to take them out at all. They read regardless of authors or merit, and all for want of proper direction. Many of our teachers, while possessing a certain standard of scholarship, neither possess nor seek to acquire the culture that comes from reading outside the programme of study. Our Advanced, High and Normal Schools should give larger bent in this direction. All of the libraries are not well taken care of. They are not carefully catalogued, nor is a strict record kept of the books read or loaned. It would be interesting and instructive if a report could be made from each library of the number of books read each year, and the character of the same.

PUPILS.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Charlotte County High School entrance was won by Harold Haley, St. Stephen; and that for St. John County, by Burton Reid, Fairville.

An interesting experiment, in as far as our schools are concerned, is being carried out in the Milltown Primary, where the teacher, Miss Bertha Dewar, has started a school saving's bank. At the time of my visit a sum of thirty-five dollars was to the credit of the pupils.

In many of the larger cities of Canada the children have been subjected to a medical inspection with rather surprising results. The sanitary arrangements, too, of many school buildings hitherto considered good, have been condemned as bad. While I believe that what are regarded as our best buildings would stand a good test in this regard, I feel sure that there are many, both in town and country, that would not do so.

Our lighting is generally bad. Country school boards can not be prevailed upon not to put lights on opposite sides of the rooms. Our ventilation, both in towns and country, yet largely depends on doors and windows. Many of our school rooms would not even give the minimum amount of cubic feet of air per pupil allowed by law. This has largely arisen from overcrowding, which is more prevalent in town than in country.

I am rather pleased to hear that Military Drill is proposed for our schools. Our pupils, as a rule, do not sit, stand or walk in a proper

manner. They are neither alert nor erect in their movements and position. While laziness in bodily carriage is noticeable, it is not less so than carelessness in articulation and modulation of the voice. I fancy we shall not have marked improvement in these matters until we are able to give our teachers longer training.

In many of our schools the pupils display much intelligence as to current events, but not many are instructed in civics. More attention to both should be given. Boys take more interest in these subjects than girls.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Permission was sought and obtained by both Charlotte and St. John County Institutes, to hold sessions in years alternating with the Provincial Institute. For this reason no Institute was held in either County during the present year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARTER.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 7.

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Fredericton.

This District embraces :—In the County of Kings, all Districts west of the River St. John. In the County of Queens, the Parishes of Petersville, Hampstead, Gagetown and Canning. In the County of Charlotte, the Parishes of Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James. The County of Sunbury. The County of York, except the Parishes of Stanley, Dumfries, Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam.

(N. W. Brown, B. A., was appointed Inspector of this District on the resignation of Inspector Bridges, Sept. 1st, 1906. Inspector Brown's address is Middle Southampton, York Co.)

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report for the portion of the year 1906 during which I continued to occupy the position of Inspector of Schools for this Inspectorial District :—

As my period of office closed on the 31st August, it is hardly possible for me to give a full report, and I shall therefore confine my remarks almost entirely to the first term of the calendar year.

The new school house at Fredericton Junction was opened in January. A third teacher was employed to assist in the work of teaching. When I visited the school in April I found the three departments in operation, properly graded, and doing good work. Mr. Clarence Sansom, B. A., the energetic Principal, who taught for one year this Superior School, left in June, and has since taken up the work of teaching in the West. In No. 1½, Saint Mary's, the old school house was found too small to accommodate the large number of pupils in the District, and during the summer vacation District No. 1 was added to this District. The house was placed on a new foundation, another department and a good entrance, with cloak room attached. The work has been well done, so that for practical purposes it is much the same as though a new building of two departments had been erected. At Morrison's Mills, where the enrolment in the past few years has increased beyond the capacity of a one department school, the Board of School Trustees of Fredericton have erected an addition to the school house in which they expect to place another teacher. In District No. 10, Manners Sutton, a new school

house was completed during the summer vacation, and at North Tay, No. 8, Douglas, which is one of the finest settlements in that Parish, a large and commodious building has been completed on a site admirably adapted for a school house. At the annual school meeting in No. 2, Petersville, the ratepayers took some action towards erecting a new building, but I am unable to report upon any subsequent action on the part of the trustees.

Previous to the annual school meeting in June, I forwarded to those districts in which I considered there was need of improvement in the character of the school buildings and apparatus, written recommendations as to the necessities of the school. In the copies of minutes which I received, and which I have since handed over to my successor, I noticed that in many instances these recommendations were given some attention to. As I have not visited the districts since, I cannot say in what instances they have been satisfactorily complied with.

In Nos. 2 and 3, Sheffield, the school houses were thoroughly renovated and painted. In No. 10, Kingsclear, considerable repairs were made upon the house, and a cloak room added.

GRADED AND SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

City of Fredericton.—No changes were made in the efficient teaching staff of this city. Miss Ida McAdam, who has for a number of years efficiently taught the primary department of the Charlotte St. School, resumed her duties in August, after a year's absence spent in Germany. Miss Vandine, of the York St. School, obtained leave of absence for one year at the closing of the school in June, on account of ill health. After this year the school at Morrison's Mills will be maintained as a graded school, on account of the enrollment having increased very much in the past few years. This action on the part of the Fredericton School Board will be a great benefit to the children of that vicinity, as hitherto, rather than walk the distance to the graded schools in town, the majority of pupils left school when they completed the sixth grade. They will now be able to complete the eighth grade in their own school.

The school house at Doak Settlement needs some repairs and a good coat of paint.

It is unnecessary for me to remark again upon the efficiency of the High School, and of the character of the work in the different departments, as no change has been made in the teaching staff. The Fredericton High School is more than a mere city institution. It confers benefits upon a large area of territory. The Superior Schools at Marysville and Gibson do not take up work in advance of the 8th grade, so that pupils

from these schools, as well as from many ungraded schools in the Parishes of Douglas, Bright, Kingsclear and New Maryland, avail themselves of the excellent opportunities afforded them in this excellent school.

St. Mary's and Gibson.—At the close of the school year in June last, the trustees came to a wise decision to raise the Principal's salary and thus try to retain the services of an efficient teacher for some length of time.

Mr. J. W. Hill, B. A., who taught for one year at McAdam, was employed by the trustees, at a considerable advance of salary upon what they had previously paid. No effort has as yet been made by the trustees to introduce Manual Training in the schools. As they have a room at present not in use, it could be taken up without much additional expense.

Marysville.—The necessity is becoming more apparent of something more substantial in the shape of a school building than the several buildings at present in use. Two of these were only built for temporary use, yet they have been in use for a number of years. What seems to be needed is a building capable of accommodating four departments, on the site of the present buildings, and a house of two departments situated upon the opposite bank of the Nashwaak River to accommodate the little children who at present are not able to walk the long distance they are now situated from school, in the cold winter months.

Mr. W. T. Day still does efficient service in the Advanced Department. For upwards of thirty years he has worked diligently and successfully in this position.

Keswick Ridge.—Miss Julia Buchanan, B. A., still retains the Principalship of this Superior School. The school building recently received a coat of paint, and the interior has been much improved in appearance. It seems a pity that there are so few pupils in the district to take advantage of the opportunities afforded there.

Harvey Station.—Miss Bertha Chase continues Principal of the Superior School. As at Keswick Ridge the number of pupils in attendance is not increasing, but the larger number in attendance at the primary department gives promise of a better attendance at the Superior School in the future.

Gagetown.—The Grammar School, under Mr. Horsman's Principalship, has made good progress, and pupils from his school passed both the Matriculation Examination and the Normal School Entrance Examination in the July Examinations. The ratepayers at the last two annual school meetings have given evidence of greater interest in their schools by voting a considerably larger sum of money.

Fredericton Junction.—I have before mentioned the opening of the large and commodious building of four departments at this important centre. For the past ten years this Superior School has sent annually a good representation of pupils to Normal School, and at present there are a number of pupils in preparation for the Entrance Examinations, and many pupils are in attendance from surrounding districts. It shows something of the local appreciation of a good school when the large majority of the ratepayers are willing to tax themselves considerably over 100 cents on the \$100, without grumbling, for the support of an efficient school.

Moore's Mills.—Miss Olivia Maxwell has had charge of this efficient school for over a year. The school has more than a mere local reputation, and the ratepayers, although the valuation of the district has in recent years been much reduced, continue to maintain their Superior School. The trustees have, for a number of years, been fortunate in obtaining an experienced teacher, Miss Peakes, as an assistant.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Last year I mentioned in my report that there had recently been a marked increase in salaries in these schools. In a number of districts, I know also, that larger salaries have been paid during the year closing June 30, 1906, than during the year previous. There are, however, small districts, of very low valuation, isolated, where the ratepayers are not able to pay any more than they are doing at present. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get regularly licensed teachers for the schools in these districts, and in the future, I am afraid that the educational advantages in such places will be largely administered by teachers holding but a local license. I have been compelled to recommend about the same number of students for local license as during the same term of the previous year.

In my last report I included a list of those districts where there had been made substantial improvements in the school houses and grounds, or in the furnishing of much needed apparatus. I have not the data at hand to make such a report on what has since been done in this direction, but I do not think as much has been done during the last vacation.

In many districts there is exhibited, on the part of the trustees, much carelessness and neglect in the care of the school house, and the actual cleaning of the school room. The impression seems to prevail that the sweeping and even the washing of the floor is part of the teacher's duties. It would almost seem necessary that some specific regulations should be enforced compelling the trustees to make arrangements for sweeping the

school room and thoroughly cleaning the house at least a certain number of times during the year.

My attention has been called to several instances where actual hardship and great inconvenience were experienced by teachers in not being able to obtain a boarding place situated at anything like an easy distance from the school house, and I know some teachers who have been compelled for this reason to give up the schools in which they were doing really good work.

The attendance of pupils during the winter months was considerably better than usual, owing to the comparatively mild weather.

No serious trouble arose out of the annual school meeting in June, and in no case were the proceedings of any school meeting formally objected to. During the summer vacation trustees of many districts displayed commendable interest in their attempt to obtain teachers for the next term.

At present the attention of ratepayers and school officials in the more important districts, is being directed towards consolidation. It is undoubtedly generally accepted that this plan would be in the best interests of education. Against this, there exists, undeniably, a wide-spread opinion that the expense of operating a consolidated school would be far in excess of the present outlay. The only argument which will meet this objection is the experience of those centres where the scheme has been successfully carried out. If it can be demonstrated that the expense is little greater than at present, I have no doubt that the increase in such establishments would prove rapid.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In the ordinary subjects of the course, the standard of work which I have before reported upon is being maintained, with improvements along certain lines. There has been improvement in the subject of writing. Teachers are beginning to realize more and more the necessity of muscular drill under careful supervision, so as to secure better control of the muscles used in writing, and in this way to teach the pupils to make with ease and rapidity, correct forms of letters and words. In spelling, also, more care is being observed in teaching the subject. A good deal of attention is paid to written spelling. Mistakes are corrected immediately both in written and oral spelling, and the sight is directed as much as possible to the form of the word correctly spelled.

The subject of Nature Study, in spite of the attention which it has received of late, seems to gain ground but slowly. It is probable that

the placing in the hands of the teachers more material from which they could glean subject matter, would perhaps improve matters, and yet the tendency is to do too much inside work, which is detrimental to the success of this study. Reading continues to receive its full share of attention, but there is frequently a lack of spirit in the teaching, and many teachers have not read widely enough themselves to gain, in a proper degree, the necessary mastery over their material. Arithmetic, also, necessarily occupies a large share of the attention and a large proportion of the time of teachers and pupils, and yet, in many cases, there is much time unprofitably spent. Pupils are frequently put to work book questions before they can intelligently grasp the meaning of the 'sentence. Speaking generally, however, serious and earnest attention is given to the subjects of the curriculum by the teachers, except Singing and Drawing. It is much to be desired that these subjects should be more thoroughly dealt with in our schools.

ARBOR DAY.

The personality of the teacher, as in many other things, has much to do with the successful observation of this day. It is a matter that takes several years of persistent effort. There are frequent changes, of course, in the teaching staff of the majority of district schools. The result, in many cases, is that a fairly successful start is made one year by an energetic teacher, and in the very next year nothing at all is done by the succeeding teacher. No results appear from such methods. In many districts teachers receive no encouragement, in this connection, from either ratepayers or trustees.

EMPIRE DAY.

The observation of Empire Day, in most cases, means a little review work on the geography of the British Empire, and the occasional singing of patriotic songs, with, of course, the raising of the flag.

I am forcibly reminded that this is my last report as Inspector of Schools. One does not give up employment which has occupied the larger part of one's mature life without mingled feelings, of which it is not my purpose to speak here, nor would it be becoming in me to do so. I wish, however, to pay some tribute to the uniform kindness and consideration which has ever been extended to me in the discharge of my official duties, by people in the different counties over which my work has taken me. It means much to an Inspector of Schools, for without it the life and work would soon become intolerable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES,

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT No. 8.

F. B. MEAGHER, M. A., Inspector.

P. O. Address, Woodstock, N. B.

This District embraces :—In the County of York, the Parishes of Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam. The County of Carleton. The County of Victoria, except the Parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and School District No. 8 in the Parishes of Perth and Drummond.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1906:—

A review of the year's work shows some encouraging features, among which may be noted a marked advance in the district pay of teachers; school house improvements; additions to apparatus; the successful operation of school gardens and manual training departments and their steady growth in popular favor; a growing demand for first class teachers, and a less evident reluctance to give to teachers of all classes the higher salaries which they can now command.

In this connection, I am glad to be able to say that the minimum yearly salary of female teachers of the first class is now about two hundred dollars, and it goes as high as three hundred dollars, whereas not long ago one hundred and eighty dollars was the maximum amount received, so that even if a much less rate of increase be maintained for a few years to come, we need no longer fear that the West will drain our teaching ranks of some of their best material, or that other occupations will prove more attractive, at least from a financial point of view.

That there has also been an increase in the effectiveness of the teaching work may partly be seen in the large number of students from Carleton County in attendance at the University and Normal School, and their high standing in both institutions. Further evidence is afforded also in the fact that nearly all the teachers of the schools in that county are themselves the products of those schools, and that scarcely any of their number are of the third class.

I think it may also be safely said that there are less disorganized districts in this Inspectorate than in any other Inspectorate of the Province, and fewer schools closed on the average during the course of each year.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A list of some of the improvements made during the year is appended. Under this head I wish to call the attention of all concerned to Section 23 of the School Manual, which provides that the purchase of maps and other apparatus, and expenditures for general improvements, must be authorized by the school meeting or sanctioned by the Inspector in writing. For the purchase of small needful supplies, such authorization is of course not necessary, but other expenditures should never be made by the trustees on their own responsibility.

- Ashland—Room painted.
- Armond—New furniture.
- Bannon—Map of Maritime Provinces.
- Bedell—New furniture, cabinet of maps.
- Bath—Maps.
- Burnt Land Brook—Chemical apparatus.
- Bristol—Cabinet of Maps, and additional books for school library.
- Beechwood—School library.
- Benton Ridge—House painted.
- Canterbury Station—Flag, Dictionary and Maps.
- Charleston—Map of Maritime Provinces.
- Centreville—Cabinet of Maps.
- Deerville—Minerals and chemical apparatus.
- Ferryville—Cabinet of Maps.
- Glassville, (North)—Cabinet of Maps.
- Glassville—Flag, Library, Cabinet of Maps, and Terrestrial Globe.
- Grafton—Cabinet of Maps, and Terrestrial Globe.
- Holmesville—Room painted, additional furniture.
- Jacksonville—Cabinet of Maps.
- Killowen—House painted.
- Kilburn—Flag, new furniture, room painted.
- Lower Jacksontown—Cabinet of Maps.
- Lower Woodstock, (No. 1)—Maps of Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- Lower Woodstock, (No. 2)—Maps and Terrestrial Globe.
- Lower Windsor—Maps and Desks.
- Lower Brighton—Dictionary.
- Long Settlement—Minerals and chemical apparatus.
- Mount Pleasant—Minerals and chemical apparatus.
- McAdam—Cabinet of Maps.
- Newburg Junction—Room wainscotted and painted.
- Oakville—New outbuilding.
- Peel Station—New outbuilding.

Riverside—Room painted.
Rockland—Cabinet of Maps.
Somerville—Cabinet of Maps, Hyloplate and Teacher's Desk.
South Newbridge—Flag :
Tracey's Mills—Terrestrial Globe and other apparatus.
Tapley's Mills—New furniture.
Upper Brighton—Maps and Hyloplate.
Upper Knoxford—Maps, new outbuilding.
Union Corner—New furniture.
Victoria Corner—Cabinet of Maps.
Windsor—House thoroughly repaired and painted, new furniture and Cabinet of Maps.
Waterville—Maps.
Woodstock, (Broadway)—Additional furniture and Cabinet of Maps.
Woodstock, (College)—Cabinet of Maps.

Many of these improvements have been made through the efforts of teachers, amongst whom may be named, Robert L. Simms, Edith L. Weade, Mary B. Page, Georgia Parent, Mary J. Paul, Jennie L. Darkiss, Maud Hartley, Wendell B. Shaw.

Provision has been made in Carlow and St. Thomas for the erection of new school houses next spring.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There are now only four Superior Schools in this Inspectorate, situated at Florenceville, Centreville, Hartland and McAdam, but an additional Superior School will no doubt be established at Bristol, if a new school house be erected there on a suitable site.

The sum of five thousand dollars has been voted for the erection of a new school house at Centreville. The Consolidated school at Florenceville is being operated successfully with F. C. Squires, B. A., as Principal. Miss Prichard and Miss Pickles, the teachers of Household Science and Manual Training, have given him able assistance. It is to be regretted that the school will lose the services of Miss Prichard, as she has accepted an important position at Owen Sound. The several departments are well equipped with all the requisite apparatus. The building itself is a handsome brick structure, situated on the bank of the river, and commanding a strikingly beautiful view of the country for miles around. The main rooms are suitable in every respect, and every provision has been made for the health and comfort of the pupils, including flush closets in the basement and on the second floor, and a large room has been reserved in the basement to be used as a playground by the smaller pupils.

in stormy weather. Some fault can be found, however, with the rooms in which the Household Science and Manual Training departments are operated. They should be nearly twice their present size.

The following report, copied from the St. John Telegraph, of the general meeting held recently in the Consolidated District of Florenceville, is of special interest :—

By order of the board of education there was a special school meeting of the ratepayers of Florenceville consolidated district on Saturday, Dec. 29. About seventy-five ratepayers met in the principal's room of the new school building. Rev. J. H. Anderson was the efficient chairman of the meeting. John N. Perry, the secretary of the board of school trustees, read the financial report of the board. The report showed receipts and expenditures during a period of nearly two years, or since the temporary board of trustees had charge of the work of construction, etc. The contract price for the stone basement was \$974, for the brick superstructure \$7,440, being a total of \$8,414 for the building. Desks and seats cost \$560, other equipment \$150, or a total of \$710 for equipment. The vans cost \$450, and the contract prices for driving the vans this year were \$400 for Connell, a five mile route, with about thirty-five children, and \$346 for East Florenceville, a five mile route, with more than thirty children.

The ratepayers asked the trustees many questions, which were answered satisfactorily. The retiring trustees, Messrs. Ross, Smalley and Perry, were re-elected without opposition, the ratepayers thus showing confidence in the ability of the trustees and appreciation of their work in the interests of the district.

The trustees presented their estimates for the amount of money required from the district for the present year, which amount—\$1,200—was unanimously voted by the meeting. The rate of taxation will be only about sixty-five cents on \$100.

This was a pleasant surprise for the ratepayers, many of whom expected that after consolidation the rate would be much higher. Rev. J. H. Anderson was elected auditor. The three trustees elected, with two to be appointed by the board of education, will constitute the permanent board of school trustees.

The educational spirit of the ratepayers was excellent, and their desire to have all the business of the district transacted in an efficient, fair and business-like way, was impressive, and augured well for the future.

After the adjournment of the meeting the building was inspected. It is a substantial brick building, containing a basement where are furnaces, play rooms, boys' laboratory, fuel rooms, a pump run by a gasoline engine, etc. On the first floor of the building are the advanced and intermediate departments, chemical laboratory and manual training room. On the second floor the primary department, assembly hall, girls' laboratory, principal's office and household science room. On the third floor are placed the water tanks, from which water is led to all parts of the building, the building throughout is finished, furnished and equipped in

keeping with up-to-date ideas of light, ventilation and other educational requirements—a credit to the district and an example of what progressive, broad-minded, and public-spirited citizens can do. Their children and their children's children, and others, will in the future gratefully remember those who are providing the excellent educational facilities enjoyed by those who now and in the future will attend the Florenceville consolidated school.

Since their appointment the Florenceville school trustees have worked hard and faithfully to bring about the consummation of the work entrusted to their care, and they deserve the highest praise and the thanks of all for their successful efforts. May many districts in this province see what the Florenceville districts have done and "go and do likewise."

A greater degree of permanency would be a desirable feature in connection with the teaching staff of the Superior School at McAdam. There have been four changes in the Principalship of that school in the past three years, and several changes in the Intermediate and Primary departments. The present Principal is Mr. Arthur F. Stephenson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

G. J. McAdam, B. A., is still in charge of the Grammar School at Andover and is giving good satisfaction.

Charles D. Richards, B. A., is doing effective work in the Grammar School at Woodstock, a partial proof of which is afforded in the high standing taken by some of his pupils in the recent Matriculation Examinations.

OTHER GRADED SCHOOLS.

An attempt was made last term to convert the graded school at Benton into an ungraded one, but it proved a failure, and the primary department was restored. This is another school in which there is a frequent change of teachers. Mr. H. C. Ricker succeeded Mr. Wm. R. Shanklin as Principal at the close of the summer vacation.

Some changes have taken place during the year in the personnel of the teaching staff of the Woodstock schools. The new teachers are, Miss Grosvenor Purdy, B. A., Miss Bessie Sherman, Miss Annie E. Dibblee, and Miss Louise McCormac. An annex has been added to the Broadway building in order to admit of the operation of an additional department, an improvement of which there has been much need for some years past. Some needed repairs and improvements have also been made in the main building.

DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION.

Nothing of importance was done during the year in the way of district consolidation. The children of Lower Northampton, No. 2, Northampton, are now conveyed to the school in Ferryville, No. 2. The other districts, exclusive of Florenceville, in which the children are thus conveyed, are Glassville, No. 4, Aberdeen, and Third Tier, No. 6, Wakefield. At the annual meeting in Centreville, in the year 1905, a vote was taken in favor of consolidation with the surrounding districts, but some of the latter did not view the proposal with favor, and the question was closed for the time. Since then, Centreville has decided to build a new school house suitable to its own needs only, and consolidation is thus practically ended in that locality.

In fact, I doubt very much if consolidation will ever be adopted to any general extent throughout this Inspectorial District until a wider and more liberal scope be given to the management of school affairs by the establishment of Parish Boards. Property interests are a stumbling block to this, as well as to other reforms, but if the people at large could only be made to realize the benefits of such a measure, they would, I think, be strongly in favor of its adoption.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

The school exhibit at the County Exhibition in Woodstock in September last, was a decided success, and one of its most attractive features. The products of the school gardens, the manual training work, the display of botanical specimens, and the collections of native wood, gave a pleasing variety to the exhibit, and were of particular interest to the visitors. The essays submitted, and the specimens of map-drawing, writing and letter-writing, were uniformly good, and it is worthy of note that in map-drawing and writing the country schools carried off the first prizes.

There was also a Manual Training exhibit from the Woodstock schools at the last exhibition in St. John, to which several first prizes were awarded for specimens of individual work.

I think that the general effect of such exhibits is good, as they tend to interest the public in our schools, and give many people an insight into some phases at least of our school work which they would not otherwise obtain.

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance is on the whole good, but in agricultural districts, where large crops are raised, and help is scarce, whole

families of children are often kept from school in the seed and harvest times to work in the fields, and the attendance is, in consequence, greatly lowered. This is particularly true when the potato crop is being gathered in, which is now a particularly large one in Carleton and Victoria Counties.

The attendance was also greatly reduced in certain districts last fall by outbreaks of scarlet fever and other epidemics.

Too much blame cannot be laid on those parents who keep their children at home, or allow them to stay at home, on slight and often frivolous pretexts. In such cases the enforcement of the Compulsory Attendance Act would certainly be productive of good results.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed in seventy districts of this Inspectorate. Two hundred and twenty trees and sixty-six shrubs were planted, and one hundred and six flower-beds made. The results are, as a rule, not very apparent from year to year, nor will they be until trustees and others who should be interested in the beautifying of the school premises turn out with their teams on Arbor Day and give the teacher the assistance that he requires.

It seems to be again necessary to observe that trees or shrubs must be planted, or flower-beds made to constitute an observance of the Day. Reports embracing none of these particulars can not be accepted.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held during the year at Andover and at Woodstock. The Institute at Woodstock was, as usual, largely attended. The Chief Superintendent of Education and the Chancellor of the University were present, and gave much interest to the proceedings by helpful addresses and by taking part in the discussions. The latter read a valuable paper on Mathematics, which was greatly appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. MEAGHER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. B. ATHERTON, M. D., Chairman.

MR. A. A. STERLING,

MR. WILLARD KITCHEN,

MR. J. J. WEDDALL,

MRS. W. G. CLARK,

MR. J. T. SHARKEY,

G. CLOWES VANWART, M. D.,

MR. J. W. SPURDEN,

MRS. T. LYNCH,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Board of School Trustees for the past year.

The past year has been an uneventful one in our schools, and while the work has been faithfully prosecuted under our experienced staff of teachers, the attendance of pupils has not kept pace with the apparent growth of the city. The City Council, having just adopted the second part of the Compulsory School Law, we look for an immediate improvement in attendance at the schools. Most unsatisfactory and discouraging has been the teachers' experience year after year through the carelessness of some parents or guardians in respect to the attendance of children at school with any degree of regularity.

During the year some changes took place in the staff of teachers. By the transfer of Miss Davies from the Doak Settlement School to 1st Department of Regent Street School, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Janie E. G. Strong. Miss McNally resigned her position as teacher at Morrison's Mill School, and Miss May B. Pinder was appointed as her successor. Owing to ill health Miss Veronica McKenna resigned charge of the 3rd department of Regent Street School. Mr. W. J.

Shea was appointed to complete the work of the year in that department. Leave of absence for one year was granted to Miss Ida McAdam, of Charlotte Street School. She spent this time in Europe and expects to resume her work after the summer vacation. During her absence the department was satisfactorily conducted by Miss Agnes M. Alward. Owing to indisposition, Miss Lillian Nicolson, of the Model School, obtained a few months' leave of absence. In the meantime her department was taught by Miss Vega L. Creed.

At the High School Entrance Examination in 1905, Miss Lillian M. Mitchell was the winner of the medal offered by Lieut. Governor Snowball, and at the public closing exercises of the schools in December, the medal was presented by Dr. Atherton, Chairman of the Board. As a result of the High School Entrance Examination the present year, (the number undergoing examination being ninety-one) twenty-six reached first division, twenty-five second division, thirty-four third division, and six failed entirely. Miss Gladys Kitchen, of York Street School, is the winner this year of the Lieut. Governor's medal, with the total mark of 899. The winner last year also came from York Street School.

A pleasing feature of school life during the year was the celebration of Trafalgar Day, at the suggestion of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The teachers and pupils of all the city schools, bearing flags, marched to the Opera House on the afternoon of that day. The building was crowded, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Sheriff Sterling presided, and appropriate addresses were delivered by several prominent citizens. As a further proof of the wish of the Daughters of the Empire to instil a patriotic feeling in the hearts of the rising generation, they obtained permission early in the year to offer prizes for the best essays on the British Empire and Canada's resources. The awards were made in the presence of the assembled schools on Empire Day, with appropriate exercises. Several essays were read by competitors, and Judge Wilson presented the prizes to Miss Corbett and Master Watson, of the High School, and to Miss Jean Coburn, of Grade VII.

On several occasions during late years some members of the teaching staff approached the Board for an increase of salary in view of the extra cost of living, and while we felt the fairness of their request, the funds at our disposal would not warrant any extra expenditure. However, we recently held a conference with the Mayor and Aldermen, and after fully explaining existing conditions, the Board generously agreed to add two thousand dollars to the present annual assessment for schools. We have now arranged to add fifty dollars per annum to the teachers receiving two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and under, from the trustees.

Owing to the enlarged enrolment of pupils at the Morrison Mill

School, we have been obliged to arrange for the immediate erection of an addition to the fine building recently provided in that thriving section of the city. The contract has just been awarded, and when the building is completed we will have ample accommodation for several years to come. It is expected the building will be ready for occupancy early after the summer vacation.

During the past year considerable repairs were made upon the school buildings, and in the Charlotte Street School a hardwood floor was laid and new furniture installed. In some of the schools the blackboard surface has been improved and necessary apparatus introduced.

Excellent work continues to be accomplished in the Manual Training department, and it is often very interesting, when new classes are formed, to notice the natural aptitude of some pupils and the apparent natural aversion of others to the work. With a little practice the young folks very soon handle the tools with ease and rapidly become infatuated with the work. It is the intention of the Board to send some samples from this department to the exhibition at St. John in September.

Public closing exercises were held in December and June, and were largely attended by the public. There was a large gathering in the Assembly Hall of the High School at the closing exercises in June. The chair was occupied by Dr. Atherton, Chairman of the Board, and in addition to several Trustees, Rev. J. H. Macdonald, Rev. F. L. Carney, Chancellor Harrison, Dr. Bailey, T. B. Kidner, J. M. Palmer, Geo. A. Inch, and Principal Foster occupied seats on the platform. After musical exercises, Mr. A. M. Knight gave a reading, which was followed by a French recitation by Mr. J. L. Feeney. The valedictory was read by Mr. J. Wilfrid Estey, and proved to be an interesting review of school life.

Prizes were presented as follows :—

Douglas Silver Medal—Miss Elsie Vera VanWart. Presented by Chancellor Harrison.

Governor-General's Bronze Medal—Miss Florence Morton. Presented by Mr. J. M. Palmer.

Coulthard Memorial Medal—Ashley A. Colter. Presented by Dr. Bailey.

Mathematical Prize, U. N. B. Senate—Ashley A. Colter. Presented by Mr. Geo. A. Inch.

Class '03 Prize for French—Miss Cora A. Machum and Albert M. Knight. Presented by Mr. John J. Weddall.

Class '05 Prize for History—Miss Florence May Morton. Presented by Dr. Creed.

Class '05 Prize for Highest General Standing—Miss Isabel Thomas. Presented by Dr. Atherton.

Class '05 Consolation Prize—John Louis Feeney. Presented by Rev. F. L. Carney.

Trustees' Prize for Highest General Average, Class B—Miss Lillian Mitchell. Presented by Mr. J. W. Spurden.

The members of the graduating class were then presented with Certificates, as follows :—

DIVISION I.

Ashley Alexander Colter, Elsie Vera VanWart, Albert Matthew Knight, John Louis Feeney, Archibald Randolph Babbitt.

DIVISION II.

Harriet Mabel Lister, Josephine Maud Matthews, Fannie Iola Steeves, Cora Alice Machum, Norman Edgar Cook, James Wilfrid Estey, Jennie Muriel Burpee, Jean Eliza Saunders, Kenneth Mowatt Campbell, Helen Waycott Coulthard, Myrtle Pauline Miles.

DIVISION III.

John James Gibson, Edwin Ruthven Blackmere.

OMITTED LATIN OR FRENCH.

Florence May Morton, Walter Wallace Peppers, Robert Joseph Rush, Roy Coburn Burpee, Annie Gertrude Smith, Raymond Robert Stevenson.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Luke Stewart Morrison, Gordon Roderick Brewer.
Partial Student.—Miss Hazel Emma Winter.

Rev. J. H. Macdonald addressed the graduates in appropriate language, and during his remarks touchingly referred to the death of Rev. Canon Roberts and Very Rev. Dean Partridge, both warm friends of the Fredericton High School.

Before the exercises terminated, Principal Foster announced that the Daughters of the Empire had offered a prize of five dollars to the High School student writing the best short history of Confederation, with especial reference to the part taken by statesmen of New Brunswick.

As usual, Arbor Day was duly observed with lessons bearing upon plant life. No trees were planted.

The statistical tables attached will furnish further particulars concerning the work of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT A.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1905.

ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account—				
Furniture and Furnishings.....	\$ 320 66		Balance 1904.....	6970 09
Apparatus.....	32 87		City Treasurer.....	16000 00
Annual Expenditure—		\$ 353 53	Interest.....	48 84
Auditors.....	10 00		Tuition.....	35 00
Contingent.....	535 59		Unpaid Cheques.....	81 00
Repairs.....	177 06			<u>\$23134 93</u>
Insurance.....	251 90			
Interest.....	2596 12			
Fuel.....	991 19			
Teachers and Secretary.....	10406 90			
Janitors.....	998 00			
Error Cheque.....	5 00			
Balance.....	6809 64	22781 40		
		<u>\$23134 93</u>		<u>\$23134 93</u>

CHAS. A SAMSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT B.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM ENDED
31ST, DECEMBER, 1905.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 6 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High.	Berton C. Foster.....	6	24	17	13	30
	A. Stirling McFarlane....	15	10	25	.....	25
	Frank A. Good.....	4	41	21	24	45
	Ella L. Thorne.....	35	6	.....	41	41
York Street....	Sadie Thompson.....	40	4	21	23	44
	Lottie E. VanDine.....	58	.....	30	28	58
	Kate McCann.....	50	.....	22	28	50
	Katherine E. Currie.....	46	.....	24	28	46
	Isabel R. Everett.....	56	.....	25	31	56
	Lillian A. Burtt.....	56	.....	31	25	56
	John E. Page.....	45	3	18	30	48
Model	Annie L. Richardson.....	48	.....	21	27	48
	M. Annie Harvey.....	44	.....	20	24	44
	Lillian Nicholson.....	50	.....	27	23	50
	Horace G. Perry.....	37	1	21	17	38
Charlotte Street	Annie L. Taylor.....	55	.....	34	21	55
	Emily J. Thompson.....	52	.....	24	28	52
	Nellie B. Williamson.....	53	.....	30	23	53
	Agnes M. Alward.....	50	.....	31	19	50
	Jas. A. Hughes.....	25	3	12	16	28
Regent Street..	Veronica McKenna.....	29	.....	18	11	29
	Ellen McKenna.....	32	.....	16	16	32
	Rose E. G. Davies.....	40	.....	21	19	40
	I. G. Cassidy.....	28	.....	9	19	28
Brunswick St..	B. M. Williamson.....	69	.....	29	40	69
Mill.....	Janie E. G. Strong.....	27	.....	11	16	27
Doak.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloyd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1050	92	558	584	1142

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

STATEMENT C.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1906.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils Over		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		6 to 15 years.	15 years.			
High.....	Berton C. Foster.....	3	28	18	13	31
	A. Stirling McFarlane.....	10	13	23	.....	23
	Frank A. Good.....	.....	31	13	18	31
	Ella L. Thorne.....	35	.....	.....	35	35
York Street.....	Sadie Thompson.....	37	4	18	23	41
	Lottie E. VanDine.....	55	.....	26	29	55
	Kate McCann.....	51	.....	23	28	51
	Katherine E. Currie.....	51	.....	27	24	51
	Isabel R. Everett.....	56	.....	25	31	56
	Lillian A. Burt.....	56	.....	30	26	56
	John E. Page.....	44	1	19	26	45
	Annie L. Richardson.....	47	.....	20	27	47
Model.....	M. Annie Harvey.....	42	.....	20	22	42
	Lillian Nicolson.....	46	.....	26	20	46
	Horace G. Perry.....	38	1	21	18	39
Charlotte Street	Annie L. Taylor.....	48	.....	30	18	48
	Emily J. Thompson.....	49	.....	22	27	49
	N. B. Williamson.....	50	.....	25	25	50
	Agnes M. Alward.....	48	.....	28	20	48
	Jas. A. Hughes.....	26	2	13	15	28
Regent Street..	W. J. Shea.....	30	1	21	10	31
	Ellen McKenna.....	31	.....	16	15	31
	Rose E. G. Davies.....	40	.....	19	21	40
	Isabella G. Cassidy.....	24	.....	11	13	24
Brunswick St...	Mary B. Pinder.....	72	.....	31	41	72
Mill.....	Janie E. G. Strong.....	32	.....	13	19	32
Doak.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloyd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1021	81	538	564	1102

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

STATEMENT D.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE FOR TERM ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance	Per cent. Attendance.
High,	Berton C. Foster.	G. S.	\$950	30	28.04	94.06
	A. S. McFarlane.	G. S.	650	25	22.05	90.
	Frank A. Good.	G. S.	600	45	39.92	88.07
	Ella L. Thorne.	I.	500	41	39.06	96.05
York St.	Sadie Thompson.	G. S.	300	44	38.43	87.34
	Lottie E. VanDine.	I.	250	58	52.	89.08
	Kate McCann.	I.	250	50	45.05	91.
	Katherine E. Currie. .	I.	250	46	39.06	84.
	Isabel R. Everett.	I.	250	56	46.25	82.58
	Lillian A. Burt.	I.	250	56	49.18	87.82
	John E. Page.	G. S.	650	48	42.91	89.
Model,	Annie L. Richardson. .	I.	250	48	41.37	86.18
	M. Annie Harvey.	I.	216	44	40.99	93.16
	Lillian Nicholson.	I.	216	50	44.05	89.
	Horace G. Perry.	Sup.	665	38	34.14	89.
	Annie L. Taylor.	G. S.	250	55	44.09	81.06
Charlotte St.	Emily J. Thompson. .	I.	250	52	44.12	84.84
	Nellie B. Williamson. .	G. S.	250	53	40.93	77.22
	Agnes M. Alward.	Sup.	250	50	42.96	85.92
	Jas. A. Hughes.	I.	600	28	22.16	79.17
	Veronica McKenna.	I.	250	29	25.41	87.62
Regent St.	Ellen McKenna.	I.	250	32	27.98	87.46
	Rose E. G. Davies.	II.	225	40	35.	88.
	Isabella G. Cassidy. .	I.	250	28	20.02	72.
Brunswick St. ...	B. M. Williamson.	I.	250	69	59.92	86.08
Mill	Janie E. G. Strong.	I.	200	27	19.47	72.59
Doak.	Agnes E. Lucas.	II.	300	170	.....	.....
Sloyd						
				1142	37.86	86.06

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

STATEMENT E.

NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY AND ATTENDANCE FOR TERM
ENDED 30TH, JUNE, 1906.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent Attendance.
High.....	Berton C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$950	31	29.08	93.08
	A. Stirling McFarlane .	G. S.	650	23	20.64	89.74
	Frank A. Good	G. S.	600	31	29.35	94.06
	Ella L. Thorne.....	I.	500	35	28.03	80.08
York Street.....	Sadie Thompson.....	G. S.	350	41	37.02	90.73
	Lottie E. VanDine.....	I.	250	55	47.33	86.05
	Kate McCann.....	I.	250	51	44.37	87.
	Katherine E. Currie....	I.	250	51	39.68	77.08
	Isabel R. Everett.....	I.	250	56	48.	86.
	Lillian A. Burt.....	I.	250	56	49.48	88.
	John E. Page.....	G. S.	650	45	38.08	86.02
Model.....	Annie L. Richardson...	I.	250	47	40.07	85.02
	M. Annie Harvey.....	I.	216	42	38.58	91.86
	Lillian Nicolson.....	I.	216	46	40.94	89.
	Horace G. Perry.....	Sup.	665	39	34.59	88.07
Charlotte St.....	Annie L. Taylor.....	G. S.	250	48	40.72	84.08
	Emily J. Thompson.....	I.	250	49	41.80	85.30
	Nellie B. Williamson...	G. S.	250	50	45.66	91.32
	Agnes M. Alward.....	Sup.	250	48	40.03	83.40
	Jas. A. Hughes.....	I.	600	28	21.83	77.96
Regent St.....	W. J. Shea.....	Sup.	301	31	24.63	79.
	Ellen McKenna.....	I.	250	31	28.23	91.06
	Rose E. G. Davies.....	II.	225	40	36.	90.
	Isabella G. Cassidy.....	I.	250	24	15.	62.05
Mill.	May B. Pinder.....	I.	250	72	52.	72.08
Doak.....	Janie E. G. Strong.....	I.	200	32	22.49	70.45
Sloyd.....	Agnes E. Lucas.....	II.	300	170	.....	.....
		.....	.....	1102	35.90	84.55

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

CITY OF MONCTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1906.

MR. J. T. HAWKE, Chairman.

MR. H. H. AYER,	MR. JAMES DOYLE,
L. N. BOURQUE, M. D.,	MRS. ANNIE M. PURDY,
MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,	MR. J. H. HARRIS,
MISS HATTIE TWEEDIE,	MR. H. SEELY BELL,

F. A. McCULLY, B. A., LL. B., Secretary.

STAFF OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1906

GEORGE J. OULTON, M. A., Principal.—Teacher of Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, Natur Lessons, Arithmetic, Physiology.

W. A. COWPERTHWAIT, M. A.—Teacher of French, English Literature, Grammar and Composition.

H. P. DOLE, B. A.—Teacher of Botany, Book - keeping, Algebra, Agriculture, Arithmetic, Grade IX.

EDITH A. R. DAVIS, B. A.—Teacher of Greek, Latin, History, Civics.

Report of Board of School Trustees for the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

To **J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,**
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton have the honor to present, for your consideration, the annual report of the Public Schools of the City of Moncton for the year 1906.

During the year there have been no changes in the personnel of the Board of School Trustees.

ENROLMENT.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the City of Moncton during the term ending December 31, 1906, was one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and thirty-six teachers have been employed, with an average enrolment of 52.6.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The work of the High School during the year has been satisfactorily carried on. Several changes, however, in the staff have occurred during the year. Mr. G. Fred McNally, B. A., who, for several years had been a very successful teacher in the High School, resigned his position, much to the regret of the Board of School Trustees. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. P. Dole, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, who came highly recommended as a suitable teacher for High School work. Mr. Robt. C. Colwell, B. A., who had been successfully teaching Grade IX for the past year, resigned his position to prosecute his studies at Harvard University. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Miss Edith A. R. Davis, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, who has filled the position with marked success.

The Principal, Mr. Oulton, owing to a serious attack of illness, was granted a leave of absence for several weeks. During his absence Mr. Cowperthwaite filled the position of acting Principal very successfully. Mr. Oulton's classes were taken by Mr. A. B. Maggs, M. A., of Sussex, who filled the position in a very satisfactory manner. 161 pupils were enrolled in the High School.

MATRICULANTS, 1906.

The following pupils of the High School successfully passed the Matriculation Examinations of the University, for 1906 :—

Mary L. Gauvin.....	Division 1
Annie L. Tuttle.....	" 2
Ida S. McKay.....	" 2
Mary O. Breau.....	" 2
Josephine A. Goodall...	" 2
Christie E. Mitchell.....	" 2
Charles A. Killam.....	" 2
Kathleen F. Gillen...	" 2
Donald A. Burpee...	" 3
Jennie M. Campbell.....	" 3
Frank H. Tingley.....	" 3

ENGINEERING COURSE.

Harold N. Price.....	Division 3
----------------------	------------

JUNIOR LEAVING.

Bessie C. Duffy.....	Division 2
----------------------	------------

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, 1906.

The following constitute the graduating class for 1906, who completed the High School course and received diplomas, in order of merit:—

FULL COURSE STUDENTS.

Marie Lumina Gauvin...	Division 1
Annie Zilla Tuttle.....	" 1
Donald Allen Burpee...	" 1
Ida Stanley McKay...	" 1
Josephine Alma Goodall.....	" 1
Kathleen Frances Gillen.....	" 1
Mary Onora Breau.....	" 1
Charles Albert Killam...	" 2
Jennie Mildred Campbell...	" 2
Sadie King Dobson...	" 2
Frederick Johnson Fleming.....	" 2
Georgie Florence Sherrard...	" 2
Frank Harvey Tingley.....	" 3
William Archibald McWilliam.....	" 3
John Dorsey Stanley...	" 3
Harold Gordon Cole...	" 3
Hazel Elizabeth Rogers.....	" 3

STUDENTS WITH PARTIAL CLASSICAL COURSE.

Lottie Crossley Lean.

Bessie Catherine Duffy.

Edith Lockhart.

Harold Newton Price.

MEDALISTS AND PRIZE WINNERS, 1906.

Chairman's Gold Medal, presented by J. T. Hawke, Esq., Highest General Standing, Grade XI, Marie Lumina Gauvin.

Alumni Prize, Highest Standing two successive years, Marie Lumina Gauvin.

Science Prize, presented by F. A. McCully, Esq., Kathleen Frances Gillen.

Mathematical Prize, presented by H. S. Bell, Esq., Annie Zilla Tuttle.

English Prize, presented by Principal Johnson, Josephine Alma Goodall.

Latin and History, presented by Hon. F. J. Sweeney, Charles Albert Killam.

French Prize, presented by Hon. C. W. Robinson, Marie Lumina Gauvin.

Highest General Average, Grade X, prize presented by His Worship, Mayor Steeves, Evelyn Irene Bradshaw.

Governor General's Bronze Medal, Highest Standing, Grade IX, Katherine Alberta McKinnon.

At the closing exercises in June the following programme was carried out :—

Selection—Orchestra.

"Hail to the Chief"—High School Chorus.

Essay, "Music in School"—Jennie Mildred Campbell.

"Evening Bells," two part song—Girls' Chorus.

Essay, "Grecian Games—Past and Present"—Timothy Harold O'Brien

Cornet Solo—Frank Harvey Tingley.

"A Musical Museum"—High School Chorus.

Essay, "Character Building"—Josephine Alma Goodall.

"A Tight Little Island"—Boys' Chorus.

Reading, "The Rising"—Sadie King Dobson.

Piano Duet—Misses Wilbur and Henderson.

Valedictory—Harold Gordon Cole.

Selection—Orchestra.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Aberdeen School Song—Graduating Class.

Presentation of Prizes and Medals.

A Prophecy—Kathleen Frances Gillen.

God Save the King.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In June the High School Entrance Examinations were held in the Aberdeen School building under the supervision of Principals Oulton, Irons, and the Secretary. Of the number presenting themselves, eighty-four were admitted into the High School. The silver medal, offered by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Jabez Bunting Snowball, for the highest marks made in this Examination in the County of Westmorland, was awarded to Miss Jean Lutz, a student from Victoria School, Moncton, she having made the highest marks in competition with all others in the County. The medal was suitably presented in the Aberdeen building by Mr. John T. Hawke, Chairman of the Board.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL.

The Governor-General's Bronze Medal, offered for the highest average in Grade IX of the High School, was won by Miss Katie McKinnon. The same was fittingly presented to her during the term by Mr. John T. Hawke, Chairman of the Board.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

The following constitute the officers of the Alumni of the Moncton High School for 1906 :—

Principal of High School.....	Honorary President.
John McBeath, B. A.....	President.
G. H. Gorbell... ..	1st Vice-President.
Miss Daisy Rand... ..	2nd Vice-President.
Thomas H. Walsh... ..	Secretary Treasurer.
Carl Fraser... ..	Recording Secretary.

The Five Dollar Gold Piece offered by the Alumni Society for the highest average for two successive years was awarded to Miss Marie Lumina Gauvin, in June, 1906.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL.

Exclusive of the High School, the enrolment in this school for the year reached 701, with thirteen teachers, giving an average of 53 pupils to each teacher.

Several changes have occurred on the staff during the year. Miss Lottie Weldon, who was absent on leave, returned. Miss Charters, having been granted leave of absence, the vacancy was filled by the transfer of Miss Wilson from Victoria staff to Aberdeen staff. Miss Emma A. Smith, teacher of Grade VII, having asked for leave of absence, her position was filled by the appointment of Miss Blanche E. Murphy, B. A., a graduate of Dalhousie University. Miss Mame Smith, having been compelled to cease teaching on account of serious illness, her position was successfully filled by Miss Jean Welling. Miss Emma Condon, at her request, was granted leave of absence for one year. Miss Condon for many years had been a very successful primary teacher. Owing to a falling off in the primary grades, it was not necessary to fill this position during the year.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

The enrolment in this school for the year reached five hundred and twenty-two. A number of changes have also taken place on the staff of the school during the year. Miss Edith Mitchell resigned her position at close of the first term. Miss Mitchell had been a very successful primary teacher for a number of years in Victoria School, and her retirement from the staff was a serious loss to that school. The Board passed a resolution of appreciation of her services. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss E. Florence Mitchell. Miss Mary Adams, having obtained leave of absence, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Elizabeth McBeath, who has successfully filled the position since her appointment at the beginning of the term.

The credit of winning the Lieutenant-Governor's medal for the best average made in examination for entrance to High School, 1906, was accredited to this school, the successful winner being Miss Jean Lutz.

Messrs. E. C. Cole & Co. offered a prize of Five Dollars for the best marks made in an examination in Grade VIII in the subjects of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Spelling, and a pupil of Victoria School, Lloyd Sands, succeeded in taking the prize, having led all others in this examination.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

The enrolment of this school during the year was five hundred and twelve, with nine regular teachers on the staff. A number of changes have occurred during the year. Miss Catherine Hennessy, who for over fifty years had been a successful teacher in the City of Moncton, having been placed on the supply staff, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Mary Alice Mahony, who has been successfully filling that position during the year. Miss Catherine Haggarty, having resigned her position, Miss Alice G. B. Clancy was appointed to fill the vacancy, and has been doing successful work during the year.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Miss McCarthy, Teacher of Music, has been re-engaged for the coming year. The teaching of music in the schools has proved an unqualified success, and the results are now evident and fully justify the action of the Board of School Trustees in this matter. It is very desirable that the Board of Education should, in some way, assist in paying the salary of the Teachers of Music, granting them an allowance the same as other teachers, when they are fully qualified and duly licensed by the Board of Education.

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

During 1906, the Board of Trustees have paid to the Bank of Montreal \$2,566.84, the amount in full due on Matured Debentures, and the account has been closed. The total outstanding indebtedness of the Board of School Trustees now amounts to \$77,500, at the annual interest charge of \$3,420. In 1903, the total indebtedness was \$83,500 and the annual interest \$3,740. All outstanding current bills against the Board have been paid, leaving a balance on Current Account of \$339.48 to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Montreal on December 31st, 1906. In

the years 1909 and 1910, \$37,500 of Debentures, bearing interest at four, five and six per cent., fall due. The Board proposes to ask for legislation during the coming year, authorizing the appropriation of a sum as a sinking fund each year to meet in part these debentures when they mature.

Attached to this report are a number of tabular and comparative statements relating to the city schools, all of which are respectfully submitted.

F. A. McCULLY,
Secretary.

Moncton, Dec. 31, 1906.

STATEMENT No. 1.
INCREASE IN ENROLMENT.

YEAR.	TERMS.	No. Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Schools.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.
1889.....	First.....	1160	20	58
	Second.....	1271	22	58
1890.....	First.....	1237	22	56
	Second.....	1464	24	61
1891.....	First.....	1408	24	59
	Second.....	1612	28	58
1892.....	First.....	1544	28	56
	Second.....	1632	28	59
1893.....	First.....	1536	28	56
	Second.....	1621	28	57
1894.....	First.....	1572	28	56
	Second.....	1641	28	59
1895.....	First.....	1664	29	57
	Second.....	1716	31	57
1896.....	First.....	1661	31	57
	Second.....	1720	31	57
1897.....	First.....	1700	31	56
	Second.....	1749	31	58
1898.....	First.....	1678	33	50
	Second.....	1741	33	53
1899.....	First.....	1682	33	51
	Second.....	1825	33	55
1900.....	First.....	1736	33	52
	Second.....	1717	34	50.5
1901.....	First.....	1693	34	50
	Second.....	1778	33	54
1902.....	First.....	1712	32	54
	Second.....	1795	34	53
1903.....	First.....	1746	34	51.3
	Second.....	1789	34	52.6
1904.....	First.....	1731	34	50.9
	Second.....	1890	35	54
1905.....	First.....	1869	35	53.4
	Second.....	1993	37	53.8
1906.....	First.....	1932	37	52.21
	Second.....	1896	36	52.6

STATEMENT No. 2.
TEACHERS AND GRADES, 1906.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS		RELIGIONS.				
		1st. Term	2nd Term	Pres.	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Epis.
ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.								
George J. Oulton, M. A.	Gr.	11	11	....	....	1	....	....
G. Fred McNally, B. A.	"	10	....	....	....	....	1	....
W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.	"	9A	10	....	....	....	....	1
Robert C. Colwell, B. A.	"	9B	....	1	....	....	....	....
H. P. Dole, B. A. ....	"	....	9A	....	....	....	....	1
E. A. R. Davis, B. A. ....	"	....	9B	....	....	1	....	....
S. B. Anderson.	Sup.	8	8	1	....	....	....	....
Emma A. Smith.	1st.	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alberta E. Jamieson, B. A.	"	6 & 7	7	....	....	1	....	....
Alice Lea.	"	6	6	....	....	1	....	....
Mary E. S. Nicholson.	2nd	5	5	....	....	....	....	1
Margaret Wilson.	1st	6 & 7	4	1	....	....	....	....
Blanche E. Murphy, B. A.	Sup.	....	7	1	....	....	....	....
Jean S. Welling.	1st	....	4 & 5	....	....	....	....	1
Amelia I. Smith.	"	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Mary A. Moore.	"	5	5	....	....	....	....	1
G. May Forge.	"	4	2 & 3	....	....	....	....	1
Agnes McSweeney.	2nd	3	3	....	1	....	....	....
Hazel Taylor.	1st	2 & 3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Elsbeth Charters.	"	1 & 2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Emma Condon.	"	1 & 2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lottie Weldon. ....	"	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Ella McKay.	"	1	1	....	....	....	1	....
VICTORIA SCHOOL.								
S. W. Irons.	1st	8	8	1	....	....	....	....
Catherine Barton.	"	7	7	....	....	....	....	1
Mary H. McBeath, B. A.	"	6 & 7	6 & 7	1	....	....	....	....
Florence Murphy.	2nd	6	5	1	....	....	....	....
Ella Stevens.	"	4	4	....	....	....	....	1
Mary Adams.	1st	2 & 3	....	1	....	....	....	....
Etta Cormick.	Sup.	3 & 4	3	....	....	....	....	1
Elizabeth McBeath.	1st	....	2 & 3	1	....	....	....	....
Lottie Nichol.	2nd	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Edith Mitchell.	Sup.	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Fannie McLaren.	1st	1 & 2	1	1	....	....	....	....
E. Florence Mitchell.	2nd	....	1 & 2	....	....	1	....	....

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued

TEACHERS AND GRADES, 1906.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS.		RELIGIONS.				
		1st. Term.	2nd Term.	Pres	Cath.	Meth.	Bap.	Epis.
WESLEY STREET.								
Agnes Quirke.....	1st	7 & 8	7 & 8	1	1			
Alice G. B. Clancy.....	"		6	1	1			
Evangeline LeBlanc.....	"	4 & 5	5	1	1			
Elizab��th Richard.....	"	4	4	1	1			
Elodie E. Bourque.....	"	2 3 & 4	4	1	1			
Mary A. Mahony.....	"	2 & 3	3	1	1			
Mary Cormier.....	"	2	2	1	1			
Perina A. Bourgeois.....	2nd	1	1	1	1			
Catherine Hennesey.....	1st			1	1			
Catherine Hagarty.....	"	6	2	1	1			
Elmire Girouard.....	"	1	1	1	1			
				14	12	6	3	9

STATEMENT No. 3.

GRAND ENROLMENT FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING AUGUST 1902, 1903, 1904,
1905, 1906.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Grade 11.....		45	26	28	30	33
Grade 10.....		42	44	41	51	47
Grade 9a.....		32	36	42	45	40
Grade 9b.....		37	36	42	44	41
Grade 8.....		43	50	54	49	53
Grade 7.....		83	45	46	37	46
Grade 6 & 7....		....	42	47	48	42
Grade 6.....		59	55	46	49	50
Grade 5.....		105	43	53	100	105
Grade 4 & 5....		....	47	46	....	54
Grade 4.....		83	56	56	52	55
Grade 3 & 4....		89	89	102	53	....
Grade 3.....		....	....	....	55	57
Grade 2 & 3....		....	....	....	56	57
Grade 1 & 2....		182	115	129	113	....
Grade 2.....		....	....	....	....	59
Grade 1.....		....	58	66	67	121
		800	742	821	859	860
VICTORIA SCHOOL						
Grade 8.....		45	50	36	42	39
Grade 7.....		52	52	55	55	51
Grade 6 & 7....		....	....	....	56	51
Grade 6.....		63	50	55	42	....
Grade 5 & 6....		....	....	51	....	....
Grade 5.....		62	52	52	50	55
Grade 4.....		104	121	60	59	52
Grade 3 & 4....		....	....	....	58	....
Grade 3.....		71	109	62	....	54
Grade 2 & 3....		43	....	63	60	48
Grade 2.....		....	....	....	61	55
Grade 1 & 2....		58	49	66	....	60
Grade 1.....		58	60	66	120	57
		556	543	566	603	522

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WESLEY STREET.		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Grade 7 & 8....	.....	37	43	38	41	42
Grade 6.....	.....	....	....	....	54	52
Grade 5 & 6....	.....	52	56	50	....	....
Grade 5.....	.....	48	....	52	....	51
Grade 4 & 5....	.....	....	57	....	56	....
Grade 4.....	.....	....	....	....	49	50
Grade 3 & 4....	.....	63	106	54	....	51
Grade 3.....	.....	....	....	....	63	....
Grade 2 & 3....	.....	58	59	60	64	57
Grade 2 & 1....	.....	....	....	55	....	....
Grade 2.....	.....	59	59	60	67	63
Grade 1.....	.....	132	138	127	137	146
		439	468	496	531	512
Total Enrolment for 1906.....		....	....	....	....	1894

STATEMENT No. 4

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross days Pupils Attended.	Gross days Lost.	Average days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen	1 George J. Oullon, M. A.	\$ 1000	114	30	15	15	2990	186½	26.61	88.7
"	2 G. Fred McNally, B. A.	750	118	46	14	28	4355	339½	37.87	82.32
"	3 W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.	650	118	40	17	23	3894½	302	33.66	84.15
"	4 Robert C. Colwell, B. A.	500	118	43	17	26	4117	456	35.2	81.86
"	5 S. B. Anderson	665	119	46	23	28	4770	362	40.8	88.7
"	6 Emma A. Smith.	325	121	34	16	18	3570	373	30.	88.
"	7 Alberta E. Jamieson, B.A.	300	121	47	32	15	5082½	82½	42.7	90.85
"	8 Alice Lea.	325	118	47	24	23	4674½	582½	40.52	86.22
"	9 Margaret Wilson	325	118	30	21	9	2998	492	26.33	87.7
"	10 Mary E. S. Nicolson.	325	121	52	30	22	5341	941½	44.	84.
"	11 Agnes McSweeney	325	118	56	26	30	5328½	1605½	45.	80.
"	12 Amelia T. Smith	325	121	55	32	23	5620½	719	47.82	85.95
"	13 Mary A. Moore.	325	121	55	28	27	5467½	899½	46.6	84.7
"	14 G. May Forge.	325	121	58	29	29	5961	805	49.5	85.3
"	15 Hazel Taylor.	325	121	56	33	28	5585	807	47.	83.
"	16 Elspeth Charters.	325	121	63	29	34	5001	1549½	44.	70.
"	17 Emma Condon	325	118	62	29	33	5953	224½	51.21	83.24
"	18 Ella J. McKay.	325	117	63	33	30	5807½	980	50.8	80.6
Victoria	19 S. W. Irons	950	121	41	13	28	3989½	546½	34.08	83.12
"	20 Catherine Barton.	325	121	49	19	30	4512½	611½	38.87	79.32
"	21 Mary H. McBeath, B. A.	325	121	55	23	32	5801½	853½	49.9	89.2
"	22 Florence Murphy.	325	121	53	29	24	5354	439	46.3	87.3
"	23 Ella Stevens.	325	121	63	21	42	6713	889	56.40	89.52
"	24 Mary Adams.	300	117½	61	31	30	5806	896	50.8	83.2
"	25 Etta Cormick.	325	121	52	23	29	5123½	1138½	43.	82.8
"	26 Lottie Nichol.	325	121	64	34	30	6218½	868½	52. +	81. +
"	27 Edith L. Mitchell.	325	121	60	24	36	6208	793	51.82	86.70
"	28 Fannie McLaren.	325	121	54	26	28	5072½	1064	42.63	78.94
Wesley St.	29 Agnes Quirke	550	121	43	17	26	4579½	401	38.	88.
"	30 Perina Bourgeois.	325	121	60	33	27	5083	723½	45.	72.
"	31 Elizabeth Richard.	325	119	48	22	26	4594	407	39.58	82.45
"	32 Catherine Hagarty.	300	121	54	30	24	5256	364	43.96	81.4
"	33 Catherine Hennessy.	325	121	60	25	35	5792	845½	48.18	80.3
"	34 Mary Cormier.	300	121	62	29	33	5528½	954½	47.23	76.17
"	35 Elodie Bourque.	325	121	61	32	29	6461	563	54.	88.
"	36 Evangeline LeBlanc.	325	121	50	28	22	5123	389	42.86	85.72
"	37 Elmire Girouard	325	121	59	26	33	5120½	881	43.80	74.23

STATEMENT No. 5.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS
OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTALS
Reading, Spelling and Recitation	360	289	261	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1773
Composition	...	...	205	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1068
Grammar and Analysis	...	...	205	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1068
History	...	...	...	205	187	169	177	100	...	46	30	914
Form	343	219	314	231	134	153	146	100	...	...	...	1640
Industrial Drawing	313	219	314	231	134	153	146	100	...	...	...	1640
Print Script	360	289	259	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1771
Writing	360	289	259	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1771
Arithmetic	377	289	263	293	134	169	177	100	83	46	...	1931
Geometry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	46	30	159
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	41	83	46	30	282
Geography	...	...	386	167	134	169	177	100	...	46	30	1209
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	347	284	258	227	134	169	177	100	...	...	...	1696
Color	343	219	314	231	134	153	146	100	...	...	...	1640
Objects	343	219	314	231	134	153	146	100	...	...	...	1640
Temperance Teachings of Science	281	285	205	230	187	169	177	100	...	...	...	1634
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	83
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	92	72	32	23	307
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	46	27	493
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	46	...	129
English Composition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	46	30	159
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	30	119
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	46	30	116
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	46	30	116
Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 6.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen	1 George J. Oulton, M. A.	\$1000	81	33	12	21	2331½	161½	29.46	89.27
"	2 W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A.	750	81	47	19	28	3253	189½	40.87	86.95
"	3 H. P. Dole, B. A.	500	81	40	16	24	2695½	211½	33.8	84.5
"	4 Edith A. R. Davis, B. A.	450	81	41	16	25	2897	224	37. +	92.11
"	5 S. B. Anderson.	665	81	53	28	25	3683½	419½	44.9	84.8
"	6 Alberta E. Jamieson, B. A.	325	81	46	20	26	2948	733	36.85	80.1
"	7 Mary E. S. Nicholson.	325	81	53	30	23	3579	633	44.	83.
"	8 Alice S. Lea	325	79	50	28	22	3383½	412½	43.77	87.54
"	9 Blanche E. Murphy	325	81	42	18	24	3000	263	37.6	89.53
"	10 Jean S. Welling	325	81	54	28	26	3401	883	44. +	81. +
"	11 Margaret Wilson.	325	81	55	25	30	3635	599	46.23	84.05
"	12 Mary A. Moore.	325	81	52	27	25	3473½	686	43.5	83.6
"	13 G. May Forge	325	81	57	33	24	3753½	608½	47.5	83.3
"	14 Agnes McSweeney.	325	81	57	24	33	3487	1129	44.	77.
"	15 Hazl M. Taylor.	325	81	50	32	27	3492½	631½	44.	74.
"	16 Lo tie Weldon	325	81	61	30	31	3423	1518	43.88	71.94
"	17 Ella J. McKay.	325	81	60	30	30	3432	666	43.	72.
Victoria	18 S. W. Irons.	950	81	39	16	23	2739½	199½	34.38	86.16
"	19 Catherine Barton	325	81	51	26	25	3291½	409½	41.6	81.57
"	20 Mary H. McBeath, B. A.	325	81	51	29	22	3690	441	46.8	90.3
"	21 Florence Murphy	325	81	55	17	38	3672	389	45.98	84.
"	22 Ella Stevens.	325	81	52	22	30	3630	387	44.44	85.46
"	23 Lottie Nichol	325	81	55	28	27	3402	655½	42.	76. +
"	24 Elizabeth McBeath	300	81	48	21	27	3256½	712½	40.7	81.1
"	25 Etta Cormick.	325	81	54	36	18	3364	789	42.38	78.4
"	26 Fannie McLaren.	325	81	57	24	33	3664½	772	45.4	79.7
"	27 E. Florence Mitchell.	300	80½	60	25	35	3615	1114½	45.8	76.35
Wesley St.	28 Agnes Quirke.	550	83	42	18	24	2971	342½	36.	85.
"	29 Alice G. B. Clancy.	300	83	52	24	28	3652½	487½	43.27	83.21
"	30 Evangeline LeBlanc.	325	83	51	26	25	3417	226	41.55	81.47
"	31 Elizabeth Richard	325	83	50	19	31	3370½	477½	41.97	83.94
"	32 Elodie E. Bourque.	325	81	51	26	25	3362	343½	42.	82.
"	33 Mary Alice J. Mahoney.	300	83	57	34	23	3719½	960½	45.65	80.08
"	34 Mary Cormier.	325	83	63	25	38	3429	528½	41.45	65.79
"	35 Perina A. Bourgeois.	325	83	73	38	35	3713½	669½	46. +	63. +
"	36 Elmiro Girouard.	325	83	73	34	39	4315	653½	53.	72.
Total No. of Pupils enrolled				1896						

STATEMENT No. 7.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL
STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTAL
Reading, Spelling and Recitation	344	203	241	233	237	171	143	112				1684
Composition			231	233	237	171	143	112				1127
Grammar and Analysis			231	233	237	171	143	112				1127
History				231	237	171	92	112	81	47	33	804
Form	344	262	231	131	237	171	143	112	81			1814
Industrial Drawing	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112				1733
Print Script	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112				1733
Writing	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112				1733
Arithmetic	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112	81	47	33	1894
Geometry									81	47	33	161
Mensuration												
Algebra							22	112	81	47	33	295
Geography			224	221	237	171	143	112	81	47	33	1269
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	223	234	91	178	132	163	143	112				1276
Color	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112				1733
Objects	344	262	231	233	237	171	143	112				1733
Temperance Teachings of Science	271	262	120	203	237	171	146	112				1322
Physics									81			81
Physiology										47		47
Latin							77	44	66	36	25	248
French		(Grades I to 8 = 374)							81	47	33	535
Book-keeping									81			81
English Composition									81	47	33	161
Chemistry										47	33	80
Agriculture									81	47	33	161
Greek											2	2
Botany									81	47	33	161

STATEMENT No. 8.
TOTAL SCHOOL DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

DATE OF ISSUE.	Years to run	WHEN DUE.	Numbers.	Value each.	Amount Total.	Rate p. c.	Total Interest.	INTEREST PAYABLE						
								Jan.	Mar.	April.	July.	Sept.	Oct.	
July 13, 1889..	20	July 13, 1909..	42 to 61	\$ 500	\$10000	6 p. c.	\$ 600	\$300	.....	\$300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 1, 1890..	20	Jan. 1, 1910..	62 to 70	1000	12000	5 p. c.	600	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
July 2, 1890..	19	July 2, 1909..	71 to 76	500	10000	4 p. c.	400	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
March 2, 1891..	18	Mar. 2, 1909..	34 to 53	500	2000	4 p. c.	80	.....	\$40	.....	.....	\$40	.....	.....
July 2, 1891..	18	July 2, 1909..	54 to 57	500	3500	4 p. c.	140	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1, 1897..	25	Oct. 1, 1922..	94 to 100	500	20000	4 p. c.	800	.....	.....	\$400	.....	.....	.....	\$400
Jan. 1, 1898..	25	Jan. 1, 1923..	1 to 20	1000	7000	4 p. c.	280	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1, 1898..	25	Oct. 1, 1923..	21 to 27	1000	13000	4 p. c.	520	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	260
			28 to 40	1000										
					\$77500		\$3420	\$1010	\$40	\$660	\$1010	\$40	\$660	

STATEMENT No. 9.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1906.

FINANCE.

MR. H. H. AYER,	MR. H. S. BELL.
MR. JAMES FLANAGAN,	MR. J. H. HARRIS.

REPAIRS.

DR. BOURQUE,	MR. JAMES DOYLE,
MR. J. H. HARRIS,	MRS. PURDY.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY.

THE FULL BOARD.

Names of Trustees Appointed by City Council.

Terms: Women, 3 years; Men, 4 years

Date of Appointment.	Names.	In Lieu of
1902, Jan. 10th.....	L. N. Bourque, M. D.,	L. N. Bourque, M. D.
1904, Jan. 28th.....	Mr. H. H. Ayer,	Mr. H. H. Ayer.
1905, April 4th.....	Mr. J. H. Harris,	Mr. J. H. Harris.
1905, April 4th.....	Mr. H. S. Bell,	Mr. H. S. Bell.
1905, June 6th.....	Miss Hattie Tweedie,	Miss Hattie Tweedie.

Names of Trustees Appointed by Government.

Date of Appointment.	Names.	In Lieu of
1903, Feb. 11th.....	Mr. James Doyle,	Mr. A. E. Wall.
1903, July 15th.....	Mr. J. T. Hawke,	Mr. J. T. Hawke.
1903, July 15th.....	Mr. James Flanagan,	Mr. James Flanagan.
1904, Dec. 14th.....	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy,	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS, 1906.

Balance to Credit Current Acct. Jan. 1st, 1906...	\$ 170 07
Amount Cross Entry from Bank of Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1906	37 50
Received from City Assessment.....	24,997 30
Received from County Fund... ..	2,508 23
Interest allowed by Bank of Montreal... ..	3 21
School Concert,—Miss McCarthy... ..	76 50

TUITION FEES.

Greta Gaskin.....	\$ 5.00
Ada Snow... ..	6.00
Lavinia Cormier.....	3.00
Talmage Cummins.....	6.00
Greta Gaskin,—2nd Term... ..	7.00
Florence Thibodeau... ..	14.00
Ernest LeBlanc... ..	14.00
Helen Bulman.....	7.00
R. L. B. Lockhart.....	7.00
	<u>69 00</u>
Total Receipts for 1906.....	\$27,861 81
Total Expenditures for 1906.....	<u>27,522 33</u>
Dec. 31, 1906,—Credit Balance.....	\$339 48

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM JAN. 1st TO DEC. 31st, 1906.

Teachers' and Secretary's Salaries...	\$15,956 14
Janitors.....	1,687 00
Repairs—Sundry... ..	476 37
Expenses.....	267 34
Interest... ..	3,736 72
Insurance.....	33 00
Wood.....	41 40
Water... ..	150 00
School Supplies... ..	384 53
Coal—Aberdeen... ..	984 49
Coal—Victoria... ..	575 33
Fuel—Wesley... ..	300 00
Rent—Wesley.....	12 00
Real Estate.....	3 60
Gas.....	2 00
Furniture.....	17 00

Total Ordinary Expenditure.....\$24,626 92

By Amount paid on Debentures.....	\$2,566 84
By Amount paid Wiring Victoria Building.....	62 09
By Amount paid New Furnace, Victoria Building.....	182 88
By Amount paid Heating Pipe, Victoria Building.....	23 60
By Amount paid 3 School Organs—Proceeds School Concert.....	60 00

2,895 41

Total Expenditures for 1906.....\$27,522 33

RECAPITULATION OF VOUCHERS.

1906.

January.....	\$ 525 36
February.....	2,538 56
March.....	1,582 72
April.....	3,577 96
May.....	1,494 18
June.....	4,736 53
July.....	1,199 50
August.....	100 58
September.....	2,797 66
October.....	1,577 75
November.....	2,334 17
December.....	5,057 36
	<hr/>
	\$27,522 33

TOWN OF SAINT STEPHEN.**BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

JOHN D. CHIPMAN, Chairman.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, M. P. P.,
GILBERT W. GANONG, M. P.,
JOHN BLACK,
MISS GRACE B. STEVENS,

W. McK. DEINSTADT, M. D.,
FRANK TODD,
JOHN LOCHARY,
MRS. MARY D. McGIBBON.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent.

SIR :—I have the honour to present for your consideration the report of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the year ending June 30th, 1906.

The term of office of Mr. Frank Todd having expired, he was re-appointed by the Town Council.

Miss Ella Veazey was granted six months' leave of absence, and Miss Rosa Gray was appointed in her place. Miss Jessie D. Henry was granted one year's leave of absence, and Miss H. Louise Milliken and Miss F. Ethel Smith were appointed in her place, each teaching six months. Miss Maxwell resigned in July, 1905, and Miss Eunice D. Bartlett was appointed in her place. Miss Bertha M. Brown resigned at the end of the June term in 1905, and Miss Lizzie Wilson was appointed in her place.

The graduation exercises of the High School were again held in Elder Memorial Hall, and were attended by the usual large number. At the close of the exercises the graduates were addressed by the Rev. J. A. Winfield.

The Lieutenant-Governor's medal for 1905 was won by Miss Hazel P. Polley.

The Manual Training School is growing more popular every term, and the parents as well as the scholars are taking a great interest in the matter. Mr. Will Whitney, who was a most efficient teacher, resigned in 1905, and his place was filled by Mr. Gerald A. Boate.

Respectfully submitted,

St. Stephen, June 30th, 1906.

L. A. MILLS,
Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHEWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School....	P. G. McFarlane.....	I	\$ 700	16	27	37.60	87.21	IX, X, XI.
" "	Eunice D. Bartlett.....	I	260	3	11	11.88	84.92	IX, X, XI.
Marks Street....	F. O. Sullivan.....	I	665	32	47	65.87	83.23	VII, VIII,
" "	Etta E. DeWolfe, Assistant.	I	320					
" "	Lizzie A. Wilson.....	I	260	32	16	41.60	86.60	VI, VII
" "	H. Louise Milliken.....	I	260	29	21	40.00	81.00	V, VI.
" "	Eleanor DeWolfe.....	I	260	24	25	41.00	85.50	V, VI.
" "	M. Flora Boyd.....	I	320	20	29	44.74	91.30	I, II, III,
Cove.....	Mary E. Caswell.....	I	260	28	22	42.29	85.95	III, IV.
" "	Ella M. Veasey.....	I	320	27	25	44.02	84.65	I, II.
King Street.....	Emma Veasey.....	I	320	23	24	43.60	92.76	III, IV.
" "	Amy D. Young.....	I	260	32	20	44.90	89.80	I, II.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHEWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING
JUNE 30TH, 1906.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School....	P. G. McFarlane.....	I	700	14	26	36.33	90.80	IX, X, XI.
" "	Eunice D. Bartlett.....	I	260	3	10	9.87	76.00	IX, X, XI.
Marks Street....	F. O. Sullivan.....	I	665	29	41	59.83	85.47	VII, VIII.
" "	Etta E. DeWolfe, Assistant.	I	320					
" "	Lizzie A. Wilson.....	I	260	21	15	38.4	87—	VI, VII.
" "	Florence Ethel Smith.....	I	260	31	22	39.00	75.00	V, VI.
" "	Eleanor DeWolfe.....	I	260	24	24	41.00	86.8	VI, VII.
" "	M. Flora Boyd.....	I	320	21	28	42.85	87.44	I, II, III.
Cove.....	Mary E. Caswell.....	I	260	29	26	48.15	87.00	III, IV.
" "	Rose B. Gray.....	II	260	24	26	41.88	83.76	I, II.
King Street.....	Emma Veasey.....	I	320	22	22	41.28	93.8	III, IV.
" "	Amy D. Young.....	I	260	24	26	41.88	83.76	I, II.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the Year
Ended June 30, 1906.

1905

June 30,	To balance on hand.....	\$ 123 56
July 13,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	2,000 00
Aug. 31,	To amount from County Fund.....	414 56
Oct. 12,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Dec. 21,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	700 00

1906

Jan. 19,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Mch. 29,	To amount from County Fund.....	378 66
June 8,	To amount from Town Treasurer.....	1,300 00
		<u>\$6,916 78</u>

CR.

1906

June 30,	By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries.....	\$4,950 00
June 30,	By amount paid for Repairs... ..	550 00
June 30,	By amount paid for Care of Rooms....	500 00
June 30,	By amount paid for Contingencies.....	400 00
June 30,	By amount paid for Fuel.....	400 00
June 30,	By amount paid for Insurance.....	70 00
		<u>6,870 00</u>
	By Balance.....	46 78
		<u>\$6,916 78</u>

TOWN OF MILLTOWN.**BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

W. S. ROBINSON,
W. H. LAUCLIN,
P. F. CASEY,
FRANCES E. TODD,

ANDREW MUNGALL,
J. M. DEACON,
JOHN BRESNAHAN,
ALICE GRAHAM.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.
Report to June 30th, 1906.

The Board of School Trustees for Milltown report for school year ended June 30, 1906, as follows, viz.:—

The schools have been open for two hundred days of the school year, beginning January 8th and ending June 29th.

Number of Departments, including Manual Training, were nine.

The Primary, taught by Miss Dewar, was in session four hours daily; the Manual Training department kept the same time,—four hours each day. This department has been open two days in each week; all the others five.

Mr. W. H. Barnes, formerly Principal, terminated his contract at the close of the preceding school year, June 30, 1905. Mr. John B. DeLong was engaged for the position, has since served acceptably, and is expected to continue. Mr. Boate at the same time succeeded Mr. Whitney in charge of the Manual Training in connection with the same in St. Stephen. The other teachers have been the same as were the year before, and are now expected to retain their places, with possibly some changes in location (from improved grading), and with the addition of Miss Hewett to staff.

Several prizes were earned and awarded in the different grades.

Exercises of Graduation took place in the St. James Presbyterian Church, evening of June 28th, and the usual and proper presentation of Diplomas to the six pupils graduated was made by Mr. Mungall, of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. Mr. Rannie, of this Church, gave the class an address of Special fitness.

The usual statements now follow, as also receipts and outlays :—

STATEMENT, FIRST TERM, DECEMBER 31st, 1905.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	STANDARD TAUGHT.
Superior	John B. De Long..	8	20	28	12	26.1-8	93.3	IX., X., XI
Intermediate.....	Sarah Sterling....	24	25	49	2	42.62	86.95	VII., VIII
"	R. J. Macdougall..	11	18	29	...	24.95	86.	VI
"	M. E. Connolly....	18	15	33	...	28.73	87.	V
"	C. M. Caswell.....	28	26	54	...	45.85	84.90	IV.
2nd Primary.....	M. C. Osborne.....	28	26	54	...	46.61	86.3	II., III.
Primary	T. S. Kirk.....	13	23	36	...	33.18	92.16	I., II., III
"	B. J. Dewar.....	28	24	52	...	44.37	85.33	I., II.

STATEMENT, SECOND TERM, JUNE 30th, 1906.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Over 15 years.	Present Average.	Per Cent. Average.	STANDARD TAUGHT.
Superior	John B. De Long .	8	20	28	14	23.3	83.24	IX., X., XI
Intermediate.....	Sarah Sterling.....	20	23	43	2	36.3	84.4	VII., VIII
"	R. J. Macdougall..	12	18	30	...	25.93	86.4	VI
"	M. E. Connolly. .	19	12	31	...	27.23	87.83	V
"	C. M. Caswell.....	20	24	53	...	43.87	82.18	IV.
2nd Primary.....	M. C. Osborne.....	26	26	52	...	44.48	85.54	II., III.
Primary	T. S. Kirk.....	15	22	37	...	31.79	85.94	I., II., III
"	B. J. Dewar.....	30	28	58	...	46.55	80.28	I., II.

RECEIPTS.—FIRST TERM, DEC., 1905.

County Drafts.....	\$ 274 23
Town Treasury.....	1,000 00
Balance.....	405 15
	<hr/>
	\$1,679 38

EXPENDITURE.

Balance.....	\$ 82 59
Salaries Account.....	1,088 96
Expense Account.....	414 74
Construction Account.....	57 94
Manual Training.....	36 05
	<hr/>
	\$1,679 38

RECEIPTS.—SECOND TERM, JUNE, 1906.

County Drafts.....	\$ 252 31
Town Treasury.....	1,000 00
Balance.....	1,236 28
	<hr/>
	\$2,488 59

EXPENDITURE.

Balance.....	\$ 405 15
Salaries Account.....	1,641 04
Expense Account.....	378 27
Manual Training.....	64 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,488 59

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. BALKAM,
Secretary.

W. W. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.**BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman.

J. L. STEWART,

R. A. LAWLOR,

P. COLEMAN,

W. F. CASSIDY,

J. B. B. F. McKENZIE,

M. S. HOCKEN,

MRS. MINNIE R. LOGGIE,

MRS. J. F. CONNORS.

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

To JAMES R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—I herewith submit report of Schools for the year ending June 30th, 1906.

At the end of the June term, 1905, Miss Annie M. Loggie tendered her resignation, and Miss Bessie M. Fraser was appointed to the vacancy.

Miss Ida I. Haviland was granted leave of absence in June, 1905, for the following term, and Miss Constance H. Anderson was appointed during her absence. In December of the same year Miss Haviland resigned, and Miss Anderson was continued as one of the teaching staff.

Much to the regret of the Board, one of the best teachers, Miss Maggie Mowatt, was compelled to resign in June, 1906, owing to the illness of her mother.

During the four months from December, 1905, night school was conducted by H. Burton Loggie, B. A. The enrolment was about 40, but the attendance was so irregular, and the subjects to be taught so varied, that it is a question whether much benefit was derived from the time and labor expended by the teacher.

The Governor General's Bronze Medal, for highest standing in Grade XI, was won by Miss Hazel L. Stothart.

Attached you will find statements showing names of teachers, pupils enrolled, and financial statement.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE STOTHART,
Secretary.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT FOR TERM
ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D	\$750				
Roy D. Fullerton, B. A.	450				IX, X, XI.
Miss May A. Ryan, Assistant	200	21	24	45	
H. Burton Loggie, B. A.	450	27	16	43	
Miss Bessie M. Fraser	225	26	17	43	VIII.
" M. Mowatt	280	20	15	35	VII.
" C. H. Anderson	200	23	16	39	VI.
" M. K. Lawlor	200	30	10	40	V.
" Laula S. Smith	200	33	11	44	IV, III.
" Muriel Ellis	200	26	12	38	II, I.
" K. I. B. McLean	200	17	7	24	II, I.
Sister Ellen Walsh	200		58	58	IV, III.
" Mary of Sacred Heart, Assistant			63	63	VI, V.
" E. O. Keeffe			45	45	X, IX, VIII, VII.
" S. Jane Curry	200				
" M. Barden	280		45	45	
" A. B. Doyle, Assistant					VI, IV.
Miss M. C. Edgar	280	14	14	28	V.
" Essie L. Keoughan	200	25	14	39	IV.
" V. C. Wright	200	27	11	38	III.
" Mabel I. Flood	200	26	22	48	II.
" A. M. Curran	200	33	27	66	III, I.
" B. Marion Fraser	200	19	15	34	I.
" M. C. Sutherland	200	29	27	56	
Totals		396	469	865	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
144	129	132	108	101	75	65	52	34	16	9

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT FOR TERM ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1906.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	GRADES TAUGHT.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.	\$ 750				
Roy D. Fullerton, B. A.	450	18	22	40	IX., X., XI.
Miss May A. Ryan, Assistant	200				
H. Burton Loggie, B. A.	450	24	14	38	VIII
Miss Bessie M. Fraser.	225	25	13	38	VII.
“ M. Mowatt.	280	19	11	30	VI.
“ C. H. Anderson.	200	19	16	35	V.
“ M. K. Lawlor.	200	33	11	44	IV., III.
“ Laula S. Smith.	200	35	11	46	II., I.
“ Muriel Ellis.	200	24	12	36	II., I.
“ K. I. B. McLean.	200	16	7	23	IV., III.
Sister Ellen Walsh.	200		66	66	II., I.
“ Mary of the Sacred Heart Assistant.	200		67	67	IV., III.
“ E. O. Keefe.	200		41	41	VI., V.
“ S. Jane Curry.	200				
“ M. Barden.	280		51	51	X., IX., VIII., VII.
“ A. B. Dove, Assistant.	280				
Miss M. C. Edgar.	280	18	14	32	VI., IV.
“ Essie L. Keoughan.	200	26	15	41	V.
“ V. C. Wright.	200	28	10	38	IV.
“ Mable J. Flood.	200	25	22	47	III.
“ A. M. Curran.	200	34	28	62	II.
“ B. Marion Fraser.	200	22	16	38	III., II.
“ M. C. Sutherland.	200	30	26	56	I.
Totals		396	473	869	

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
153	129	141	111	99	69	59	50	38	13	7

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1906.

Expenditures.

For Salaries.....	\$ 6,275 00
For Interest and Bond.....	2,081 53
For Fuel, Water and Light.....	793 85
Insurance.....	58 75
Repairs... ..	318 87
Incidentals... ..	149 81
Rent.....	160 00
Expenses Night School.....	140 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,977 81

Receipts.

Balance from 1905.....	\$ 87 81
County School Fund.....	1,513 14
Town Treasurer... ..	10,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,100 95
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$ 2,123 14

TOWN OF SAINT ANDREWS.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Appointed by Lieut.-Gov. in Council.

MELVILLE N. COCKBURN, K. C.,

Chairman.

ROBERT E. ARMSTRONG,

THOS. TURNER ODELL,

MRS. F. G. ANDREWS,

J. SIDNEY MACMASTER, Secretary to the Board.

Appointed by Town Council.

EDWIN A. COCKBURN,

EDMUND B. COAKLEY,

MRS. G. D. GRIMMER,

ALPHONSUS B. O'NEILL,

G. HAROLD STICKNEY.

To **J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,**

Chief Supt. of Education,

Fredericton, New Brunswick.

SIR :—We have the honor to lay before you our report on the Public Schools of the Town of Saint Andrews for the year ended June 30th, 1906, with a statement of the receipts and expenditures during said year, in connection with the maintenance of such schools.

For the most part, the school work was carried on during the year most successfully and satisfactorily. It was a matter of deep regret to the School Board that about the middle of the last term two of the teachers, Mr. Charles A. Richardson, the Principal of the Intermediate Departments, and Miss Wade, teacher of Grades III and IV, were taken seriously ill and had to abandon their work for the remainder of that term. Through the very prompt and efficient assistance of our School Inspector, Mr. W. S. Carter, the Board were fortunately able to secure most satisfactory and competent substitutes in the persons of Mr. B. F. McLeod for the advanced grades taught by Mr. Richardson, and Miss Hazel P. Flewelling for Miss Wade's room. It might naturally be expected that a change of teacher, causing a break in the school work in the middle of the term would be seriously detrimental to the schools. but, in our cases, the good results shown at the grading examinations at the close of the school year, was conclusive proof of the Board's good fortune in securing the services of Mr. McLeod and Miss Flewelling.

It is very gratifying, however, to be able to state that the few weeks' rest before the close of the school term, and the additional benefits of the midsummer vacation, completely restored to health both Mr. Richardson

and Miss Wade, and both were again found at their post at the beginning of the autumn term of 1906.

Mr. George E. F. Sherwood, B. A., taught the Grammar School during the past school year, and did very satisfactory work during that time. Eleven pupils graduated from that school at the end of Mr. Sherwood's year, and their examination papers, and the results of those who tried the Matriculation Examinations, showed that Mr. Sherwood had done most excellent work while in charge of that school.

Mr. Sherwood resigned the school at the close of the year, and the Board secured, as his successor, Mr. Samuel A. Worrell, B. A., B. C. L., who begins his work with a large enrolment and under conditions that make the Board hopeful for good results.

The custom of paying monthly visits to the schools was faithfully kept up, during the past school year, by the two lady members of the School Board, and with more or less regularity by some of the male Trustees, and the effect of such custom has been decidedly beneficial in keeping the Board in closer touch with the teachers and the pupils.

The annual statements show the receipts and expenditures of the Board during the year ended June 30th, 1906, and the names of the teachers, number of pupils, attendance, etc., etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and we

Have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. S. MACMASTER,
Secretary.

MELVILLE N. COCKBURN,
Chairman.

Dated St. Andrews, N. B., November 1st, 1906.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM
ENDING DEC. 31ST. 1905.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standard Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
Grammar.....	Geo. E. F. Sherwood.....	G. S.	\$ 450	18	27	38.3	85.1	IX., X., XI
Intermediate.....	Chas. A. Richardson.....	Sup.	515	21	12	26.7	81.	VII., VIII.
	Bessie M. Richardson.....	II.	200	25	22	41.5	82.	V., VI.
	Augusta B. Wade.....	II.	200	17	19	31.58	87.7	III., IV.
Primary.....	Lottie E. Worrell.....	I.	200	10	25	31.65	90.4	I., II.
Manual Training.	Jeanie W. McFarlane.....	Sup.	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH GRADE.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI
16	19	19	17	28	19	16	17	13	16	16

Total Number of Pupils 196.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM
ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906.

SCHOOL.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Class.	Salary.	PUPILS.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standard Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
Grammar.....	Geo. E. F. Sherwood.....	G. S.	\$ 450	18	26	37.1	84.4	IX., X., XI
Intermediate.....	Chas. A. Richardson.....	Sup.	515	21	15	30.9	86.	VII., VIII.
	Bessie M. Richardson.....	II.	200	24	23	41.5	88.4	V., VI.
	Hazel P. Flewelling.....	II.	200	14	19	.....	.....	III., IV.
Primary.....	Lottie E. Worrell,.....	I.	200	14	21	29.67	84.77	I., II.
Manual Training.	Jeanie W. McFarlane.....	Sup.	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NO. OF PUPILS IN EACH GRADE.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI
17	18	18	15	29	18	17	19	13	16	16

Total Number of Pupils 195.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of St. Andrews for the
Year Ended June 30th, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand from June 30th, 1905.....	\$ 77 25
To amount received from School District Assessment... ..	2,450 00
To County Drafts.....	330 65
To Cash from sale of Old Lumber... ..	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,859 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Repairs and Contingencies... ..	\$ 359 55
By Retired School Bond, No. 1.....	250 00
By Interest... ..	140 00
By Salaries... ..	2,095 73
By balance on hand June 30th, 1906.....	14 12
	<hr/>
	\$2,859 40

TOWN OF NEWCASTLE.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D., Chairman.

MRS. A. J. CLARKE,

MRS. J. A. MORRISSY,

MR. J. R. LAWLOR,

MR. S. McLEOD,

MR. A. A. DAVIDSON,

MR. J. CLARK,

MR. S. W. MILLER,

MR. M. BANNON.

P. F. MORRISSY, Secretary.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees of the Town of Newcastle submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the School Year ending on 30th June, A. D. 1906 :—

RECEIPTS.

1906

June 30,	By amount from Town Treasurer...	\$4,820 00
	By amount from Chief Superintendent.....	33 00
	By amount from County Treasurer.....	815 65
	By amount from Insurance Company, \$55.00, less	
	Discount, 25c.....	54 75
		<u>\$5,723 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1905

July 1, For Overdraft at Royal Bank of Canada...\$1,368 03

1906

June,	For Rent... ..	290 00
	For Printing.....	11 16
	For Interest.....	327 76
	For Sinking Fund...	200 00
	For Insurance...	47 50
	For Auditors...	10 00
	For Fuel... ..	545 44
	For Furniture and Repairs.....	321 92
	For Salaries.....	3,679 00
		<hr/> 6,800 81

Balance due Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$1,077 41
---------------------------------------	------------

Newcastle, N. B., 30th June, 1906.

STATEMENT.—FIRST TERM.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
B. P. Steeves.....	9	33	42	9—10—11
O. N. Brown.....	7	9	16	8
P. F. Morrissey.....	12	3	15	1—5
H. M. MacLeod.....	11	15	26	1—5
M. B. Reid.....	18	16	34	7
K. L. Troy.....	18	8	26	6
M. J. Dunnet.....	35	20	55	5
A. O. McLeod.....	46	21	67	3—4
S. M. Harriman.....	33	24	57	3—4
S. B. Hogan.....	32	22	54	1—2
J. S. Crammond.....	19	19	88	1—2
A. Craig.....	30	15	45	1—2
Totals.....	270	205	475	

STATEMENT.—SECOND TERM.

TEACHERS.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
B. P. Steeves.....	6	30	36	9—10—11
W. J. Young.....	6	11	17	8
P. F. Morrissey.....	9	6	15	1—5
M. I. F. Pedolin.....	12	16	28	1—5
M. B. Reid.....	16	16	32	7
K. L. Troy.....	19	10	29	6
N. A. Stables.....	35	24	59	5
H. M. MacLeod.....	45	19	64	3—4
S. M. Harriman.....	35	25	60	3—4
S. B. Hogan.....	36	22	58	1—2
J. S. Crammond.....	20	17	37	1—2
A. Craig.....	28	16	44	1—2
Totals.....	267	212	479	

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. MORRISSEY,
Secretary.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D.,
Chairman.

Newcastle, N. B., 7th July, 1906.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chairman.

WILLIAMSON FISHER,

P. BRADLEY,

W. B. BELYEA,

GEORGE E. BALMAIN,

N. F. THORNE,

W. B. NICHOLSON.

E. K. CONNELL, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Woodstock submit the following statement of their receipts and expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1906 :—

RECEIVED.

Received from Town Treasurer.....	\$4,600 00
Received from County Draft.....	397 32
Received from County Draft.....	358 01
Received from Debenture.....	800 00
Received from School Garden Fund.....	20 00
Received from Sloyd Fund.....	49 33
Received from Interest on Deposits.....	4 56
Balance due Bank.....	2,763 71

\$8,992 93

PAID OUT.

Janitors.....	\$ 496 88
Secretary.....	83 83
Rent.....	160 00
Insurance.....	179 20
Fuel.....	438 75
Teachers, Summer Term.....	1,758 00
Teachers, Winter Term.....	2,518 00
Repairs... ..	1,034 96
Incidentals... ..	325 99
Garden... ..	40 43
Interest on Debentures.....	208 00
Interest on Overdraft.....	43 25
Balance due Bank, 1905...	1,705 64
	<u>\$8,992 93</u>

The following tables will show the number of schools controlled by the Board, the names of the Teachers, the Standards taught, and the attendance during the year just closed :—

SUMMER TERM.

No.	NAME.	Standards Taught.	No. Pupils.	Per Cent of Pupils Daily Present.
1.....	Minnie Carman.....	I and II	38	94
2.....	E. Maud McAdam.....	I and II	52	86.90
3.....	Mary J. Milmore.....	I and II	44	89
4.....	M. May Howe.....	III and IV	63	86
5.....	Lydia E. Alexander.....	III and IV	35	84.14
6.....	Ethel M. Smith.....	III and IV	40	84.66
7.....	Helena Mulherrin.....	V and VI	66	86
8.....	Kate Appleby.....	V and VI	55	80.7
9.....	E. Mabel LePage.....	V and VI	48	89
10....	Myrtle A. Harmon.....	VII and VIII	32	81.46
11....	R. Ernest Estabrooks.....	VII and VIII	40	83.6
12....	Isaac Draper.....	VII and VIII	54	86½
13....	Julia Neales.....	IX	39	89.72
14....	Hugh Harrison.....	X and XI	38	93.495
15....	Louise Wetmore.....	Manual Training.	.....
			644	

WINTER TERM.

No.	NAME.	Standards Taught.	No. Pupils.	Per Cent of Pupils Daily Present.
1....	Minnie S. Carman.....	I and II	42	85.35
2....	E. Maude McAdam.....	I and II	50	88.6
3....	Mary J. Milmore.....	I and II	46	82.13
4....	M. May Howe.....	III and IV	64	86.0
5....	Lydia E. Alexander.....	III and IV	36	89.32
6....	Ethel M. Smith.....	III and IV	36	90.6
7....	Helena Mulherrin.....	V and VI	65	84.0
8....	Katharine Appleby.....	V and VI	52	83.8
9....	E. Mabel LePage.....	V and VI	49	87.0
10....	Myrtle A. Harmon.....	VII and VIII	30	85.06
11....	R. Ernest Estabrooks.....	VII and VIII	40	83.1
12....	Isaac Draper.....	VII and VIII	52	80.8
13....	Julia Neales.....	IX	38	80.94—
14....	Charles D. Richards.....	X and XI	38	81.77
15....	Louise Wetmore.....	Manual Training.	.....
			638	

G. Hugh Harrison, who has filled the position of Principal for many years, to the satisfaction of everyone, resigned at the end of the summer term. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles D. Richards, who has given the utmost satisfaction during the last term. Extensive repairs have been made on the Broadway school building this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Woodstock, N. B., July 16th, 1906.

E. K. CONNELL,
Secretary.

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

DANIEL MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

JOHN McALISTER, K. C.,

A. McG. McDONALD,

MRS. MINA DUNCAN,

L. G. PINAULT, M. D.,

THOMAS CARTER,

JOHN T. VAUTOUR,

MRS. JOSEPHINE VERGE,

ALLEN G. ADAMS.

S. LAUGHLAN, (Jr.), Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education,

Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Campbellton, together with statistical tables, etc., for the school year ending June 30th, 1906, is herewith submitted :—

STATEMENT 1.—SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1906.

Receipts.

By Check Board of Education, for Manual Training Dept...	\$ 109 37
By Check Board of Education, High School Entrance Exams...	9 50
By Tuition Fees...	38 50
By Checks from Town Treasurer.....	4,606 00
By Cash from sale of Ashes.....	5 00
By Checks from County Treasurer...	747 67
	\$5,516 04

Expenditure.

1905

June 30,	To Balance due Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$ 326 16
	To Salaries.....	3,470 64
	To Supplies.....	202 15
	To Interest on Debentures and Overdrafts...	817 33
	To Fuel.....	399 73
	To Repairs.....	13 80
	To Examining High School Ent. Papers...	26 00
	To Auditing.....	10 00
	To Water and Labor (Town of Camp'ton)..<	42 41
	To Painting.....	3 00
	To Furniture... ..	82 67
	To Advertising... ..	9 77
	To Chemicals... ..	20 85

 \$5,424 51

1906

June 30,	Less Check No. 305, Miss Mair, not present- ed at Bank for payment to this date...	30 00
	Less Check No. 316, R. F. Barclay, not pre- sented at Bank for payment to this date	32 00
	Less Check No. 317, S. Laughlan, not pre- sented at Bank for payment to this date	12 50

 \$ 74 50

 \$5,350 01

Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia to credit of the Board of
School Trustees... ..\$ 166 03

STATEMENT No. 2

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.,
FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST. 1905.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total	Grades Taught.
1	E. W. Lewis.	Grammar	G. Class.	20	19	39	IX, X, XI.
2	Minnie Colpitts.	Advanced	Sup. "	17	10	27	VIII.
3	Ida M. S. DeBoo.	"	Sup. "	27	20	47	VII.
4	Kate Girdwood.	Intermediate	I.	33	27	60	VI.
5	Lena Miller.	"	I.	28	30	58	V.
6	Mary Reid.	"	I.	35	25	60	III, and IV.
7	Maggie E. McNair.	"	I.	36	30	66	III, and IV.
8	Lavina McTaggart.	Primary	I.	35	30	65	II.
9	Margaret McGorman.	"	I.	38	26	64	I.
10	Marjorie F. Mair.	Manual Training.	Sup. I.	.....	.....	.....	V to X.
				269	217	486	

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC.,
FOR TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	No of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	E. W. Lewis.	Grammar	G. Class.	15	19	34	IX, X, XI.
2	Minnie Colpitts.	Advanced	Sup. "	17	10	27	VIII.
3	Ida M. S. DeBoo.	"	Sup. "	20	21	50	VII.
4	Kate Girdwood.	Intermediate	I.	31	30	61	VI.
5	Annie J. Shanklin.	"	I.	30	28	58	V.
6	Melissa Cook.	"	I.	37	27	64	III and IV.
7	Maggie E. McNair.	"	I.	34	26	60	III and IV.
8	Mary McN. Desbrisay.	Primary	II.	37	32	69	II.
9	Sarah G. Duffy.	"	I.	39	24	63	I.
10	Marjorie F. Mair.	Manual Training.	Sup. I.	.....	.....	.....	V to X.
				269	217	486	

S. LAUGHLAN, (Jr.),

Campbellton, N. B., June 30th, 1906

Secretary.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES:

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Appointed by Lieut.-Gov in Council.

Appointed by Common Council.

	Retire.		Retire.
ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,		ROBERT MAXWELL.....	1907
Chairman.....	1911	C. BERTON LOCKHART.....	1908
JOHN KEEFE.....	1910	THOS. H. BULLOCK... ..	1909
MRS. E. C. SKINNER.....	1907	MRS. M. DEVER... ..	1910
JAMES V. RUSSELL.....	1908	DAVID H. NASE.....	1911
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN... ..	1909	MICHAEL COLL.....	1912

COMMITTEES.

Real Estate and Buildings.

M. COLL, Chairman,	MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
D. H. NASE,	MRS. M. DEVER,
R. MAXWELL,	C. B. LOCKHART,
J. V. RUSSELL,	THOS. H. BULLOCK.

Finance.

R. MAXWELL, Chairman,	JOHN KEEFE,
W. C. R. ALLAN,	T. H. BULLOCK.
C. B. LOCKHART,	

Schools and Teachers.

A. I. TRUEMAN, Chairman,	J. KEEFE,
M. COLL,	R. MAXWELL,
D. H. NASE,	MRS. M. DEVER,
W. C. R. ALLAN,	MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
C. B. LOCKHART,	T. H. BULLOCK.
J. V. RUSSELL,	

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., Ph.D., Superintendent.	EDWARD MANNING, M. A., Secretary.
JAMES COLL, Clerk.	

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR :—We have the honor to present for your consideration our report on the Public Schools of the City of Saint John, for the school year ending June 30th, 1906, being the thirty-fifth annual report of this Board.

Dr. W. White, on account of ill health, resigned his position of Trustee, and the Common Council appointed Thomas H. Bullock in his place. This was the only change at the Board during the year.

Regular meetings of the Board have been held throughout the year, on the second Monday of each month, besides five special meetings.

The plan of the visitation of the schools by the Board is as follows :

SCHOOL VISITATION AND SUPERVISION PLAN.

BUILDINGS.	Departments.	OFFICIAL VISITORS.
Sandy Point Road (1), Millidgeville (1), Alexandria (9), Newman Street (4), Douglas Avenue (5), Dufferin (10), St. Peter's Boys (8), St. Peter's Girls (8).....	46	M. Coll, D. H. Nase.
Victoria (13), Victoria Annex (6)	19	T. Bullock, J. Russell.
High School (13), St. Vincent's (7).....	21	A. Trueman, T. Bullock.
Aberdeen	7	R. Maxwell, J. Keeffe.
Winter Street.....	12	C. B. Lockhart, R. Maxwell.
Centennial.....	10	R. Maxwell, J. Russell.
St. Joseph's.....	7	J. Keeffe, W. C. R. Allan.
St. Malachi's.....	11	A. I. Trueman, J. Keeffe.
Queen's Street (1), Brittain Street (1)	2	W. C. R. Allan.
Albert (10), Latour (4), St. Patrick's (5), Leinster Street (5)	24	W. C. R. Allan, C. B. Lockhart.
Total.	158	

The Lady Trustees continue to visit all the schools,

The following tables specify the changes made in the Teaching Staff during the school year :—

TEACHERS' RESIGNATIONS.

Kate R. Bartlett...	Left City.
Florence Estabrooks...	Left City.
Kate S. Buckley...	Married.
A. B. McInnis.....	Married.
A. P. Delaney.....	Married.
M. I. Strang.....	Married.
E. Hayes.....	Married.
H. Edgecombe.....	Married.
William Brodie.....	Changed Occupation.
George W. Dill.....	Changed Occupation.
M. Fowler... ..	Left City.
Ruth Everett... ..	Left City.
H. O. Howard... ..	Left City.
Addie Hartt... ..	Left City.

APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. W. Dill.....	High School.
Mabel Fair.....	Reserve.
Beatrice Richards...	Reserve.
Ethel Armstrong...	Reserve.
Josephine McNeill... ..	Reserve.
Grace Waring... ..	Reserve.
Margaret J. Coll... ..	Reserve.
Myrtle Hayward...	Winter St.
Ada Adler.....	Leinster St.
Lizzie Doherty.....	Alexandra.
Annie Whittaker...	High School.
Pauline Fox... ..	Douglas Avenue.
Ida Keagin... ..	St. Peter's Boys.
Mary McMurray.....	St. Peter's Boys.
Mary LeBlanc.....	St. Vincent's.
Ada Clancy.....	St. Joseph's.
Ernest M. Reed.....	Newman St. & Night School.

TEACHERS TRANSFERRED.

E. McDougall.....	from Alexandra	to Victoria Annex.
Edna Powers.....	from Newman Street	to Dufferin.
Mary Legere.....	from St. Peter's Girls	to St. Vincent's.
F. Iva Thorne.....	from Winter Street	to High School.
Jessie McLean.....	from Alexandra	to Aberdeen.
Edna Gilmour... ..	from Leinster Street	to High School.

At the beginning of the year the Board, in accordance with a request from the Teachers' staff, increased the ordinary pay of the female teachers \$25 per annum, and also the pay of those entering on the staff.

The amount paid towards the Sinking Fund during the year was \$1,839.66, making the amount to the credit of the Board on June 30th, \$18,946.64.

The amounts of the County Fund received from the Government this year were as follows :—

First Term, ending December 31st, 1905... ..	\$5,952 61
Second Term, ending June 30th, 1906..... ..	\$5,979 66
Total..... ..	<u>\$11,932 27</u>

The remaining 19 bonds of the issue of 1903, for building the Dufferin School, were sold at the beginning of the school year, Nos. 705 to 724, \$500 each, at a discount of 7 per cent., realizing \$8,857.80.

The following pupils of the High School were the winners of the medals this year :—

Corporation Gold Medal for Dux of School—Willard McIntyre.
 Parker Silver Medal for Mathematics—Willard McIntyre.
 Governor General's Silver Medal for Grade X—Lida Lawson.
 Chairman's Gold Medal for Grade VIII of whole City—William Walsh.
 Hon. Senator Ellis' Gold Medal for best English Essay—George Keirstead.

The repairs and improvements to the school buildings during the year were as follows :—

New single desks were placed in one room in each of the following buildings :—Aberdeen, Winter St., St. Malachi's, and Dufferin. A handsome new piano was purchased for the Albert School by Mr. McKenzie, the Principal, from the proceeds of a concert given by the pupils under his direction. This piano was then formally presented to the Board, who, in accepting it, placed on record their high appreciation of such a generous gift. Three rooms were painted in St. Peter's Boys' and three in St. Peter's Girls'. New floors were also laid in the halls of both buildings, and the sanatories much improved. Douglas Avenue School was painted and kalsomined throughout, and slate blackboards placed in some of the rooms. New single desks and seats were also placed in the Principal's room. Victoria, Victoria Annex, St. Malachi's and St. Joseph's were painted, and the fire escapes on the Victoria improved. At the Centennial new blinds and slate blackboards were placed in some of the rooms; the desks in one room were re-topped; the stone work of parts of the building was repaired, and the girls' playground asphalted.

The sanatories at the Alexandra were improved, and a fence was erected at the Latour. At St. Patrick's the pipes leading from the furnace were boxed in and made frost proof. At the Aberdeen a new fire alarm was put in, the side entrance asphalted, and the radiators bronzed. At the Albert, painting, kalsomining and white-washing were done, slate blackboards placed in some of the rooms, and new hardwood floors laid. At the High School and Dufferin, extra radiators were added.

The number of pupils enrolled was about the same as in the previous year, but the attendance was nearly 200 higher, owing to the remarkable mildness of the winter. Although diphtheria and whooping cough were very prevalent, particularly in the north end of the city, the attendance during the winter fell only 300 below that of the autumn term, whereas it generally falls about 400 below.

The general condition of the schools has been very satisfactory. Some of the departments in the Winter St. and Dufferin Schools are much over-crowded, and some means of relief will have to be found for this state of affairs in the near future. An annex made to the former building would be the easiest way to relieve the congestion there.

The Provincial Teachers' Institute met this year at Chatham. Very few teachers from St. John attended this important gathering, giving, as their reason for not doing so, the unusually high cost of the trip. The Board consider such action regrettable, as they feel that teachers should avail themselves of every means to improve themselves professionally.

Throughout the year the City Superintendent has conducted the High School in the mornings, and spent the afternoons in inspecting the other schools throughout the City. He has also held monthly meetings of the Principals at the office of the School Board. The Lady Trustees have also, as formerly, visited the schools regularly, and their visits have been greatly appreciated by the teachers, and productive of much benefit to the schools.

On November 20th a special meeting of the Board was held to meet a committee from the Board of Trade, who came to confer with the School Trustees with reference to the necessity of introducing Manual Training into the City Schools. At another special meeting on May 7th, Dr. Jas. R. Inch, the Chief Superintendent of Education, and Mr. T. B. Kidner, the Director of Manual Training for New Brunswick, conferred with the School Board on the details of the introduction of Manual Training and Domestic Science, and the Board determined to prepare for the introduction of the first part of these subjects as soon as possible. The Board's shop for repairs on Waterloo St. will probably be improved and enlarged into a school for Manual Training and Domestic Science during

the coming year, as this building will provide all the accommodation necessary for teaching these subjects to pupils residing in the south end of the city, and is situated at a convenient distance from the other school buildings. A Manual Training department will also have to be provided for the schools of the north end, and another for those of the west side.

The passing of a Compulsory Act at the last session of the Legislature was a very important step on the part of the Provincial Government, and will undoubtedly prove of the greatest benefit to the schools of this city. This Board has long felt the desirability of compelling attendance at our schools, and is prepared to take the necessary steps to have the Act enforced, as soon as the Common Council provide the necessary funds.

For four months in the year (December to end of March), the Board maintained a night school in the Assembly Hall of the Centennial school. This school was irregularly attended by about 43 pupils, and as it did not seem to arouse as much interest as the night schools of previous years, the Board will probably decide to discontinue such a school during the coming year.

As shown by previous reports, the main efforts of the Board for the past fifteen years have been devoted to the erection of comfortable buildings, supplied with proper furniture and suitable apparatus. They have also greatly improved the character of the teaching staff, by appointing none but teachers holding first class licenses. Feeling that the teachers are also exerting themselves to promote and carry out the wishes of the Board for the further improvement of the schools, the Board will, no doubt, during the coming year, ask the Common Council to provide them with such additional funds as may enable them to increase the salaries of the female teachers.

Herewith are enclosed the usual tabulated statements, educational and financial.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ARTHUR I. TRUEMĀN,
Chairman.

EDWARD MANNING,
Secretary.

St. John, Nov. 1st, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.—GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
JUNE 30th, 1906.

Assets.

Cash on hand.....	\$	38 02
Lands and Buildings, see Table.....	\$390,565 02	
Furniture and Apparatus, see Table.....	37,555 70	
	<hr/>	428,120 72
		<hr/>
		\$428,158 74
Sinking Fund.....	\$	18,946 64
City of St. John.....	16,053 36	
Water Debenture, No. G.....	500 00	
Ground Rent due		
James H. Pullen.....	\$200 00	
Hugh Bustin Estate.....	86 50	
C. A. Clarke.....	163 00	
J. Manning, D. D. S.....	75 00	
Jane Clarke.....	20 00	
	<hr/>	544 50
Supplies on hand.....	92 00	
	<hr/>	36,136 50
		<hr/>
		\$464,295 24
Due from Assessment.....	\$	34,097 68
Due from County Fund.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	40,097 68
		<hr/>
		\$504,392 92
Balance at Debit of General Maintenance.....	29,144 31	
	<hr/>	\$533,537 23

Liabilities.

Debentures Issued 1883.....	\$ 6,000 00
Debentures Issued 1884.....	11,500 00
Debentures Issued 1885.....	5,941 00
Debentures Issued 1892.....	20,000 00
Debentures Issued 1894.....	10,000 00
Debentures Issued 1895.....	37,000 00
Debentures Issued 1898.....	1,500 00
Debentures Issued 1898.....	23,000 00
Debentures Issued 1898.....	35,000 00
Debentures Issued 1897.....	69,500 00
Debentures Issued 1900.....	78,000 00
Debentures Issued 1900.....	26,500 00
Debentures Issued 1901.....	94,500 00
Debentures Issued 1902.....	35,000 00
Portland.....	8,750 00
False Bond.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$464,191 00
Overdraft Bank of New Brunswick...	68,178 73
Unpaid Coupons.....	1,167 50
	<hr/>
	\$533,537 23

TABLE No. 2.—CAPITAL.

Receipts.

Sale of Debentures, \$9,500, at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. Discount..... ..\$8,846 87

Expenditures.

Purchased Furniture... ..\$1,464 90
 To Current Account..... .. 7,381 97

 \$8,846 87

TABLE No. 3.—CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30th, 1905... ..\$ 41 04
 Receipts from Ground Rent... .. 388 00

 \$ 429 04
 Overdraft Bank of New Brunswick... ..\$68,178 73
 Assessment... .. 97,946 00
 Assessment, 2 months, 1906... .. 17,049 32
 County Fund..... .. 12,025 98
 Model Fund... .. 30 00
 To Capital Account..... .. 7,381 97

 202,612 00

 \$203,041 04

Expenditures.

Teachers' Salaries..... ..\$62,870 74
 Fuel, Care, Rent, Etc..... .. 22,669 50
 Incidental Expenses... .. 371 49
 Printing and Advertising..... .. 168 36
 Sinking Fund..... .. 1,839 66
 Coupon Interest..... .. 17,765 80
 Interest on False Bond..... .. 120 00
 Bank Interest on Overdrafts... .. 3,099 41
 Salary of Secretary and Clerks..... .. 1,400 00
 Office Expenses, Rent, Light, Etc... .. 408 93
 Repaid Overdraft Bank of N. B..... .. 92,327 15

 \$203,041 04

TABLE 4.—MAINTENANCE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906.

SCHOOLS.	Teachers' Salaries.	Care	Repairs.	Fuel, Water, and Light	Rent.	Insurance.	Expense.	Supplies.	Totals.
Spar Cove.....	\$ 365 20	\$ 28 00	.....	44 00	5 00	.....	2 00	1 80	5 00
Sandy Point Road.....	280 24	42 00	\$ 62 58	20 50	20 00	.....	.....	1 45	441 00
Millidgeville.....	3,320 91	450 00	69 42	607 23	150 00	.....	.....	3 55	4,601 11
Alexandra.....	1,330 32	120 00	65 45	88 52	80 00	.....	.....	3 13	1,685 74
Newman Street.....	1,891 81	132 00	130 62	273 98	50 00	.....	5 00	7 10	2,486 54
Douglas Avenue.....	3,835 01	450 00	194 90	743 63	.....	.....	1 60	4 99	5,282 24
Dufferin.....	3,328 32	204 00	255 42	344 61	425 00	.....	6 00	3 65	4,568 34
St. Peter's Boys.....	2,706 89	204 00	166 12	224 22	425 00	.....	.....	6 82	3,735 88
St. Peter's Girls.....	4,377 67	420 00	67 74	530 09	.....	.....	.....	10 54	5,402 32
Winter Street.....	2,812 83	240 00	345 01	420 87	.....	.....	14 00	9 76	3,829 25
Aberdeen.....	3,843 25	420 00	639 33	734 00	.....	.....	57 75	9 58	5,660 34
Centennial.....	2,532 21	204 00	36 42	249 44	300 00	.....	48 40	4 78	3,349 40
St. Vincent's.....	8,311 74	525 00	695 58	1,058 67	.....	10 00	.....	3 60	10,654 17
High School.....	1,754 66	200 00	9 75	248 95	350 00	.....	22 00	8 98	2,366 06
Leinster Street.....	4,328 12	372 00	370 91	405 43	880 62	.....	11 00	7 24	6,485 71
St. Malachi's.....	2,306 75	250 00	210 32	275 27	425 00	.....	8 00	12 50	3,485 58
St. Joseph's.....	4,932 35	420 00	295 50	787 27	.....	10 00	12 25	4 35	6,485 16
Victoria.....	1,769 22	250 00	245 87	333 47	.....	.....	11 37	7 15	3,411 14
Victoria Annex.....	4,216 63	384 00	286 47	478 64	.....	26 88	1 29	2 75	5,411 14
Albert.....	1,531 21	264 00	6 87	481 65	.....	.....	.....	4 40	2,287 77
Latour.....	2,017 07	192 00	106 24	186 55	262 50	.....	4 50	2 36	2,768 76
St. Patrick's.....	520 00	42 00	33 50	20 78	75 00	.....	.....	5 66	698 14
Queen Street.....	327 33	.....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 29
Britain Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Night School.....	200 00	38 00	.....	7 67	.....	.....	.....	1 48	247 15
Weldon Lot.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60
Office.....	1,400 00	48 00	3 70	11 73	300 00	.....	45 50	.....	1,808 93
Shop.....	.....	.....	85 00	8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 30
	\$ 64,256 74	\$ 5,899 00	\$ 4,387 02	\$ 8,549 07	\$ 3,748 12	\$ 46 88	\$ 256 66	\$ 129 16	\$ 87,275 65

TABLE No. 5.—ESTIMATES FOR 1906.

1	Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent...	\$63,690 00	
2	Salaries of Officers.....	1,400 00	
3	Fuel, Water, and Light.....	8,000 00	
4	Rent.....	3,903 00	
5	Care of Buildings.....	5,911 00	
6	Printing, Advertising, School Apparatus.....	300 00	
7	Repairs... ..	5,000 00	
8	Incidental Expenses and School Supplies.....	500 00	
9	Interest on Bank Overdraft.....	3,500 00	
10	Manual Training.....	2,500 00	
			\$ 94,704 00
	Less County Fund, say.....	\$12,500 00	
	Ground Rents and Interest.....	500 00	
			13,000 00
			\$ 81,704 00
	Add for Debenture Interest,—		
	On \$ 25,250 at 6 per cent... ..	\$1,515 00	
	On 6,941 at 5 per cent... ..	347 00	
	On 204,000 at 4 per cent... ..	8,160 00	
	On 248,000 at 3½ per cent... ..	8,680 00	
	On False Bond.....	120 00	
			\$18,822 00
	Payment on Sinking Fund.....	1,770 00	
			20,592 00
			\$102,296 00

TABLE No. 6.—SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

I.—BUILDINGS.	First Term.	Second Term.
Number of buildings occupied as Schools.....	23	23
Number of buildings owned by Board.....	14	14
Number of buildings rented.....	8	8
Number of buildings used without rent.....	1	1
Number of rooms owned by Board.....	118	109
Number of rooms rented.....	48	48
Number of rooms used without rent.....	1	1
Number of High School Grades, XII-IX.....	13	13
Number of Advanced Grades, VIII-V.....	53	53
Number of Adv. and Primary Grades, VII-I..	14	14
Number of Primary Grades, IV-I.....	77	78
II.—PUPILS.		
Number of Pupils enrolled.....	7327	7230
Number of Boys enrolled.....	3548	3520
Number of Girls enrolled.....	3779	3710
Number of Pupils over 15 years old.....	316	387
Number of Pupils daily present (average)....	6263	5915
Grand total Days' Attendance.....	504658	684047½
Number attending High Schools.....	481	457
Number attending Advanced Schools.....	2407	2393
Number attending Primary Schools.....	4407	4283
Number of Pupils to each Teacher.....	47	47
Number of Pupils reported New Pupils.....	1016	216
Percentage of Enrolment in High Schools....	6.50	6.32
Percentage of Enrolment in Advanced Schools	33.36	31.71
Percentage of Enrolment in Primary Schools..	60.14	61.97

III.—THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Number of Teaching Days.....	201
Number of Pupils Enrolled.....	7,543
Grand Total Days' Attendance.....	1,188,705½
Average Number of Days each Pupil attended.....	157

TABLE 7.—ENROLMENT, DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT, DAILY PRESENT, ETC., 1899 to 1906, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	TERM.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Enrolment Daily Present.	Number of Departments.	Average Number Pupils to each Teacher.
1899.....	First.....	6531	4408	67	132	49
	Second.....	6735	5316	79	132	49
1890.....	First.....	6789	4732	72	142	48
	Second.....	6786	5097	76	135	50
1891.....	First.....	6818	4969	73	147	49
	Second.....	6780	5353	79	144	47
1892.....	First.....	6661	4891	73	143	47
	Second.....	6651	5432	81	142	47
1893.....	First.....	6681	4923	75	142	47
	Second.....	6672	5433	82	143	47
1894.....	First.....	6440	5059	79	144	45
	Second.....	6742	5557	83	143	47
1895.....	First.....	6580	5261	80	143	46
	Second.....	6636	5332	81	143	46
1896.....	First.....	6391	4853	76	146	44
	Second.....	6584	5466	83	146	45
1897.....	First.....	6557	4934	76	146	53
	Second.....	6821	5572	82	148	44
1898.....	First.....	6531	5153	79	148	44
	Second.....	7000	5629	80	151	45
1899.....	First.....	6832	5268	77	149	46
	Second.....	6941	5743	83	155	48
1900.....	First.....	6753	5783	78	150	45
	Second.....	7160	5849	82	153	47
1901.....	Half Year.....	6947	5500	87	153	45
1901-2.....	First.....	7297	5549	77	152	48
	Second.....	6928	5495	80	152	45
1902-3.....	First.....	7331	6043	83	154	47
	Second.....	7172	5630	80	154	46
1903-4.....	First.....	7225	6078	84	156	47
	Second.....	7025	5549	79	157	45
1904-5.....	First.....	7343	6024	82	157	47
	Second.....	7125	5643	79	157	44
1905-6.....	First.....	7327	6263	85	157	47
	Second.....	7230	5915	82	158	47

TABLE 8.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY GRADES.								ADVANCED GRADES.								HIGH SCHOOL GRADES.							
	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		IX.		X.		XI.		XII.	
	First Term.		Second Term.		First Term.		Second Term.		First Term.		Second Term.		First Term.		Second Term.		First Term.		Second Term.		First Term.		Second Term.	
	1267	1107	1012	1127	1035	1009	1093	1040	864	887	576	665	518	506	349	335	246							
Reading and Spelling.....																								
Singing.....																								
Morals and Manners.....																								
Physical Culture.....																								
Form, Color and Drawing.....																								
Number and Arithmetic.....																								
Print Script and Writing.....																								
Health, Temperance, Physiology.....																								
Grammar and Composition.....																								
Animals, Plants, Minerals.....																								
Geography.....	1267	1107	1012	1127																				
(Ancient).....																								
History.....																								
(Ancient).....																								
Sewing.....	54	57		47	27		14	29																
Latin.....																								
Greek.....																								
French.....																								
Algebra.....																								
Geometry.....																								
Book Keeping.....																								
Trigonometry.....																								
Chemistry.....																								
Physics.....																								
Botany and Agriculture.....																								
Astronomy.....																								

APPENDIX D.

I.—Report of the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick.

To His Honor the Honorable Jabez Bunting Snowball, D. C. L., LL. D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Legislature, my first annual report concerning the University of New Brunswick.

The resignation of Dr. Thomas Harrison, followed so speedily by his death in September last, was a distinct loss to the cause of education in the Province, and especially to the University which he served so long and efficiently as Professor and Chancellor. During Dr. Harrison's tenure of office, the attendance at the University was more than doubled, the staff very notably increased, the successful School of Engineering established, and the handsome and commodious Science building erected.

The resignation of Dr. A. M. Scott was regretted by all friends of the University. It is again evident that unless some considerable enlargement can be made in the salaries of Professors, the University will find it increasingly difficult to retain the services of experienced men.

The Senate was fortunate in securing, as Dr. Scott's successor, Professor W. H. Salmon, B. A., of Cambridge University, and B. Sc. of London. Prof. Salmon has an enviable reputation as a scholar, and comes to us with the advantage of several year's experience at King's College, Nova Scotia.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the University has at present a most capable and efficient staff of Instructors. It is to be hoped that matters may so adjust themselves that a greater element of permanence may characterize the staff in the future than in the past.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of some considerable numerical increase in the staff, as at present constituted. No provision is made for the teaching of History, Pedagogy, and many other subjects of very great importance in education. The time seems to have arrived when the advisability of making better provision for instruction in Practical Science should be definitely

considered. Chairs in Agriculture and Forestry, established in connection with the Provincial University, would seem to be the best practical method of advancing these important Sciences. It is difficult to suggest a more profitable expenditure of money than seeking in this way to develop these two most important New Brunswick industries.

The University was exceedingly fortunate in procuring, for another year, the services of Dr. John Brittain, Professor of Chemistry. The Senate fully appreciates the generosity of Sir William MacDonald in this connection. The probable removal of this gifted teacher to another sphere of labor will involve serious loss to the cause of education in the Province. It is to be hoped that in some way his most valuable services may be retained.

It is very gratifying to note some increase in attendance during the present year. The Freshman class numbers upwards of forty, being one of the largest in the history of the University. The morale of the student body is excellent.

At Encoenia, 1905, the graduating class numbered thirty, of whom sixteen received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and fourteen the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Further information may be obtained from the University Calendar. The various items of income and expenditure may be found in the Registrar's statement, which accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. JONES,

Chancellor.

The University, December 6th, 1906.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly activities Thomas Harrison, M. A., LL.D., late Chancellor and Professor of Mathematics in the University of New Brunswick;

RESOLVED, that recognizing in Doctor Harrison a man of strong intellectual power, ripe scholarship, and the highest ideals of character, the Senate of the University place on record their appreciation of the distinguished services, which he rendered to the University during his long and honorable connection therewith, and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Harrison and that it be entered upon the Minutes of the proceedings of the Senate of the University.

II.—Report of the Director of Manual Training.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit my report of the work in Manual Training in each branch for the past year.

MANUAL TRAINING IN WOODWORK.

It is with pleasure that I have to record a continuance of the steady progress of several years past. Several new departments have been opened; some have been re-modelled; others have improved by the purchase of new apparatus. The shortage of teachers is, however, still retarding our efforts to introduce the subject in many places quite ready to establish departments. Notwithstanding that we had a good enrolment in the special training courses held during the session of 1905-6, considerable difficulty has been experienced in filling all the positions available. That we are not alone in this may be seen by the report of the Ontario Education Department, several towns in that Province having had to defer the opening of Manual Training schools, owing to the lack of qualified instructors. I am inclined to assign several reasons for this shortage. First, the marvellous growth and spread of the subject since its introduction some years ago. Second, the constant drain being made upon our supply of teachers by the United States and the Canadian West. Third, the fact that very few of our teachers have realized the possibilities and great future before this and other new methods of education.

As regards the first of these reasons, it appears likely to continue for some years. The second also will probably remain an important factor for many years to come. During the past year two of our best instructors have obtained very good positions in Massachusetts, and at the moment of writing I learn with great regret that we are likely to lose the services of Mr. J. V. Lynn, Chief Instructor of Manual Training in the Normal School, who has been offered an important appointment in Alberta. As to the third cause, it is hoped that this will soon cease to exist, for there are likely to be a considerable number of good openings for qualified men within the next year or so. The growth of the movement for Consolidated Schools will provide good appointments for male Principals who are also qualified to take charge of the Manual Training work, and several of our larger towns are also likely to require male instructors within the next year. Female teachers of the subject are also in good demand, and can readily obtain employment when qualified.

The departments now in operation are as follows :—

Campbellton,
Florenceville,
Fredericton, City Schools,
Fredericton, Normal School,
Inches' Ridge,
Jones' Forks,
Kingston,
Mascarene,
Milltown,

Riverside,
Sackville,
St. Andrews,
St. Stephen,
Woodstock,
Bloomfield Station,
Chipman,
Roachville.

The last three are new departments opened during 1906, and are doing excellent work. The department at Chipman was opened through the generosity of the Hon. G. G. King, who defrayed the whole of the local share of the cost of its establishment. Bloomfield and Roachville are departments established under the regulations for rural schools, and are largely the result of the enthusiasm of Inspector Steeves for the newer subjects and methods.

At Hillsborough, Hampton and Sussex, departments are also in course of preparation. The first named should have been opened last August, but unaccountable delays have occurred. There, as at Chipman, the cost to the local authorities is to be borne by generous citizens, C. J. Osman, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. Marven, Chairman of the School Board, and J. L. Peck, Esq., having promised to do so. The question of establishing a department at Newcastle has also been seriously considered by the School Board there, and but for the fact that the teacher intended for that town left the Province, it would doubtless have been in operation by this time. At Woodstock, a fine, large new room has been built, and the former equipment removed to it.

Last, but by no means least, the City of St. John is about to open a department of two excellent rooms, which will accommodate 400 boys for a weekly lesson. An old building in the possession of the School Board has been entirely re-modelled, and contains, in addition to the two rooms for Manual Training in Woodwork, two similar rooms which it is hoped will be devoted to Household Science in the near future. The addition of St. John to the list of towns having Manual Training in their schools marks an important step forward, and the efforts of the Board of Trustees in this direction will meet with the approbation of the citizens generally who have shown their interest in the subject in many ways.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Four departments of Household Science are now in operation, viz:—

Kingston,
Florenceville,

Riverside,
Sackville.

Florenceville is a new department, opened in connection with the Consolidated School there. Kingston and Riverside are also departments of Consolidated Schools. At Sackville, the School Board is fortunate in having at hand the excellent department of Household Science in the Ladies' College, and has continued the arrangement, made in previous years, whereby the girls from the public schools attend the elementary classes in the College Department.

Departments of Household Science are projected for Hampton and Sussex, where good rooms have been planned in the fine new schools now being erected in those towns. The new Manual Training School at St. John, with its accommodation for Household Science, referred to above, makes it practically certain that the subject will be taken up there also before a great while has elapsed.

It is a matter of regret that we have no department of Household Science in Fredericton, either in the city schools or the Provincial Normal School. I am glad to learn, however, that the subject is to be provided for in the additions and extensions proposed for the latter institution by the Board of Education. Every female student passing through the school should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this very important phase of a girl's education. There are also several important branches of Household Science work, now relegated almost wholly to the few specialist teachers we have, with which our student teachers should become familiar. I refer to sewing, knitting and similar occupations, in which the regular grade teacher should be able to give instruction, such as is done in many other countries with excellent results.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As in the previous year, the work at the Normal School has been in two directions; first, in the training of specialist instructors for Manual Training in Woodwork, and, second, in giving all the regular students a course in general Educational Handwork. This is being correlated to some extent (to be greater in future) with the new drawing course, and many of our brighter teachers will be able, after graduation, to introduce some of the simpler forms of Manual work requiring no special equipment. In this connection we have been able to help many teachers

in the Province generally, through the medium of sheets of diagrams, instructions and correspondence; also, by advising and helping in the selection and purchase of suitable materials. During the term just closed numerous examples of simple but effective forms of frames for school decoration have been prepared for the use of the students, and it is hoped that these will provide some very effective exercises for the pupils of these students in the years to come, as well as to help along the movement towards better and brighter mural adornment of our school rooms.

I believe that if the Government's very generous arrangements respecting Manual Training in rural schools were better known amongst the Trustees, we could look for a considerable extension of the work in that direction. My thanks are due to the several District Inspectors who have brought this matter to the attention of some of the more progressive Trustee Boards in their districts, and I hope that they will continue to co-operate in this respect.

There is one other matter to which I should like to call the attention of the Board of Education, and that is the question of extending our present Manual Training system into the High Schools. A considerable demand exists all over North America for some course leading more directly into technical and industrial pursuits than does our present High School course. This is being met by the provision, in all of the more advanced centres of education, of Manual Training High Schools. The Ontario Board of Education has recently sent a commission to some of the better-known schools of the type now in operation in American cities, with a view to their introduction into the Ontario school system. From various indications it seems that the time is ripe for something of the sort in the larger centres of population in this Province, and I beg, therefore, to bring the matter to the attention of the Board.

I beg to tender my thanks to the officials of the Department, the Inspectorial Staff, the Principal of the Normal School, and the rest of the Staff of that Institution, for the help given me in my work during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. KIDNER.

December 31st, 1906.

**III.—Report of Principal of MacDonald Consolidated School,
Kingston, N. B.**

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit to you my third report as Principal of the Kingston Consolidated School.

Since my last annual report the work of the school has been done quietly, but we hope, efficiently. There is nothing startling to report. The attendance of pupils has continued excellent, as good or better than it was during the first term of the school's existence. The average daily attendance during the winter term of last year was considerably over 80 per cent. of the enrolment, and for the first three months of last term over 90 per cent. of the enrolment. Early in December a whooping cough epidemic greatly reduced what promised to be a record attendance for one term. The enrolment last term was 170, of which number about 25 were non-resident pupils. Several extra seats had to be placed in some of the rooms to accommodate all the pupils in attendance.

The deportment of the pupils has been excellent. From the beginning the best of fellowship has existed between pupils from different school sections. There has not been the slightest evidence of sectionalism. The pupils have been drawn very close together socially, as well as educationally,—a strong argument for consolidation. The interest shown by the pupils in the work of the school has not flagged, as some prophesied. In fact we feel that each succeeding year shows increased interest and more faithful work on the part of the scholars.

Last January, Miss Bessie A. Young, who did excellent work in the Household Science department, resigned, and was married a few weeks later. She was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Sterritt, a Nova Scotia Household Science teacher of successful experience.

During the past season it was satisfactorily demonstrated that a School Garden, after the initial expense, can be made a source of financial, as well as educational profit to the gardeners. Last spring the pupils provided fertilizer and seeds for their plots. Each of the older pupils made a specialty of one vegetable, and many interesting experiments were made in the individual plots. A record of the number of hours spent on each plot was kept, and the work of each pupil valued at so much per hour. Notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the summer, and the partial neglect of the plots during the long summer vacation, nearly all the plots yielded abundantly; and after the produce had

been sold, the account of each pupil showed a net gain of a few cents. The pupils were more interested in the school garden work because of the attention given to the financial aspect, and the greater liberty allowed each pupil. During the summer vacation nearly all the gardeners returned often enough to cultivate their plots. The janitor of the school building had a general care of the lawns and gardens. His salary for the vacation period was only nine dollars. If this amount had been a direct school garden charge, a few cents from the profits of each plot would have met the expense. Thus it has been shown that a creditable school garden can be maintained without any expense to a district.

This year it costs about five hundred dollars less for conveyance of children than for the same routes last year. By a re-arrangement of routes so as to lessen the number of vans used, a further reduction might be made.

This is the last year for this school under the Special Act, and the promise of Sir William Macdonald to support the school for three years. However, I feel confident that the ratepayers of these districts, the Board of Education, and Sir William, will make satisfactory arrangements to continue the school, and that it will be placed on a permanent basis.

No doubt this is my last annual report as Principal of the Kingston Consolidated School. In the pioneer work to which, for the last four or five years, I have given "the best that was mine to give," I have seen and heard much to discourage me, but more to encourage me. I hope that I have not labored in vain. I firmly believe in the Consolidated Rural School, with its Manual Training and Household Science departments and its School Garden, as "an efficient organization and administration of country-school interests to decrease educational waste and increase the power of the country child for good." To quote from "Among Country Schools:" "The battle for consolidation is fairly on. Of the final outcome there can be no doubt. But victory, complete victory, will not be won without great effort and sacrifice. The hardest of all educational problems is to reach the average farmer and to enlist his active co-operation for the betterment of the country schools. He who enters upon the work must have courage, patience, enthusiasm, tireless energy, and a genius for hard work,—but this is true of any work for the betterment of humanity."

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. HAMILTON,
Principal.

Kingston, N. B., Jan. 15th, 1907.

IV.—Report of Summer School of Science.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report of the 20th annual session of the Summer School of Science, which was held at North Sydney, C. B., from July 3rd to 20th, 1906 :

The opening meeting was held in the Empire Hall, and was largely attended. Mayor Hackett presided. His Honor, Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia, and His Honor, Governor McKinnon, of P. E. Island, delivered splendid addresses. Prof. Cummings, of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, together with several local speakers also took part in the evening's programme. Governors Fraser and McKinnon remained with the school for several days and added greatly to the success of the meetings.

Sessions were held each day from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. The afternoons were devoted to field and laboratory work and to excursions to the many points of interest around the Sydneys.

Through the kindness of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, the School enjoyed an excursion to Louisburg, where a day was spent in seeing the many points of historic interest in that vicinity. Governors Fraser and McKinnon accompanied the school and added much to the enjoyment of the day.

Through the kindness of the Cape Breton Electric Railway the School enjoyed an afternoon at the extensive coal mines of Glace Bay.

The Dominion Government placed at the disposal of the School, for two excursions, the cruiser Canada, which was at that time in Cape Breton waters. One excursion was along the North Shore to St. Anns, Smokey, and other points of interest. The other was through the lakes to Baddeck. These excursions were especially interesting, as giving our teachers some idea of the splendid provisions which are made for our coastal defence. Captain Knowlton and his men did all in their power to make these excursions pleasant and profitable for the School.

The total enrolment was 258.

The Mayor and Council and citizens of North Sydney did all in their power to make the occasion a success, and all members of the School carry away pleasant recollections of the kindness and hospitality of the people of North Sydney.

It was decided to hold the next session at the Consolidated School at Riverside, N. B., from July 3rd to 20th, 1907.

The following officers were elected :—

President—Dr. Andrews, Sackville, N. B.

Vice-President for N. S.—J. E. Barteaux, Truro.

Vice-President for N. B.—Dr. Hay, St. John.

Vice-President for P. E. I.—Miss E. Guard, Alberton.

Sec.-Treasurer—J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown.

Local Secretary—Principal Trueman, Riverside.

Directors—Jas. Vroom, St. Stephen; Dr. Bailey, Fredericton; W. R. Campbell, Truro; W. F. Kempton, Yarmouth; B. McKittrick, Lunenburg.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand.....	\$ 30 32
Government of N. S.....	200 00
Government of N. B.....	100 00
Government of P. E. I.....	50 00
Town North Sydney...	100 00
Advertising in Calendar...	172 50
Fees.....	228 50
Sundries.....	16 75
	<hr/> \$898 07

Expenditures.

Printing Calendars, Circulars, etc...	\$176 13
Books...	12 50
C. B. Elect. Co.....	26 00
School Expenses.....	58 02
Instructors and Lecturers...	445 00
Postage, Expressage, Freight, Incidentals...	164 93
Balance on hand.....	15 49
	<hr/> \$898 07

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. CAMPBELL,

Sec.-Treasurer.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AND OF THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Note.—The following reports are taken from the Educational Review, St. John, except when the President or Secretary of the Institute has forwarded a report of proceedings for publication with signature attached :—

I.—The Educational Institute of New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Educational Institute for 1906 was held at Chatham, opening on Wednesday morning, June 27th, and closing Friday afternoon, June 29th. There was a strong representation from the eastern counties of the province, as well as from St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, Woodstock and other centres. The hotels at Chatham were taxed to their utmost to provide accommodation, and many private houses were opened to visitors through the attention of Dr. and Mrs. Cox and the committee assisting them. The sessions and public meeting were held in the large hall of the fine high school building, of which the townspeople of Chatham are justly proud. The weather was warm and pleasant; and the many beautiful lawns and shade-trees through the town, in their early summer verdure, were a delight to the visitors. The excursion on the Miramichi river will not soon be forgotten, nor the kind hospitality of Lt.-Governor Snowball, to whom the members of the Institute are indebted for a most pleasant afternoon spent on that noble river. Premier Tweedie was a frequent attendant at the meetings, and Mrs. Tweedie, at the close of the Institute, entertained the members at an informal and delightful garden party. The Premier also placed his stenographer and long distance telephone at the disposal of the members of the Institute, a courtesy that was much appreciated.

The absence of Dr. John Brittain, the secretary, through illness, was very generally regretted. Principal Hamilton and Miss Milligan, of St. John, his assistant, attended efficiently to all the duties of that office.

It was appropriate to send to the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, meeting at Victoria, at the far west of Canada, a telegraphic greeting, which was cordially acknowledged by that body on the following day.

Dr. Inch presided in his usual dignified and efficient manner. In his opening address he referred to salaries of teachers, claiming that the average had increased in this province during the last few years from ten

to twenty per cent. He quoted from a letter from Inspector Mersereau to show that while salaries were higher in the western prairie provinces, there were fewer comforts, and the cost of living there was higher.

Premier Tweedie, in his address at the public meeting, hoped that before he laid down the seals of office his government would increase the salaries and provide a scheme of pensions for teachers.

Mr. E. W. Pearson, director of music in the public schools of Philadelphia, gave an address on the teaching of singing, which was greatly appreciated. He held that to make this successful a definite course on the movable do staff notation is necessary, and that the grade teacher, with good supervision, is the only one who can accomplish this. He gave a large number of instances in which it had been done, taking but twelve minutes a day, and answered satisfactorily a variety of possible objections. At periods of the Institute where opportunity offered, he instructed classes in the elements of singing with the greatest interest to all. His enthusiasm and confidence in his method were catching.

Inspector Bridges and Miss Mary McCarthy, director of music in the Moncton schools, followed his address with strong arguments in favor of music teaching in the schools, and commendation of Mr. Pearson's method.

Miss Ada E. Smith, of New London, Connecticut, gave two excellent addresses on geography teaching; Dr. Cox spoke on the Transfer of Latin and Algebra to Grade IX; Professor Lochhead, of Macdonald College, on Educational Unrest; Principal Hamilton, on the Decoration of School Grounds and School-rooms; and Dr. H. S. Bridges on Some Phases of Modern Education.

Dr. Cox's address brought out a lively discussion. He was strongly supported by Inspector Carter, who held that manual training, domestic science and commercial subjects belonged to grades seven and eight, and that to make room for these Latin and algebra should be relegated to the high school, as had been done a few years ago in the case of geometry. Dr. Bridges, Inspector Bridges, Mr. Myles, Principal Owens, Principal Foster and others opposed this unless the high school course was lengthened to four years.

Professor Lochhead maintained that the introduction of nature-study in the school curriculums, as at present constituted, was only partially successful. To realize its greatest possible benefit the course of study would have to be revolutionized.

Principal Hamilton made a strong argument on the educational value of decorating school-rooms with re-prints of works of art, and the means these afforded for giving elementary instruction in art to children.

Dr. Bridges said it was dangerous to experiment with education. Old methods were preferable in many respects to new. He emphasized the importance of language studies, and thought there was not now the intelligent mastery of books as in former days.

Principal Geo. J. Trueman, in his address before the high school section on the Admission to College on High School Certificates, presented a well-prepared argument in support of it. In the discussion which followed, many declared themselves opposed to more than one examination at the close of the high school course.

Col. S. U. McCully, in his paper on Military Training in the Public Schools, emphasized the importance of that promptness, order, obedience and other qualities developed by a systematic military training.

Mr. H. H. Stuart followed with an earnest address, in which he deplored the growth of a spirit of militarism, and questioned the desirability of introducing Military Training in the schools.

H. H. Hagerman, in his talk on the metric system of weights and measures, gave suggestions for developing in pupils' minds practical ideas in regard to the system.

Dr. Philip Cox was unanimously elected representative to the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, in place of H. H. Hagerman, M. A. Dr. Bridges, H. H. Hagerman, J. Frank Owens, Dr. Hay, George A. Inch, Dr. Cox, R. E. Estabrooks, B. C. Foster, E. W. Lewis and Miss Ina Merreanu were elected members of the executive committee.

The text-book committee of 1904 was re-elected for two years: Miss Annie Harvey, Dr. Bridges, S. W. Irons, F. O. Sullivan, B. C. Foster, Dr. Crocket and Inspector Carter.

Two noteworthy addresses at the public meeting on the evening of the 27th were those made by Rev. L. Guertin, D. D., of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and by Rev. Dr. Borden, of Mt. Allison.

The full text of the papers and addresses read or delivered at the Institute, in so far as the Secretary was able to obtain the manuscripts, has been published in a pamphlet of 114 pages. This pamphlet has been mailed to all officers and members of the Institute, and to others who have asked for a copy.

II.—Proceedings of County Institutes.

ALBERT COUNTY.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Albert County Teachers' Institute met at Elgin on Oct. 4th and 5th, 1906. The first session began at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, President Trueman as Chairman. Forty-one teachers enrolled. The committees were appointed, after which the President addressed the Institute on "Fault-finding." Mr. R. G. Warman then gave a most excellent paper on "History to Grades Seven and Eight." This paper was discussed very fully by W. M. Burns, T. E. Colpitts, Miss Floyd and others.

The second session began at 2 p. m. The first on the programme was a very instructive paper on "Household Science," by Miss Clara Turner. Miss Floyd then gave an outline lesson on the "Rivers of Nova Scotia." This subject of geography produced a great discussion. It was thought that teaching from maps was the main object. Inspector O'Blenes then opened the question box on Arithmetic, and answered the questions very fully, as "How to divide one fraction by another," "How to divide decimals," "How to subtract numbers," "How to teach multiplication," etc., after which meeting adjourned.

At the third session on Friday morning, Mr. Fletcher Peacock gave a most valuable paper on "Nature Study." Miss Rebecca Bennett gave a very instructive paper on "Composition in Primary Grades," and Percy A. Fitzpatrick gave a paper on "Spelling,"—how to teach it in all classes of schools. These papers all brought forth a very lively discussion.

A public meeting was held in the Baptist Church on Thursday evening, when the President, Geo. J. Trueman, spoke on Education, especially consolidation of schools. Mr. W. B. Jonah, Inspector O'Blenes, and Rev. Dr. Brown addressed the meeting on different aspects of education. Mrs. Brown sang two very beautiful solos, which were highly appreciated. Meeting closed with the National Anthem.

At the fourth session the electing of officers and general business was proceeded with. Election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Geo. J. Trueman; Vice-President, Miss Edna M. Floyd; Sec.-Treasurer, Percy A. Fitzpatrick; additional members of Executive, L. R. Hetherington, Miss Margaret Johnson.

It was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of Westmorland to meet at Moncton next year.

The Sec.-Treasurer submitted his report showing \$14.70 on hand. Auditor gave his report stating accounts to be correct. Reports adopted. After several votes of thanks had been passed the Institute adjourned.

PERCY A. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary.

GEO. J. TRUEMAN,
President.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The annual session of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute met at Woodstock on the 20th and 21st December, President H. F. Perkins, Ph. B., presiding. Eighty-six teachers enrolled. The presence of the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Inch, and of Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, was highly appreciated, and added to the interest and profit of the meetings.

The first session opened with a thoughtful and inspiring address by President H. F. Perkins. The key-note of his address was, "Keep Growing." Inspector F. B. Meagher, W. B. Belyea, Chairman of the Woodstock School Board, Principal C. D. Richards, B. A., and Principal F. C. Squires, B. A., followed with well chosen remarks. An interesting paper on Drawing, by Mr. W. B. Shaw, occupied the remaining time of the session.

The time of the second session was occupied by a masterly paper on Literature, by Principal C. D. Richards, B. A., and a visit to the Sloyd room, where a most interesting lesson to a class of seventh grade boys was given by Miss Louise Wetmore.

On Friday morning Mr. F. C. Squires, B. A., delivered an excellent address on Geometry, and Dr. C. C. Jones another on Mathematical Study and Teaching. Mr. Isaac Draper read an interesting paper on Spelling, and Mr. A. E. Rideout opened the discussion.

On Friday afternoon the Institute listened to two excellent papers. Composition was discussed by Mr. Jas. O. Steeves, and Geography by Mr. Geo. N. Belyea.

A cordial invitation from the Trustees at Florenceville to hold the next meeting of the Institute in the new Consolidated School building, was accepted, and the time of meeting set for the first week, in October. The following officers were elected :—Chas. D. Richards, President; F. C. Squires, Vice-President; R. E. Estabrooks, Secretary; Miss Helena Mulhorrin and Miss Marion R. Tompkins, additional members of the Executive.

R. E. ESTABROOKS,
Secretary.

H. F. PERKINS,
President.

KENT COUNTY.

The Kent County Teachers' Institute met at Harcourt, October 4 and 5, Inspector Hebert presiding. Thirty-one teachers enrolled. The President opened with an admirable address on the Thoroughly Qualified Teacher. Miss M. Alethea Wathen followed with a paper pleading for more attention to music.

At second session, Miss Minnie A. Buckley taught the idea of spherical form to pupils of first grade, her lesson being favorably criticized. G. D. Steel read a paper emphasizing the great importance of Definiteness in Teaching.

The public meeting in the evening brought out strong speeches from Messrs. Pearson and Stuart, in favor of parish school boards, consolidated schools, compulsory attendance, houses for teachers and a pension system.

At third session, J. A. Edmunds gave a helpful illustrated talk on Arithmetic, and Miss Ferguson read a timely paper on Spelling. At fourth session, H. H. Stuart spoke on the great Educative Value of Geography, and was supported in discussion by Messrs. Pearson, Edmunds and Rev. W. M. Townsend. Mr. Pearson followed with a paper on Ideality, showing how school grounds and houses can be improved at little expense. The last hour was given to the "question box." Most of the discussion was given to Grammar, our texts being roughly criticized.

The following officers were elected at close of best Institute held in Kent for a long time : President, A. E. Pearson, Bass River; Vice-President, Miss M. C. McInerney, Rexton; Sec.-Treasurer, H. H. Stuart, Harcourt. Additional executives, G. D. Steel and Miss Agnes Ferguson, of Richibucto.

H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY.

The twenty-first annual session of the Kings County Teachers' Institute convened in the I. O. G. T. Hall at Norton on Sept. 27th and 28th. 80 teachers were enrolled. All parts of Kings County were represented, and there were also several teachers present from the northern parishes of Queens County. A spirit of interest seemed to pervade the Institute, and the various discussions were highly profitable and interesting. The Institute was opened by singing My Own Canadian Home.

President A. E. Floyd, in his opening address, referred to the most important happenings in educational circles during the last year, and asked all to be free in discussing the papers read, etc. He was followed along the same lines by Inspector Steeves and R. R. Cormier.

Miss M. A. MacVey, of Norton, taught an excellent lesson on the Causes of Day and Night, to Grade VI. A spirited discussion followed. At the afternoon session, A. C. M. Lawson, of Havelock, read a short paper on History. He deprecated strongly the method of teaching History by means of question and answer. In the discussion which followed, many of the teachers took part. Next came an excellent lesson in Reading, by Miss Margaret Belyea, of Sussex.

An interesting discussion followed on the work brought in by the teachers, of which there was a good exhibit. In the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by Rev. Mr. Perry. Music was furnished by the people of Norton. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Inspector Steeves and D. W. Hamilton.

On Friday morning the first business transacted was the election of officers. This was followed by a lesson in Grammar on words ending in ing, by H. A. Prebble, and one on Latitude and Longitude, by Miss M.E. Moore.

At the fourth session W. N. Biggar read a paper on Manual Training. It was brought out in the discussion that a large number of the teachers carried on some form of manual work in their schools. The Institute closed by an excursion under the charge of D. W. Hamilton.

The following are the officers for 1907 :—H. A. Prebble, President; Miss Pearl L. Currier, Vice-President; H. H. Biggar, Sec.-Treasurer; additional members, A. E. Floyd, Miss Margaret Belyea.

H. HARRIS BIGGAR,
Secretary.

HARRY A. PREBBLE.
President.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute convened in the Assembly Hall of the Grammar School, Chatham, on Oct. 25th and 26th.

First Session : Mr. W. T. Denham was appointed Secretary pro tem. After enrolment addresses were given by the President, Inspector Dixon and Dr. Cox. Inspector Dixon dwelt upon the importance of teaching pupils to know their bodies and to pride themselves in strong healthy

bodies. This knowledge should precede the knowledge of the effects of alcohol upon the body. With Dr. Cox in the chair, President B. P. Steeves gave a brief address on Spelling Reform. Spelling Reform did not mean, with him, the introduction of new forms. In the school texts the pupil met with more than 200 words with more than one authorized spelling; and the spelling of these affected the spelling of at least as many more common words. A list of 1,000 such words could, without difficulty, be prepared. He recommended that teachers teach but one form of spelling for any word, and that the simpler or the more phonetic.

Second Session : Dr. Cox discussed at some length the subject of Mr. Steeves' address, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Inspector Dixon, and carried :—

“WHEREAS two forms of spelling many words are recognized in the school text books of the Province, and whereas it is very desirable from the teachers' and pupils' standpoint to have but one,

THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Institute recommends all the teachers of the County to teach but one form the simpler or the more phonetic. Of the endings *or*, or *our*, to prefer the first; to prefer *z* to *s* in such words as *organize*, *criticize*, not to double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel where authority is found, and generally to prefer in all cases the shorter or more phonetic form.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Institute urge upon the educational authorities of this province the necessity of adopting the simpler forms in any new editions of the texts that may from time to time be made.”

Mr. W. T. Denham, B. A., read a carefully prepared paper on Composition in Grades VII and VIII, which was discussed by Mr. Jas. McIntosh and Dr. Cox.

Third Session : Miss Laura A. Mills read an excellent paper on Patriotism, which was discussed by Inspector Dixon. Dr. Inch, who was present, addressed the Institute at some length in words that were full of interest and encouragement to the teachers. He was followed by Dr. Cox, subject, *The Progressive Teacher*.

Fourth Session : Mr. W. J. Young gave an interesting lesson to a class of Grade VIII pupils, on Trade Winds. It was discussed by Dr. Cox and others.

In view of the possibility of the Institute uniting with the Institutes of the northern counties next year, the place of meeting was left for the executive committee to determine.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year :—President, Mr. Jas. McIntosh, Blackville; Vice-President, Miss Kathleen McLean; Sec.-

Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Young, Newcastle; additional members of the Executive, Miss Muriel Ellis, Mr. W. T. Denham.

WILLIAM T. DENHAM,
Secretary.

B. P. STEEVES,
President.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Victoria County Teachers' Institute took place at Andover on the 4th and 5th October. Twenty-three teachers enrolled themselves as members.

The officers elected were as follows: Guy J. McAdam, President; Miss Janet Currie, Vice-President; Miss Millie J. Goodine, Secretary. The Misses Hughes and Horseman were appointed to serve on the executive committee.

Unfortunately, the Inspector, F. B. Meagher, was unable to attend. Miss Janet Currie read a paper on Discipline, which proved to be of exceptional merit. Mr. G. J. McAdam's paper on the Teaching of Language was very interesting.

During the session on Friday morning, the Institute adjourned in a body to the school garden, where twenty minutes were very profitably spent in the inspection of the various flowers and vegetables which the early frosts had not entirely destroyed. Mr. McAdam explained what he considered the best way to set about acquiring a plot of ground, and how the land should be treated the first year.

Not the least interesting part of the meeting was the five minutes' discussions by each member of the Institute on the "Busy Work" employed in his or her school. This was a new feature in the usual proceedings and was voted a complete success.

The public meeting in Beveridge's Hall was well attended and proved what attention the cause of education receives in Andover. The speakers for the evening were Messrs. Baxter, Lawson, Elliot, and the Rev. Mr. Squires. Mr. Elliot's address was worthy of special notice. He spoke briefly of the general duties of teachers, and he urged the trustees not to allow the cream of the profession to seek situations elsewhere, but to raise the salaries of their teachers, and thus show by actions as well as words that they appreciated their efforts in their children's behalf.

M. J. GOODINE.
Secretary of Institute.

Grand Falls, October 8th.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-ninth session of the Westmorland County Teachers' Institute opened at Shediac on Thursday morning, Sept. 27th, with the President, A. D. Jonah, of Sackville, in the chair.

The Secretary read a greeting from Principal Oulton of the Aberdeen High School, who, on account of serious illness was unable to be present. The President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Steeves, Cowperthwaite and Lynch to prepare an answer in the form of a letter to Principal Oulton's greeting.

The President then read a very practical and interesting paper, "The Teacher in relation to the Public School." At the close of the paper a short discussion took place, followed by an address in French by Inspector Hebert, which took the place of a paper in French which was to have been prepared by one of the French teachers. Inspector Hebert stated that in his opinion the French teachers would derive more good from Institutes if a part of a session was set apart for them to discuss separately matters of peculiar interest to themselves. Friday morning Miss M. A. Smith, Lewisville, read a well prepared paper on The Macdonald Institute, Guelph. After reading, it was decided to ask Miss Smith to have the paper published in The Review. Miss Horsman, Sackville, gave a lesson in Number to Grade II, and Inspector O'Blenes illustrated his method of dealing with "Unitary Method." In the afternoon the Institute divided into three sections to deal with matters of special interest. The Rev. Mr. Burt, of Shediac, gave several very practical addresses, which added greatly to the interest and the benefit of the meetings.

Officers : Inspector O'Blenes, President; Vice-President, Miss Bessie Horsman, Sackville; Secretary, S. W. Irons, Moncton; additional members, E. A. Lynch, J. A. Bannister and Miss Muriel Colpitts.

S. W. IRONS,

Secretary.

A. D. JONAH,

President.

UNITED INSTITUTE OF YORK, SUNBURY AND QUEENS
COUNTIES.

This Institute met at Fredericton, October 11 and 12, President Chas. D. Richards, A. B., in the Chair. Over one hundred teachers were enrolled. The address of President Richards, now Principal of the Woodstock, N. B., Grammar School, was carefully prepared and thoughtful. Dr. J. R. Inch, Inspector N. W. Brown, Miss E. L. Thorne, Principal B. C. Foster and Mr. F. A. Good discussed the address. Mr. A. S. McFar-

lane, M. A., read a valuable paper on History, explaining how this study prepares pupils for the responsibilities of citizenship. It teaches accuracy, awakens an interest in books, and affords an opportunity for discussion which other subjects do not.

Mr. J. T. Horsman, M. A., of Gagetown, read an interesting paper on Arithmetic, emphasizing the necessity of more study of mental arithmetic.

Dr. Inch asked if it would be possible to complete the study of arithmetic in the eighth grade and do away with the subject in the High School curriculum. Messrs. Horsman, Page, Foster, Brown and Richards thought it could not be completed before entering the High School.

Principal Osborne, of the Fredericton Business College, read a paper on Writing, giving special importance to the technique of the subject, and Principal J. W. Hill, of Gibson, presented an excellent paper on the Teaching of Geography.

Principal Bridges, of the Normal School, gave an interesting address on the Training of the Memory. His paper was listened to with pleasure by all those in attendance.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. John E. Page, Fredericton; Vice-President, Miss Buchanan, Keswick Ridge; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ella Thorne, Fredericton. Additional members of the executive, Miss Inch and Principal James A. Hughes.

APPENDIX F.

Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb.

I.—School for the Blind, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

INTRODUCTION.

The Board of Managers, in submitting the thirty-sixth annual report of the School for the Blind, acknowledge with gratitude their indebtedness to a kind Providence for the many blessings of the past year. Your Board feel confident that the members of the Corporation, the Provincial Governments and Legislatures interested, and the many friends of the blind, will be pleased to hear of the continued success which attends the work of the Institution.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Superintendent's report deals more particularly with the several departments of the school, with the needs of the Institution, and with the work that has so far been accomplished. It is a source of satisfaction to your Board to realize that the blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland have within their reach such excellent educational advantages, and to know that the scope of these advantages is ever widening.

The work performed by the teachers in the several departments merits the highest commendation, and your Board desire to express their appreciation of the zeal and ability evinced by the members of the teaching staff in the discharge of their responsible duties.

Your Board are in full sympathy with the wish of the Superintendent to increase the educational opportunities of the school so as to open up new lines of occupation to its graduates. They heartily endorse the effort that is now being made to provide the school with a modern pipe organ, and believe that this effort will meet with the support of those interested in the welfare of the blind.

The Superintendent's report should be carefully read by those who are interested in the success of the school and in the well being of the boys and girls who are striving to overcome the handicap of blindness.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

A well organized domestic department is essential to the well being and comfort of Institution life. It is, therefore, gratifying to report that the domestic management of this large household is carried on smoothly, efficiently and economically. All housekeepers are familiar with the daily round of duties which require attention in order that the good management of an ordinary household may be assured. When it is realized that this household is equivalent to thirty-five average families, it will the better be understood how necessary it is to have the work thoroughly systematized throughout. The systematizing of the work is accomplished by having four distinct departments, which are respectively controlled by the boys' matron, the girls' matron, the matron of the juniors, and the housekeeper. These officials work independently of each other, and are directly responsible to the Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the past few years your Board have been obliged to observe the most rigid economy in all matters pertaining to the school. The increase in the cost of living, due to the advanced prices of provisions, fuel, light, wages, etc., made a corresponding increase in the cost of the maintenance of the household. Ten years ago the average annual cost per pupil was \$167.00, and at that time your Board were receiving from the respective Provincial Governments and Municipalities, \$150.00 per pupil, which, with the interest upon bequests, was sufficient to meet the current outlay. Three years ago the average annual cost per pupil advanced to \$200.00, and your Board realized that unless an increased amount was received from the Provinces interested, yearly deficits on current account would have to be faced, or the efficiency of the school greatly diminished. In April, 1905, action was taken by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia to increase the grant per pupil from \$150.00 to \$180.00 per annum, which has this year been followed by similar action upon the part of the Governments and Legislatures of New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Our application to the Government and Legislature of Prince Edward Island for an increased grant, has, up to the present time, met with no response.

EXHIBITION VISITORS.

During the Dominion Exhibition held in Halifax in September last, three thousand five hundred persons visited the school and inspected the work that is being carried on in the several departments. To many of these visitors the work of educating the blind was entirely new, and the impression made upon them by what they heard and saw was one of sur-

prise and gratification. The following extract from a letter received from a clergyman in New Brunswick, is typical of the impression made upon the minds of those who visit this school. "Mr. F., who was in Halifax at exhibition time, was through your school and attended one of the concerts. He says he never saw anything like it, although he has been through many of the public institutions in the States. He also said that he would gladly have gone to the expense of the trip just to attend the concert and see through the school. This is how your work impresses the public."

Your Board recognize that the standing of this Institution and the success of its graduates are largely dependent upon the public interest in the welfare of the blind, hence every opportunity is taken to familiarize all classes of people with the school and with the objects it seeks to accomplish.

Among the exhibition visitors were many from the Western Provinces of Canada, and it is hoped that their visit may result in awakening an interest in the education of the blind of that portion of our Dominion.

GRATIFYING TESTIMONIALS.

Many testimonials have been received, or have appeared in the public press, as to the practical character of the work being done in this school, and your Board are happy in the knowledge that the trust committed to their hands is being administered so as to win general approval. In this connection the opinions of two well-known superintendents of education may be quoted.

Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of New Brunswick, says in his last annual report, "I regard the School for the Blind at Halifax as one of the best institutions of the kind on the Continent of America."

Dr. Mackay, Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia, in a letter to our Superintendent, under date of June 16th last, says, "I am following, with the greatest interest, the splendid work done by your institution, and I think the Provinces have the best reason to be proud of the manner in which it is administered, and its pupils the best reason for thankfulness for the thoroughness of the instruction given, and its comprehensiveness."

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Your Directors find it a difficult task to give adequate expression to their feeling of appreciation of the work carried on by our esteemed Superintendent, Dr. C. F. Fraser. His powers of organization, and his faithful, painstaking attention to every detail of the management of the School, are apparent, not only to your Board, but to all who are in any way interested in the education of the blind.

We are more than ever thankful to the kind Providence who has set Dr. Fraser apart and endowed him with the special qualifications so necessary for the carrying on of the work of such an Institution as the Halifax School for the Blind. His devotion and enthusiasm enable him to surmount any difficulty which he may encounter, and to successfully carry out any enterprise to which he applies his energies.

Dr. Fraser's loyalty to the School, and his painstaking application to its best interests, relieve your Directors from a large part of their responsibility in connection with its government, at the same time making the relation between the Legislative and Executive authorities very cordial and agreeable.

DRS. LINDSAY, KIRKPATRICK AND COGSWELL.

The attending physician of the School, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, the ophthalmic surgeon, Dr. E. A. Kirkpatrick, and the dental surgeon, Dr. A. W. Cogswell, well merit the gratitude of your Board for their untiring efforts on behalf of the pupils. The work of these gentlemen is performed without remuneration, and they are ever ready to give time and attention to the pupils requiring their professional services.

Too much cannot be said of Dr. Lindsay's kindly interest in the health of the pupils, which is evinced by his almost daily visits to the School and his watchful care in special cases of sickness.

BEQUESTS.

Your Board gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following bequests:—Estate of J. Bayley Bland, Halifax, \$9,720.88; Estate of Miss Ann Lawson, Halifax, \$1,000.00; Estate of Sir Robert Boak, Halifax, \$250.00; Estate of John Cronan, Halifax, \$150.00; Estate of Miss Celia Black, Halifax, \$100.00; Estate of E. P. Archbold, Halifax, on account, \$25.00. These generous bequests, coming at a time of special financial need, are most fully appreciated by your Board. They manifest the interest that is being taken in this growing Institution, and in the welfare of the blind. The memory of those from whom these benefactions have been received will be kept green and fragrant as long as this Institution continues to exist.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Your Board desire to express their thanks for the donations and thanksgiving offerings received throughout the year. They also tender their special thanks to the kind friends who have added to the pleasure of the pupils by inviting them to concerts and lectures given in the City, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have from time to time taken part

in the entertainments given in the School.

The report of the Superintendent is herewith respectfully submitted.

J. C. MACKINTOSH,
President.

The Superintendent's Report.

(Abridged.)

To the President and Board of Managers of the School for the Blind.

GENTLEMEN :—The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 160 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, of whom 97 were males and 63 females. Of these, 24 have since graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered December 1st, 1906, 136, of whom 81 are males and 55 females. Of these, 85 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 29 from New Brunswick, 6 from Prince Edward Island, 12 from Newfoundland, 1 from Quebec, 1 from Ontario, 1 from British Columbia, and 1 from Massachusetts.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Registered December 1st, 1905.....	75	54	7	136
Entered during the year... ..	13	9	2	24
Graduated or remained at home.....	13	8	3	24
Registered December 1st, 1906.....	75	55	6	136

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

It is estimated that two and one quarter millions of the inhabitants of the world are deprived of sight. According to the most reliable authorities there are now living in the Dominion of Canada, nearly four thousand blind persons, of whom between seven and eight hundred are under twenty-one years of age.

In the five eastern provinces of Canada, and in Newfoundland, provision has been made for the education of the youthful blind, and three hundred and eighty-nine boys and girls are now being educated and trained. Of these, one hundred and thirty-five are in attendance at the Ontario School for the Blind, situated at Brantford, 106 at the Nazareth School for the Blind, Montreal, twelve at the Mackay Institution for the Deaf, Montreal, and one hundred and thirty-six at this Institution. While the blind youth of the eastern provinces are now being educated

and trained, the youthful blind scattered throughout the vast territory from Winnipeg to the Coast, are debarred from all educational privileges. It is earnestly hoped that the public spirited legislators and people of the western provinces will realize the importance of education to the blind and will give to their boys and girls, opportunities, equal to those enjoyed by the blind of the older provinces.

STANDING OF THE SCHOOL.

It is satisfactory to note the change in public opinion with respect to this school. For many years the Institution was regarded as an asylum for the blind, in which persons of all ages were received and cared for. It was difficult for those not familiar with the education of the blind, to realize that boys and girls deprived of sight could be so trained as to become independent, self-supporting men and women. Anything accomplished by a blind person was regarded as phenomenal and little short of miraculous. This misconception as to the work of the school has gradually given way before an enlightened public opinion, and to-day, the standing of the school as an educational institution, is very fully recognized.

TEACHING STAFF.

The members of the teaching staff have discharged their duties with zeal and ability, and have fully recognized their individual responsibility to the pupils placed under their care.

Mr. H. B. Campbell resumed his position as Principal of the Musical Department at the commencement of the present term, having spent the previous year in Germany perfecting his musical studies.

TRAINING.

A prominent educator of the blind, who recently visited this Institution, stated, that in the education of those deprived of sight the results were generally in proportion to the amount of money expended, but that the Halifax school was certainly a notable exception to this rule. This testimonial to the efficiency of the work that is being done in this Institution is most gratifying, and will be appreciated by the friends and supporters of the school. It is no doubt true that for the money expended by this school good results are being obtained, but it is equally true that with a larger current income special training in new lines might be given to many of the pupils, and still better results accomplished.

Ten years ago, in making a register of the occupations of our graduates, it was found that a surprisingly large number of them were engaged

in business pursuits. Upon investigation it became evident that many of them had been, or were, seriously handicapped from lack of business training. This being the case it was decided to add a commercial course to our school curriculum and to place within reach of our pupils a training which would fit them for business callings. Owing to the lack of money and to the difficulty of securing the services of a thoroughly trained teacher it was found impracticable to at once introduce the proposed course. In September, 1905, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, a member of our teaching staff, who had been specially trained in the Halifax Business College, took charge of our commercial classes, since which time the pupils have received a practical business training.

The work of the school shows steady progress and while its scope is ever widening the standard of efficiency is carefully maintained. In the literary, musical and technical departments, the pupils are afforded broad educational advantages. These include a sound English education, a thorough training as teachers of vocal and instrumental music, practical instruction as pianoforte tuners, an opportunity of acquiring such handicrafts, as brush and basket making and chair seating, and practical lessons in sewing, knitting, crocheting, reed and raffia work, etc. In addition to the foregoing, special training is given in scientific massage and in shampooing.

It is gratifying to report that three of the young men, who recently graduated from our literary department, are now under-graduates in the University of Dalhousie, having successfully passed their matriculation examinations. It is doubly gratifying to state that in these examinations, two of the young men won first class distinction, and the third, second class distinction. These results are most creditable to the young men and likewise to the teachers who prepared them for their college career.

HEALTH RECORD.

In May last one of our little girls developed diphtheria but owing to the prompt and energetic measures taken by the attending physician, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, the child speedily recovered and the spread of the disease was checked.

In October last, Mary McDonald, a young woman belonging to Little Branch, Blackriver, N. B., sickened and died after a short illness. Miss McDonald was constitutionally weak and was in an anaemic condition when she entered the school.

With the foregoing exceptions the general health of the pupils has maintained a fair average throughout the year.

The physical training of the pupils receives due attention, and care is taken to so arrange their studies as to allow ample time for recreation in the open air and for systematic exercise in the gymnasiums.

GRADUATES.

From time to time encouraging reports are received from the graduates and it is a great source of satisfaction to note from these, that such a large percentage of our former pupils are self-supporting, and that they are living happy, useful lives.

J. K., writes from Canso, N. S., that he has a class of twenty-four music pupils and has started a bank account.

W. H. J., of Westville, N. S., states that he is carrying on a boot and shoe business, is acting as selling agent for a Halifax piano firm, and that his hands are filled with business.

F. N., of Glassville, N. B., refers to his training in the school and to the fact that since leaving the institution he has made many friends and a good living.

Miss M. B., writing from St. John, N. B., says, that at first she was somewhat discouraged because there were few persons who seemed to require her services as a masseuse, but that brighter days had now come and her time was fully and profitably occupied.

W. M., of Marble Mountain, C. B., states, that he is doing a good snug business and that he has had to double the size of his shop.

J. U., of Moncton, N. B., states that he finds no trouble in securing work as a pianoforte tuner, and that his business is steadily increasing.

D. M., of Black Brook, C. B., writes that he makes up his brushes by the wholesale, and by selling them at retail prices is more than able to keep the wolf from the door.

At the close of the school year in June last the following diplomas were awarded :—

Josie Sperry, Petite Riviere, N. S., certificate as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

Celestine Cormier, Moncton, N. B., certificate as a teacher of the pianoforte and cabinet organ.

Margaret McCormick, Launching P. E. I., certificate as a competent masseuse.

Leon Duffy, Hillsboro, N. B., certificate as a teacher of instrumental music.

Grover Livingston, Harcourt, N. B., certificate as a teacher of the pianoforte.

Peter White, Tusket, N. S., Thomas Fitzgerald, Bonavista, Nfld., and Daniel McLean, De Gross Marsh, P. E. I., certificate as competent pianoforte tuners.

Andrew McDonald, New Glasgow, N. S., certificate as a skilled brush maker and chair seater.

LIBRARY.

In 1881 a circulating library of raised print books was established in connection with this school. This library has proved a source of comfort and delight to scores of our graduates and other blind persons living in different parts of the country.

In 1898 the Postmaster General, with the sanction of the Parliament of Canada, authorized the free transmission by mail of books and pamphlets printed in raised letters. This concession has proved a boon to the reading blind, and has resulted in the enactment of similar postal regulations in Australia and the United States.

The library contains seven hundred and fifty volumes printed in the braille point system. Many of these books which were purchased in London and Edinburgh are printed from stereotyped plates, while others have been written by the graduates from dictation.

The library is supported by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the school and by the proceeds of special entertainments given for the purpose of raising money to purchase new books.

PRINTING OFFICE.

The printing office of the school is kept busy throughout the year in stereotyping and printing such matter as is required for immediate use in our literary and musical departments. The outfit for this office was presented to the school by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, in 1899, and has proved of great advantage to our work.

The following books and pamphlets have been stereotyped and copies of these are printed as required for school use. Commercial Arithmetic (1 vol), Geometry Definitions (1 vol), Practical Speller (1 vol), Topics of Canadian History (1 vol), Spelling Dictionary (4 vols), The Sight Singing of Music (4 vols), Selected Hymns (3 vols), Sudd's Studies for the Organ (1 vol), Kohler's Practical Method (1 vol), Easy Pieces for the Pianoforte, in the First Grade (1 vol), Melodic Sketches, Second Grade (1 vol), Harmonic Notation (1 vol.).

In addition to the foregoing, thousands of sheets of band, vocal and pianoforte music have been struck off, and many lesson sheets printed for the school department.

JOINT BENEVOLENT COMPANY LIMITED.

Reference has been made in former reports to the necessity of purchasing a modern pipe organ for the school, so that our pupils might be trained as church organists. It is interesting to report that an organization known as the Joint Benevolent Company Limited has been formed for the express purpose of securing funds to purchase such an organ. This organization or company has a capital stock of \$6,000.00 divided into 600 shares of \$10.00 each. One hundred and thirty-one shares of this stock have already been subscribed and it is confidently expected that the full amount will eventually be taken up. Copies of the prospectus of the company with subscription blanks will be forwarded to any address upon application.

CONCLUSION.

The Board of Managers have my most sincere thanks for the cordial support they have extended to me in the administration of the affairs of this institution and for their readiness at all times to promote the welfare of the blind.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. FRASER,
Superintendent.

II.—Report of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 3, 1907.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR :—My previous report referred to the conduct of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, from its inception until the end of 1905, and I now beg to submit a brief report of its operations for the past year.

There were forty pupils in attendance during the term ending last June, when several of the elder pupils left the school to enter upon the more rigorous duties of life, but I regret to say in the majority of cases their education was far short of what seems necessary to enable them to compete with their hearing brothers and sisters, and I would take this opportunity of urging upon you and our Government the necessity of extending the term of attendance at school of these afflicted children. Also it would seem necessary, owing to the indifference obtaining among parents, that a compulsory law be enacted, providing for the education of all deaf children at the proper age.

At the opening of the September term quite a number of little children entered the school, their ages ranging from seven to ten years, while some others, fifteen to seventeen years of age, came to us for the first time, never before having attended any school.

During the summer vacation, Miss Bateman resigned as teacher of the school, not feeling equal to the responsibility of the position, and after a great deal of correspondence and careful enquiry on the part of the directors, Mr. J. W. Hansell of Edinburgh, Scotland, was appointed principal. Mr. Hansell came to us highly recommended from the school in Edinburgh, after some eighteen years experience, for the last twelve of which he was head assistant of the institution. He has entered upon his work enthusiastically, and we have great hopes that under his direction the school will be more successful than ever before.

Some other changes have occurred as stated in the report of our principal, resulting in greater efficiency in our teaching staff, and better order and discipline in all departments of the institution.

Every effort is being made by the Directors to provide good wholesome well-cooked food, and to give the children who come to us a comfortable home as well as a good education, and thus merit the confidence and support of yourself and all others interested in the welfare of the deaf children of New Brunswick.

Respectfully,

R. T. HAYES,
Secretary.

New Brunswick School for the Deaf.

St. John, Jan., 1907,

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

SIR :—I beg to submit for your consideration my report on the work of this school during the past term, but owing to the fact of only recently assuming the responsibilities of my present position, it must necessarily be brief.

School reopened for the session on September 20th, and 13 new pupils have been admitted, making a total of 38 pupils in attendance at present.

With the exception of several cases of whooping cough, the general health of the pupils has been good and it is gratifying to be able to state that their behavior both in and out of school, shows a marked improvement since the beginning of the term.

On assuming the duties of Principal in October last, I re-organized the classes throughout the school. There are now four, three of which are taught on the Manual System and one on the Oral Method.

Drawing and Physical Drill have been introduced as part of the curriculum and arrangements are now being made to introduce during the ensuing term, woodwork, cardboard and clay modelling. These subjects, forming as they do, such a splendid training for both hand and eye, are specially valuable in the training of the deaf.

The teaching staff consists of four teachers including Miss Macfarlane who has had fifteen years' experience in other institutions as teacher of the deaf. Under their efficient tuition and care, the children are happy and contented and good progress is being made throughout the various classes.

In conclusion I may say that it is deeply to be regretted that there are so many deaf children in this province, of or over school age, whose education is being entirely neglected.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. W. HANSELL,
Principal.

III.—Report of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31st, 1906.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR :—I beg to submit for your consideration a brief report of the working of this Institution for the year 1906.

The total attendance for the year was 105 of whom 52 belonged to Nova Scotia, 8 to New Brunswick, 6 to P. E. Island and 9 to Newfoundland.

As usual the health of the pupils was good no serious cases of sickness worthy of reporting having occurred during the year. Dr. G. M. Campbell, as physician and surgeon, Dr. Pearman as ear, eye and throat specialist, and Dr. Cogswell as dentist, cared for those pupils requiring their services with their usual fidelity.

In the educational department the teachers discharged their duties faithfully and well and most satisfactory results were obtained. As in the previous year a large majority of the pupils were taught on the oral method, and each year shows better results in both speech and speech-reading as the system and its possibilities become better known to the teachers.

Slowly but surely throughout the schools for the deaf on both sides of the Atlantic, indeed throughout the civilized world, is the light spreading and the fact becoming better and better known that the sign language is not only needless but actually harmful, and also that the great majority of the deaf can be successfully taught by the Oral method.

At the last session of the legislature of Nova Scotia the per capita grant was increased from \$165 to \$180. This increase was very much needed as the income of the Institution for the year was considerably less than the outlay.

The Directors trust that New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will, at the next session of their legislatures, make a similar increase for pupils sent to this school. Within the year the Directors have purchased land lying alongside that belonging to the Institution and the buildings, grounds, invested funds etc., now represent nearly \$200,000.

In the domestic department the matron, Miss O'Brien, assisted by Mrs. Curry and Miss Hattie Johnson, discharged the duties of the Institution with the greatest care and economy. The health and comfort of the pupils were their first consideration.

The conduct of the pupils was as usual exemplary. Their application to their studies, readiness to help with the work of the Institution, and the gentleness and kindness of the older to the younger children cannot be too highly commended.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES FEARON,
Principal and Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

Essay on the History and Resources of Albert County.

By Albert Wilmet Smith, of the Riverside Consolidated School.

*Note.—The following Essay, written by Albert W. Smith, was awarded by the Examiners a prize of Twenty-five Dollars, given by Hon. L. J. Tweedie. There were five competitors, all of whom wrote very creditable essays. The essay written by Orland R. Atkinson received honorable mention by the examiners, as a close second.

A second prize, also donated by Premier Tweedie, was awarded to Emmerson Stuart, for an Essay on Consolidated Schools.)

CHAPTER I.

The Original Inhabitants.

When the French first settled in New Brunswick, over three hundred years ago, they found the country occupied by roving bands of savages. The eastern part of the province was held by the Micmacs, a branch of the great Algonquin race of Indians. They were friends of the Maliseets, a kindred tribe, who lived along the St. John River and its branches. The two tribes often united to fight the Mohawks, their common foe.

The Petitcodiac river formed a part of one of their routes of travel. From the head waters of this river a short portage brought them to the head waters of the Kennebecasis and Canaan rivers, which flow into the St. John. They travelled in canoes, which were very light, and which could be easily carried across these portages. Another route between the lower St. John valley and the Petitcodiac was along the southern coast of the province, but this passage was more dangerous on account of the storms. By a short portage between Herring Cove and the head of the Shepody River they avoided the dangerous passage around Cape Enrage.

Extending from the northwest side of Shepody Bay to the north of the mouth of Shepody River is a small bit of upland known as Indian Island. This island, which is only a few acres in extent, is supposed to be the site of an old Indian settlement. It is bounded on one side by Shepody Bay and on the other sides by marsh. It is not truly an island but before dykes were joined to it, it must have been surrounded by water during the high tides.

Little can be said about the habits and customs of these Indians that has not already been treated of by different historians. They did not till the soil but lived by hunting and fishing. They were true and honest to their friends, but treacherous and cruel to their enemies. Their captives

were often scalped and put to death with terrible torture. They were firm believers in the sun god who slept during the winter, and in the happy hunting ground where their souls after death enjoyed every possible happiness.

G. U. Hay in his history of New Brunswick, gives a very interesting account of a deity named "Glooscap," who lived among them in human form. The Indians believed that Glooscap had formed man from the heart of an ash tree and they held the ash as sacred. He had tamed the moose and caribou for them and other animals which would have been a source of danger, he either killed or reduced to a size which rendered them harmless.

According to one legend the squirrel was once as big as a lion. Glooscap met him one day in the woods and asked him what he would do if he met a man. In reply he flew at a stump which he scratched and tore so furiously that Glooscap thought him too dangerous and reduced him to his present size.

Glooscap was offended at the coming of the white men and deserted his people at the time when they seemed most in need of his help and counsel.

The descendants of these Indians still live in the country. They are a peaceable people who live by making baskets, axe-handles and other articles. Very few of them have become sufficiently civilized to take up farms and cultivate the soil. Their love for fire-water helps to keep them in a miserable and unhappy condition.

CHAPTER II.

The French Period.

The first record of white men in the vicinity of Albert County was written in 1604. In that year two Frenchmen, Samuel de Champlain and Sieur de Monts, accompanied by a band of priests and settlers, explored the Bay of Fundy which they called La Baye Francaise. They entered Chignecto Bay, looked into Cumberland and Shepody Bays and were the first civilized people to behold the great salt marshes of Sackville and Shepody. Champlain was looking for a "mine of pure copper" and he failed to recognize the possibilities of great wealth in these fertile marshes and in the great forests.

De Monts had obtained a monopoly of the fur trade in Acadia on condition that he establish colonies, develop the country and convert the inhabitants to the Roman Catholic faith. (And yet De Monts was a Huguenot).

Champlain was sent out by the French king as geographer and told to keep a "faithful account of all that he saw." He made a map of the Bay of Fundy and kept a true account of all their travels.

They made no settlement in Shepody at this time but spent the winter on a small island at the mouth of the St. Croix river.

The French treated the Indians as brothers and friends. The priests lived among them in their wigwams and the traders were always ready to join them in their hunting expeditions and to help them in their wars.

The French gave them small presents of dress and ornaments and made no claim to their lands. The Indians sided with the French against the English and their keen sight and perfect knowledge of woodcraft were of great service.

England and France were almost constantly at war at that time. Acadia, on account of its nearness to the New England States, and the ease by which it could be reached, suffered more than the upper Canadian provinces. It was first captured by the English under Captain Samuel Argall in 1613? and during the following century changed hands no less than nine times. Finally by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, it became a permanent British possession.

These wars greatly hindered the colonization of the country. For many years after the voyage of De Monts and Champlain, Shepody was visited only by fur traders. In 1698 a permanent settlement was founded near the mouth of the Shepody river by a Frenchman named Thibadeau. Another writer gives an account of the first settlement at Petitcodiac in the same year but there are no facts by which the site may be located.

The origin of the names Shepody and Petitcodiac is the subject of some dispute. Dr. W. F. Ganong in his *Monograph of Place Nomenclature* claims they are derived from old Indian names. According to traditions in the county, however, the names are of French origin. It is said that when the French first entered Shepody Bay the fog was hanging over the hills in the shape of a cap and they exclaimed, "Chapeau d'eau!" Cap of Water, which was shortened to Shepody, and became the name of the bay and country. Others claim that the exclamation was, "Chapeau Dieu!" Cap of God, but the absence of the preposition "de" in the latter would seem to favor the former. In some old papers the name is spelled Chiepoduy.

Hon. A. R. McClellan, who has studied the matter carefully, says that, according to French dictionaries, the name Petitcodiac means "little bend in a river." From this it would appear that the name had first been given to the French settlement on the present site of Moncton, which is yet often called "The Bend" by old people. The Indian names as given by Dr. Ganong are Pet-koat-kwe-ak for Petitcodiac and Es-ed-a-bit for Shepody.

The French government made many attempts to settle and develop the country. During the latter part of the seventeenth century large tracts of land, called seigniories, were granted out to French noblemen. These grants gave exclusive hunting, fishing and trading privileges and power to administer justice. They were deeded to the seigniors to be held by them and their heirs forever on condition that they settle colonists, keep the rivers open to navigation, and open highways. On Oct. 24, 1676, the seignior of Chignecto or Beaubasin was granted to Michel le Neuf, Ecuyer, Sieur de la Valliere. In 1703 a special act of the Council d'Etat extended the seignior of La Valliere to include a block of land two leagues square in Shepody and Petitcodiac, but forbade him to disturb the settlers already there. La Valliere alone, among the many seigniors in New Brunswick, fulfilled the conditions of the grant and his descendants might have held the country till this day had Acadia not been taken by the English.

Prosperous settlements soon sprang up along the Shepody and Petitcodiac Rivers. The marshlands somewhat resembled the lowlands of France where the sea has to be kept out by dykes. The most important settlements were at Shepody, Hillsboro and Coverdale. At Shepody there were three principal villages, one on the present site of Albert, one at Hopewell Point, and one just eastward from Hopewell Hill. The last was the central village and contained the chapel and burial-ground. It was situated on a small brook now called Church Brook from the fact that the old chapel stood on its banks. The home of a resident now stands on the site of this chapel. The corner-stone was discovered when excavations were made for the cellar. A little further up the brook is the site of an old grist mill. One of the mill-stones may still be seen on the bank in summer. The French had large areas of marsh enclosed by dykes. They did not build "aboideaux" here as they did in some parts of Acadia, but dyked the creeks along the sides to the upland. Many old French dykes and cellars still remain. The principal crops raised were wheat and flax. An old French map refers to "Shepody one of the best French settlements." At Hillsboro the burial-ground adjoining the Baptist church is said to be on an old French burial-ground. The first English settlers there found cleared fields, orchards and broken dykes. The French had settled on the present site of Monckton but became dissatisfied and moved across the river to Coverdale where they founded Village de Babineau. This fact is confirmed by an old map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1754.

Acadia became a permanent British possession in 1713, but the French people continued to occupy their farms and for many years hoped to see the country again united to France. The English knew that the Acadians were a peaceful and industrious people and would make good subjects if they could only be induced to take the oath of allegiance and become faithful to the British sovereign. The Acadians were therefore allowed to keep their lands; they were granted religious freedom and were given all the privileges that British subjects enjoyed. It is probable that they would have taken the oath and become British subjects if agents from Quebec had not been always among them, urging them to resist the English. The priests also hoped to see French rule restored and kept both French and Indians in a state of revolt.

The French still held Cape Breton, where they built the strong fortress of Louisbourg. In 1650 they built Fort Beausejour on the isthmus of Chignecto and established a guard post at Shepody. The Acadians, although they claimed to be neutral, supplied the French with provisions and informed them of the movements of the English. Some of them even appeared openly in the ranks of the French. The English did everything in their power to get them to take the oath of allegiance but without success. This state of affairs brought about the tragic event known as the exile or expulsion of the Acadians.

In 1755 Fort Beausejour was taken by the English under Colonel Monckton and a detachment under Major Frye was sent to destroy the settlements at Shepody. They anchored at the mouth of the Shepody River and landed the men in boats. The first boatloads were attacked by a band of three hundred French and Indians led by Boishebert. Twenty-three of

the English were killed or wounded before reinforcements could reach them. The fourteen, who were killed, were buried on the marsh. The English were not strong enough to take the place at this time and were obliged to retreat. A short time after they returned with a stronger force. Guided by an Englishman, who had lived among the French, they landed and destroyed the buildings along the river. The French fled at their approach and they found only twenty-three old women and children in the village. Three hundred and fifty-three buildings were destroyed in all as well as a large quantity of wheat and flax. This put an end to French rule in Shepody.

In Coverdale the French were penned in on Outhouse Point, opposite Moncton, and many were killed. Others attempted to cross the river and were drowned. Only a few escaped.

It is said that the French made a settlement on the intervals at the forks of Turtle Creek, which they called "Froude a Crapaud." It is probable that they settled here and on Pollett River after the expulsion in order to be out of the reach of the English.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763 France gave up all claim to Canada as well as Acadia and many of the French took the oath of allegiance and became British subjects.

CHAPTER III.

Settlements by the English.

For several years after the expulsion of the Acadians the French made no attempt to colonize that part of Acadia which is now New Brunswick. The productive farms abandoned by the French along the Petitcodiac River relapsed again to wilderness. The dykes were broken and the tidal waters once more covered the fertile marshes of Shepody. About 1763, however, the English attempted to induce settlers to take up these lands by granting immense tracts to distanded officers and others, on condition that they establish tenants, on a system similar to that in use on large estates in England. In what is now Albert County the following grants were made :—

1763, Sept. 17th, William Best and John Burbridge, 600 acres in Shepody.

1765, Mar. 15th, Elias Burbridge and James Hardy, 1,500 acres in Shepody.

1765, Sept. 24th, Major General Henry Boquet and four others, Hopewell Township, 100,000 acres.

1765, Oct. 31st, Robert Cummings and four others, Hillsboro Township, 100,000 acres.

These grantees offered liberal inducements to settlers and made vigorous attempts to colonize their lands but settlers were very scarce and most of the grants became escheated on account of the inability of the grantees to fulfil the conditions. In 1765 New Brunswick, then known as a part of Nova Scotia, was divided into two counties by a line running through the province, north by the magnetic pole, from a point on the Bay of Fundy shore, twenty miles east of St. John city. The western

county was called Sunbury and the eastern which included the present Albert County, was called Cumberland.

In 1784 the province was separated from Nova Scotia and received its present name in honor of the House of Brunswick then ruling in England. The following year it was divided into eight counties. Albert County was included in Westmorland and the townships of Hillsboro and Hopewell formed parishes of the new county. At that time Westmorland extended further westward than at present and the balance of what is now Albert County was included in Salisbury Parish. The shiretown was first in Westmorland but was afterwards moved to Dorchester, a more central position.

In 1845, owing to its increased population and the disadvantage of being divided by the Petitcodiac River, often impassable in winter, Westmorland was separated into two counties. That part south and west of the Petitcodiac formed the new county of Albert with its shiretown at Hopewell Cape. It was named in honor of the Prince Consort.

The county is divided into six parishes: Coverdale, Hillsboro, Hopewell, Harvey, Alma and Elgin.

COVERDALE PARISH.

Coverdale was first settled opposite Moncton by Pennsylvania settlers in 1765. Some of the families who came at this time were Steeves, Trites, Lutz and Ricker. Later others came from Moncton, Hillsboro, Sackville and Cumberland and settled along the Petitcodiac River. Among the first were such names as Wallace, Smith, Geldart, Weldon and Chapman. It is said that the Wallaces, who took up lands about midway between Moncton and Salisbury, first lived in an old French house. There had been quite an extensive French village at this point and for a long time the place was known as "The Village."

The people engaged largely in farming, lumbering and fishing. They were far from any market and for many years had to go to St. John or Halifax to sell much of their goods. Some of the older people at the present time can remember driving cattle to Halifax, a distance of over two hundred miles. Every summer trading vessels came up the river and then the people flocked from far and near to exchange their farm produce for cloth, tea, sugar and other necessary articles. The parish is now connected by a fine bridge with Moncton and where many of the farmers sell their produce, some to regular customers and some in the general market. Beef cattle are now sold at Moncton or shipped by rail to St. John or Halifax.

Lumbering was and is yet an important industry. Saw-mills were built on Little River, Turtle Creek, and Mill Creek. The first mill on Turtle Creek was built by James Geldart, about three miles from its mouth or near the head of the tide. Another short distance further up stream was built by James Wallace. Others were built at Turtle Creek and at Lower Turtle Creek; a combined grist-mill and saw-mill was owned and operated by Rufus Fillmore till only a few years ago. At the present time the only mills in the parish are those of Albert Wood at Coverdale and the Wright Lumber Company at Little River. The Wright mill was burned down in the summer of 1905 but it was quickly rebuilt with all

up-to-date machinery and is now probably the best equipped mill in the county.

In the early days of the settlement many of the men joined in the shad and cod fisheries of the Bay of Fundy. Great numbers of salmon went up the Petitcodiac River every summer to deposit their spawn in the fresh upper waters of that stream and its tributaries and many were caught as they went over the broad mud-flats with the tide. It is only a few years since some of the farmers counted on having a barrel of salmon salted down every summer for winter use. Salmon are now very scarce and are protected by law. The inhabitants no longer follow the fishing fleet but give their undivided attention to their farms and depend on them entirely for support.

Coverdale was formed into one of the parishes of Westmorland in 1826. The origin of the name is uncertain. I was told by a resident that it was named for Miles Coverdale one of the translators of the Bible, but I could find nothing to prove this to be correct.

HILLSBORO PARISH.

The two townships of Hillsboro and Hopewell at first included nearly the whole county. Hillsboro township consisted of one hundred thousand acres, granted to a company in 1765. This company in an attempt at colonization, brought in as tenant, Heinrich Steeves, a German, with a family of six sons, from Pennsylvania. According to tradition they were landed at Hillsboro in 1765, but an important document of 1788. in the Moncton Transcript, Dec. 21st, 1901, seems to show that they lived for some time at Moncton and afterwards moved to Hillsboro, where they obtained their lands by suits of law against the proprietors in 1780. They found the old orchards and cleared fields of the French and first settled on the site of the old Acadian village. They were joined shortly afterwards by others from Moncton and possibly from German-town and Hopewell, and by tenants of one Major Gray who seems to have held the rights of one or more of the original grantees. The settlements were extended rapidly along the river and into the back country by disbanded soldiers from Fort Cumberland and by expansion from Sackville and other Westmorland villages.

Hillsboro was named in honor of the Earl of Hillsboro. It was formed into a parish in 1786. The village of Hillsboro is the largest in the county and exports large quantities of lumber and gypsum.

HOPEWELL PARISH.

Hopewell township became escheated because tenants were not established and about 1780 and later part of the land was again granted out in smaller lots. There were five principal grants of five or six thousand acres each, extending from Hillsboro border along Shepody Bay and River as far as Germantown Lake. The grant usually known as the Dickson grant, to Robert Dickson and Jesse Converse, extended from the Hillsboro parish line down the bay to the west side of Cape Demoiselle. The Daniels grant extended from the westerly border of the above along the bay for about four miles to property now owned by Levi Steeves. The next known as the Prince grant, to John Prince and Thomas Dickson, extended from this point to Hopewell Hill near the present site of

the Baptist Church. The Peck grant including the sites of the present villages of Riverside and Albert, extended from the "Hill" to Crooked Creek. The Calhoun grant extended along the north bank of Shepody River from Crooked Creek to Germantown or Shepody Lake. The last named grant was in Harvey Parish. The Dickson and Daniels grants were mostly wilderness land or forest, but the Prince, Peck and Calhoun grants included large areas of marsh.

Robert Dickson who took up the first mentioned grant had two sons, Robert and William, who were among the first sea-faring men on the bay. The elder Dickson afterwards exchanged a large part of his grant, with his step-sons, John and Thomas Calhoun, for a part of the Calhoun grant which had much richer soil. Thomas Calhoun sold his share of the property to Benjamin Bennett. The remainder of the grant was held by the Dickson family till late years.

William Daniels who took up the adjoining grant came from New London, Conn. He and his wife were devout Christian people and in 1872 a "Zealous Society" was formed. From this time till his death Mr. Daniels continued to take an active part in the religious gatherings of the district. He was a very hospitable man and no weary traveller was ever turned from his door. Indian Island was included in his grant and as long as he lived he allowed no trees to be cut from this Island, but left it for the use of the Indians. He died in 1811 and was buried in the Daniels burying-ground on the bank of Daniels Brook. A large part of his grant had been sold in small lots to other settlers, chiefly from Nova Scotia, and the balance was divided among his sons, William, Joseph, John and Asa. There are now no rehoun, for a part of the Calhoun county, as the last family moved to the Eastern States some years ago. Many of the connection, however, still remain.

The owners of the Prince grant lived in Moncton and the land was soon divided up and sold. Among those who purchased were Captain Dudgeon and John and Robert Rogers, who came from Londonderry, Nova Scotia in 1801. Captain Dudgeon was one of the best known coasters on the bay. He owned three schooners, each in turn named "Betsy." The first, in which he began his trade, was a small craft built by himself. He made nearly everything about it, even to the blocks which revolved on wooden pins. The sails and rigging were manufactured by his wife from tow of flax. He carried on a profitable business and had a large family, all of whom were girls. Many of his descendants as well as those of the Rogers families live in Hopewell and own large properties.

Abiel Peck, who took up the Peck grant, was a descendant of Joseph Peck, who emigrated from England to Attleboro, Mass., in 1638. Abiel Peck came to Cumberland, Nova Scotia at the time of the revolution and shortly afterwards removed to Shepody. His grant included nearly six thousand acres, a large part of it marsh land as good as any along the river. He was drowned while attempting to cross the bay from Dorchester to his own place in an open boat. His body was recovered and buried in the old Peck burial-ground near Riverside where the tombstone may still be seen with the following inscription—"Here lies interred the body of Abiel Peck, a native of Boston, and one of the first settlers of this place, who, on the 16th day o December, 1802, unfortunately per-

ished in a boat, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving upwards of three score descendants to lament his melancholy fate." The boat was picked up on the Nova Scotia coast near the Joggins in a small cove since called Peck's Cove. The most of the grant was divided among his eleven children; the only part that went outside the family was sold to David Hoar of Colchester, Nova Scotia. The greater part of this grant is still held by Mr. Peck's descendants.

The principal villages of Hopewell parish are Albert, Riverside, Hopewell Hill and Hopewell Cape.

In 1902 forest fires spread to Hopewell Cape and destroyed the court-house and many private buildings. The court-house was rebuilt in the following year.

Albert is the southern terminus of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. In July, 1905, a large part of the town was destroyed by fire.

HARVEY PARISH.

The Calhoun grant as mentioned before was in the Parish of Harvey. Mr. Calhoun was the son of an English gentleman living in Kentucky. He had two sons John and Thomas. After his death his widow married Mr. Dickson, of Hopewell Cape, who obtained a portion of the Calhoun grant by exchange with his step-sons and afterwards sold it to Colonel Cochrane, of Halifax. Cochrane's property was occupied by a man named Brewster, the ancestor of the families of that name now living in Harvey and Hopewell. The property was afterwards sold to members of the Calhoun family. It is said that Germantown, near the western boundary of the Calhoun grant, had been settled at an early date by a party of Germans from Pennsylvania, who were weavers of great skill. It is supposed that they afterwards joined their fellow-countrymen at Hillsboro.

On the south side of the Shepody River, Harvey was first settled by tenants of Best and Burbridge, who obtained their grant in 1763. They were joined later by many settlers from Westmorland and Nova Scotia. Among others were Bradbury Robinson (1782), and such names as De Wolf, Martin, Wells, Smith, Turner and Tingley. New Horton was settled in 1798 by settlers from Horton, N. S. Harvey was set off from Hopewell and formed into a new parish in 1838. It received its name in honor of Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

ALMA PARISH.

While flourishing settlements were springing up in other parts of the county, what is now the parish of Alma was still unsettled. About 1830 an American fisherman, Commodore Brown, of Machias, Me., while plying his trade in Chignecto Bay, was impressed by the splendid opportunities which the place afforded for fishing and lumbering. On his return home he reported the wealth of the place to his neighbors and prevailed on several of them to leave their homes and settle with him in this new country.

Sometime previous to this Colonel J. Coffin had obtained a grant of one thousand acres extending across the mouths of the Salmon River, Salmon Brook and Flat Brook. This grant extended back along these streams for a mile and a quarter and the first settlers were obliged to

take up lands in the rear of this lot. About this time persecution and lack of employment in Ireland brought many immigrants to Canada. In 1830 many of them settled along Shepody Road and formed the settlement of New Ireland. In 1832 the Protestant element in this settlement moved out nearer the Bay and formed the villages of Sinclair Hill and Hebron. In the same year Rev. Nathan Cleveland and John Cleveland, with their families, from Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, settled at what is now Cleveland's Mills. They were joined shortly afterwards by others also from Nova Scotia. In 1836 James Turnbull and Isaac Locke of New Hampshire bought the Coffin grant and built a mill at the mouth of Salmon Brook. Turnbull soon sold out to his partner and moved away. A few years later several families from Maine settled along the Salmon River. Among others were James and Joel Foster, Nathaniel Locke and Collins Christopher. Hiram Edgett, of Hopewell, also settled there about the same time. Many small saw-mills sprang up along the rivers and lakes and an extensive lumbering business was carried on.

In 1840 James and Gideon Vernon bought a large tract of land north of the old Coffin grant. They sold their lumber to several Americans who formed a Company known as the "Alma Lumber and Shipbuilding Company." This company built a large mill on Salmon River and carried on an extensive business till 1896 when they sold out to S. H. White and company, of Sussex, who still continue the business.

Wier fishing was begun in 1840 by Brian Doherty. His first catch was fifteen barrels of herring. Shad were also very plentiful till about 1880, when it was supposed that the saw dust from the many mills drove them from their feeding grounds.

Alma was cut off from Harvey in 1855, and took its name from the famous battle of Alma fought the previous year.

ELGIN PARISH.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century what is now the parish of Elgin was an unbroken wilderness. The first settler was John Geldart who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1811, and took up lands near what is now Elgin Corner. He was followed the next year by Robert Smith, also from England, who settled near him. In 1825 Frank Grav and Robert Colpitts joined the colony. The latter, Robert Colpitts was one of the pioneer maple sugarmakers of the county. He developed a sugar plantation which is still owned and operated by his descendants of the same name and which is now fitted out with all modern appliances. Associated with him in the sugar-making industry were the William Colpitts family and Christian and Abel Steeves of Coverdale. During this first season they manufactured 6,200 pounds of maple sugar. The sap was all caught in old-fashioned "cassas" made of white birch bark and placed on the ground at the foot of the tree. All this sugar had to be hauled by hand two or three miles to the Pollett River and shipped from there in canoes made from pine trees hollowed out. The canoes were made large enough to contain a barrel of flour laid endwise across the canoe. The annual output of maple sugar from this parish now is approximately forty tons. In 1828 John Robinson, George Miller and Charles Bleakney, and in 1830 William Colpitts and Lewis Geldart were added to the settlement at Elgin Corner. In 1828 George Gowland, an

Englishman, with two sons and three daughters began the settlement at Gowland Mountain. They were soon joined by many others from England and elsewhere. During the next five years Midland Settlement was founded by James and Peter Geldart, sons of John Geldart, and their brother-in-law, John Perry. It was so called because midway between the Pollett and Kennebecasis Rivers. From time to time many others were added to this settlement and it has grown to be one of the most flourishing districts in the parish. In 1817 Robert Mitton from Yorkshire, England, settled at Little River on land now owned by his descendants and during the following years the settlement was continued up the river by Amos Wilson, Michael Power and Henry Hopper. In 1822 Parkindale was founded by William and John Farkin and in 1829 John Prosser settled at Prosser Brook. The last named gentleman had been an officer in the West India Rangers, and for services rendered he had been granted permission to take up a certain amount of land wherever he chose. His choice fell on Prosser Brook and the settlement founded by him has grown to be about as prosperous as any part of the parish. It is owned largely by his descendants who still preserve the sword of their illustrious ancestor.

Further up Little River in 1831 and 1832 Pleasant Vale was founded by Henry, Robert and Thomas Colpitts. Other settlers soon followed and the settlements were continued still further up the river. Along the head waters of the Kennebecasis river a settlement was started in 1824 by George Jonah with his wife and one child and in the same year James Hayward settled in what is now called Goshen. In the early forties a settlement was begun across the heads of the Kennebecasis, Pollett and Little Rivers. This settlement which extends into Kings County was made up largely of mechanics from St. John and was called Mechanics Settlement. The first grist mill, as well as the first saw mill in the parish was built by Robert Smith, one of the pioneer settlers of Elgin. He was an enterprising farmer, as well as a skilled mechanic. In the summer of 1844 he raised in one field and harvested by hand 347 bushels of wheat. Elgin was formerly a part of Salisbury Parish but was struck off in 1847 and received its present name in honor of the Earl of Elgin.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to William A. Colpitts, of Mapleton, for my information with regard to the parish of Elgin.

CHAPTER IV.

Industries and Resources.

The greater part of the people of Albert County are engaged in farming in its various branches, chiefly stock-raising and dairying. Many beef cattle are sold every year to St. John, Halifax and Moncton butchers. Cheese and butter factories have been established in some parts of the county and are very successful, especially at Elgin, and Little River. In other places the farmers prefer to manufacture their milk and cream at home. Many of them, especially those living within easy driving distance of Moncton, have regular customers, whom they supply every week with butter, eggs, etc. The milk business is also important in the vicinity of Moncton. Unfortunately the county does not raise grain enough to supply the home market. The lumbermen employ a great many teams

in winter and thousands of bushels of oats and a great quantity of feed have to be imported every year to supply their needs. This is to be regretted as the farms are quite capable of filling this demand if given proper attention and care. Poultry raising is extensively engaged in, and many turkeys, geese and chickens are shipped annually to St. John and Moncton markets.

In the valleys of the Petitcodiac and Shepody rivers there are large areas of salt marsh which form the most fertile soil in the county. Geologists tell us that this section of the country was at one time many feet above its present level, but that through some great upheaval of nature, it sank beneath the level of the sea. The tides then came loaded with sediment from the Bay of Fundy and the marsh soil was deposited layer by layer in this way. The marsh lands often extend for a mile or more inland and are nearly all inclosed by dykes which vary from one or two feet to six or eight feet in height. In some places large bodies of marsh, naturally divided by creeks, are placed under the charge of commissioners. These commissioners are elected by the owners of the marsh and hold office for three years. They are supposed to see that the dykes and aboideaux are kept in good condition, and they have power to hire men to make repairs or build new dykes and aboideaux when necessary. The owners are taxed to pay the expenses, according to the amount of marsh they own. If the marsh becomes poor through constant cropping an aboideau can be broken out and a few runs of tides soon restore it to its former strength. On the night of October 4th and 5th 1869 there was an unusually high tide accompanied by a terrific gale of wind. The water rose at least four feet higher than any tide known before or since and did a great deal of damage. Barns were torn from their foundations and floated over the marsh. Vessels were torn from their moorings and carried far inland. Many horses and cattle and a few people were drowned. This great tide had been foretold by a man by the name of Saxby and is known from his name as the "Saxby Gale Tide." Ordinary high tides in Chignecto Bay rise about sixty feet.

Fruit-growing is likely to become an important industry. The people were formerly of the opinion that the soil and climate were unsuited to fruit-trees, because the few trees set out close together and given little or no care did not give satisfactory results. However, through the influence of men sent out by the government to give lectures on the subject, and explain the methods used where the industry is a success, the people are beginning to find out that apples, plums, cherries and small fruits can be grown successfully, if given proper care. Experimental orchards in charge of competent men have been established by the government and the industry will likely be given more attention in the future.

The maple sugar industry is very important and profitable, and in the parish of Elgin has been brought very nearly to perfection. The makers have adopted all modern improvements in method and apparatus and there is no doubt that the best maple sugar and syrup in the St. John and Moncton markets comes from this parish. The sugar makers of Elgin have received quite a number of diplomas from the Dominion government, and their contributions helped Canada win first place as a

sugar-making country at the St. Louis Exposition.

Lumbering stands next in importance to agriculture. Water mills were established at an early date on the principal streams, but the steam engine has replaced the old fashioned water wheel in most of the mills at the present day. The most important milling plants in the county are those of the Wright Lumber Company at Little River, C. T. White at Pt. Wolfe, S. H. White & Company at Alma and I. C. Prescott at Albert. In addition to these there are a great many portable mills which move around the country, wherever they can find work to do. The spruce is now the most valuable forest tree and great quantities of spruce deals are exported annually, chiefly to Great Britain. There are also large forests of hard woods, including rock-maple, beech and yellow birch, which might be profitably manufactured into furniture or some similar product. The Aptus Veneer Company uses a considerable quantity of hard wood in its veneer mill at West River and in the basket factory at Albert. Many hard wood deals are also exported to the old country. Large areas of forests were destroyed by fire shortly after the Salisbury and Harvey Railroad was opened. It was supposed that these fires were started by sparks from the engine. Blueberry plants sprang up over much of this burned area and of late years many blueberries have been exported annually to canneries in the United States.

Shipbuilding used to be an important industry in the county and many fine barques and ships have been launched from the banks of the Petitcodiac and Shepody Rivers. The principal shipyards were at Harvey Bank, Riverside and Hopewell Cape. Among the finest vessels built were the "Ottawa" and "Elgin" at Riverside, and the "Annie E. Wright" and "W. W. McLaughlin" at Harvey Bank. Steel has now replaced wood to a large extent for this purpose. The shipyards have been abandoned and the people have turned their attention more particularly to lumbering. The last vessel launched in the county was the schooner "Edna M. Smith," built at Harvey Bank, for J. Nelson Smith, of Coverdale, and launched in the fall of 1903.

The mineral most extensively mined in Albert County is gypsum. It is found along the south eastern coast of the county from Hillsboro to Albert and is mined chiefly at Hillsboro and Hopewell. When the rock is simply ground it forms a valuable fertilizer for some kinds of soils. If heated it gives off water and when pulverized forms Plaster of Paris, a material largely used for interior finishing of houses and for making casts, moulds, statuettes, etc. At Hillsboro the Albert Manufacturing Company has a large plant where the rock is ground up, boiled and baked to form plaster. This factory puts up about five hundred barrels of the manufactured article daily the greater part of which is exported to the United States. At Hopewell large quantities are quarried by the New England Adamant Company of Boston, and shipped in a raw state to factories in that city where it is manufactured into the best plaster on the market. Limestone is also found in large quantities near Hillsboro.

By far the most interesting mineral found in the county is Albertite, so called because first found in this county. The following taken from Alexander Munroe's History of the Maritime Provinces, written about the time Albertite was discovered, gives a good idea as to its uses and peculiar qualities; Mr. Munroe says:—"This deposit is a bed of, appar-

ently. bituminous coal, of about ten feet in thickness. In consequence of the peculiar qualities of this mineral, disputes and litigation have arisen as to its true character; scientific investigations have been made, at the instance of each of the contending parties, by some of the best chemists and geologists on the American continent, as well as in Britain, but the testimony, or rather the opinions, were of the most conflicting character; some maintaining that the substance is a true coal formation, whilst others on the contrary hold that it is 'asphaltum.' In a communication to the Geological Society, of London, by J. W. Dawson, Esq., in 1853, the following observations were made respecting this remarkable deposit:—"This coal itself, as seen in mass underground, presents a beautiful and singular appearance. It has a splendid resinous lustre, and perfect conchoidal fracture; it is perfectly free from mineral charcoal and lines of impure coal or earthy matter." Mr. Munroe also quotes from a report to the American Senate, made in 1853, by Israel D. Andrews, Consul of the United States for Canada and New Brunswick, as follows:—"The coal is a new variety, particularly adapted to the uses of the gas house. It furnishes a very rich gas, highly charged with carbon, consisting mostly of olefant gas, and hence, is the very material that is wanted by gas manufacturers, to enrich the product of our semi-bituminous coals of Maryland and Virginia. It is not used alone in any gas works, but is mixed with other coals, in the proportion of from one-fifth to one-third, and thus gives the best product that can be obtained, and at the same time gives great value to the coke of our ash-burning coals." The following is from Bailly's Natural History:—"Though often called by the name of Albert coal, it is not in reality a true coal, being rather of the nature of a mineral pitch, and probably resulting from the chemical alteration of mineral oil or petroleum. It does not occur, like coal, in beds, but in the form of irregular and branching veins of which the largest, when first discovered, had a thickness of eighteen feet. Between the years 1863 and 1874 over 154,000 tons were removed having a value varying from \$15 to \$20 per ton, but in descending, the vein was found to diminish greatly in size, and after reaching a depth of over 1,500 feet it was found necessary to abandon the mine." From the above it will be seen that there is much difference of opinion as to the origin of this strange substance. In the dispute referred to by Mr. Munroe one party brought on the stand a blacksmith who swore, that he had used it in his forge to make an axe and that he could use it to make anything "from a knife-blade to a ship's anchor." The substance is so oily in its nature that it cannot be burned in a grate as it becomes soft and runs through the bars. The mine was on the south side of Wilson's Brook, a branch of Weldon Creek in Hillsboro Parish. While mining operations were carried on a flourishing village sprang up, but when the mine was exhausted the miners were obliged to leave and the village stands there practically deserted.

Numerous attempts have been made to discover new veins, but for a long time without success. It is reported however, that a new vein has recently been discovered, and that mining operations will be renewed this coming summer. (1906).

A thick bed of bituminous shale is found extending through a large part of the county from Elgin to Hillsboro. It somewhat resembles coal

and in some places yields oil in considerable quantities when heated. Works were established at Baltimore for the separation of this oil, but the great petroleum wells of Pennsylvania were discovered about this time and the oil could be obtained there so much cheaper that the Baltimore works had to be abandoned. When sufficiently heated the oil burns on the outside of the shale, and leaves it as large after burning as before. For this reason it is of little use for ordinary fuel. It burns with a very intense heat, and on that account many attempts have been made to use it in boilers and furnaces, especially on ocean steamers where space is valuable. One idea was to grind it up fine and mix it with other coals, but the plan was found to be impracticable. The shale is near the surface and a few years ago caught fire and burned all summer. Oil wells have been discovered at Weldon, near Hillsboro, but nothing has been done to develop them.

Manganese has been found in various parts of the county, but is not mined to any great extent.

A few years ago building stone was extensively exported to the United States, from gray stone quarries at Mary's Point, near Harvey, and the red stone quarries near Hopewell Hill, but a heavy duty was placed on this article by the American Government, and the business had to be abandoned.

Grindstone Island, as its name implies, is famous for its grindstones.

Chemical works were established about 1853, at Woodworth settlement, near Hopewell Hill, at a cost of about \$15,000. Various chemical substances, such as carbolic acid, saltpetre, and fire-bricks were manufactured and shipped from Shepody Bay, about three miles distant, but for some reason the business was given up after a few years.

The shad and cod fisheries in Shepody and Chignecto Bays, were at one time an important industry, but fishing is engaged in now only for sport. Many of the streams and lakes in the county still contain plenty of speckled trout. Several lakes in the parish of Alma have been leased by individuals and clubs and attempts made to plant them with lake salmon, bass, and other fish, but the attempts have so far, not been very successful.

The county offers good opportunities for the sportsman as there are many moose, deer, and partridge in the forests and wild geese and ducks usually stay around the lakes and marshes for a few weeks on their journey north in the spring.

CHAPTER V.

Development.

The people in the county at the present day have little idea of the difficulties and privations endured by their forefathers. There were no roads or bridges and travelling was done mostly on horse back or by water in boats or canoes. Most of the streams could be forded and it was no uncommon sight to see a man with his wife and child start out on a journey mounted on a single horse. The two wheeled chaise was afterwards introduced. The first covered carriage was regarded as a curiosity and the

first iron shod sled was objected to because it ran so easily down hill they thought it must run up hill much harder. Agricultural implements were home made and were of the crudest kind. The old farmers would have been amazed could they have seen the modern machinery now in use. They rejected the first factory made haying tools because they thought them fit only for playthings.

There were no post offices or mail carriers and when these were established the service was very irregular and the postage rates were high. The postage on a letter to St. John was one shilling. The first post office in Shepody was kept by George Rogers, a son of one of the early settlers. The first stores were established by Mr. Turner at Harvey and by Peter McClelan at Riverside. Provisions were very expensive; sugar cost ten cents per pound and flour sold as high as fourteen dollars per barrel. There were no flour mills in the county and the farmers had to go to Dorchester to get their milling done. Clothing was carded, spun, dyed and woven at home.

By degrees bridges have been built and highways extended till now all parts of the county are connected by a good system of roads.

In the principal villages churches and school houses were built at an early date. The first school house in Shepody stood about half way between Riverside and Albert. When it became too small to accommodate the children, it was sold and another building was erected near it. This also became too small and the two villages separated, each having its own school house till 1905, when Riverside, Albert, Midway, Beaver Brook, Chester and parts of Hopewell Hill and Harvey united to form a Consolidated District and built a fine school building on a small knoll on the bank of Shepody River about equally distant from Riverside and Albert. Hon. A. R. McClelan, of Riverside, donated \$5,000 on condition that manual training departments and a school garden be established. The Provincial Government promised \$1,000 a year and also agreed to bear half the expense of carrying the children in the outside districts to and from school. All children more than a mile and a half from the school house are driven to school and two double and two single vans were built for this purpose. The longest route, that to Midway is about six miles.

The first county election was held in 1846. All who voted were the representatives of the different parishes, who went to the shiretown where the only poll was held. The members elected were William H. Steeves, of Hillsboro, and John Smith, of Harvey. At the next election, four years later, each parish had its own polling booth. In the census of 1901 it was found that the relative population of Albert County was too small to entitle the county to one member in the Dominion Parliament and Albert and Kings Counties were united for the Dominion elections.

In 1874-5 the Elgin Branch Railroad was built between Elgin and Petitcodiac and in 1877 Salisbury and Albert were connected by a railway which was extended to Harvey in 1883 and given the name of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. About six years later the road was extended to Alma under the name of the Albert Southern. In 1894 the bridge across the Shepody river between Albert and Harvey gave way under the train. This bridge has never been rebuilt and the road is open

now only between Salisbury and Albert. The train service is not very satisfactory on account of the irregularity of the trains, and it is considered by many to be unsafe. The people look forward hopefully to the time when the line may be taken over by the Government, put in a good position and run direct to Moncton.

In summer steamers from St. John and Moncton will call at Albert county ports. At Hopewell Cape two gasoline launches carry passengers between this county and Westmorland. Telephone lines connect the principal points of the county with other parts of the province. An up-to-date flour mill was established at Riverside by W. E. Reid in 1905.

The first county newspaper was the "Maple Leaf," published at Albert. Later the "Observer" was started at Harvey. These have both given place to the "Albert County Journal," published weekly at Hillsboro.

ALBERT W. SMITH.

Riverside, N. B., May 30th, 1906.

